

MANUAL
OF
OFFICIAL PROCEDURE
OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF CANADA



Appendices

CONFIDENTIAL

MANUAL
OF
OFFICIAL PROCEDURE
OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF CANADA



Appendices

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**AMBASSADORS, HIGH COMMISSIONERS AND
CONSULS**

AMBASSADORS, HIGH COMMISSIONERS AND CONSULS

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**Formal Submission to Sovereign for Appointment
of Ambassador**

**The Secretary of State for External Affairs
Canada**

(Sgd.) Appd. ER

The Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada presents his humble duty to Her Majesty The Queen.

The Government of Canada has under consideration the Appointment of Malcolm Norman Bow, Esquire, as Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Canada to Hungary and, to that end, desires to ascertain whether Her Majesty would approve such an Appointment.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, accordingly, humbly petitions Her Majesty to approve the Appointment of Malcolm Norman Bow, Esquire, as aforesaid.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs remains Her Majesty's most faithful and obedient servant.

(Sgd.) PAUL MARTIN

Ottawa, March 11, 1965.

Order in Council for Appointment of Ambassador

**CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL**

P.C. 1965-711

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 22nd day of APRIL, 1965.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, is pleased hereby to appoint Malcolm Norman Bow, Esquire, at present Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Canada to Czechoslovakia, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Canada to Hungary.

Certified to be a true copy

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON

Clerk of the Privy Council

Commission evidencing Appointment as Ambassador

(Sgd.) Robert Taschereau
DEPUTY GOVERNOR GENERAL

Canada

Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of
the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms
and Territories QUEEN, Head of the Common-
wealth, Defender of the Faith.

TO
MALCOLM NORMAN BOW,
Esquire,

GREETING :

KNOW YOU that reposing special trust and confidence in your loyalty, integrity and ability We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, did, on the twenty-second day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-five, and in the fourteenth year of Our Reign, constitute and appoint you the said Malcolm Norman Bow to be

AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY
OF CANADA TO HUNGARY.

TO HAVE, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Canada to Hungary unto you the said Malcolm Norman Bow with all and every the powers, rights, authority, privileges, profits, emoluments and advantages unto the said office of right and by law appertaining during Our Pleasure.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS :

The Honourable Robert Taschereau, Chief Justice of Canada and Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor, General Georges P. Vanier, a member of Our Most Honourable Privy Council, Companion of Our Distinguished Service Order upon whom We have conferred Our Military Cross and Our Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

AT OTTAWA, this twenty-third day of June in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-five and in the fourteenth year of Our Reign.

BY COMMAND,

(Sgd.) George J. Mellraith
ACTING
ATTORNEY GENERAL

(Sgd.) Maurice Lamontagne
SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA

Ambassador's Letter of Credence

Elizabeth the Second

**by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other
Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth,
Defender of the Faith**

*To the President of the Presidential Council
of the Hungarian People's Republic*

Sendeth Greeting!

Our Good Friend!

Being desirous to foster relations of friendship and good understanding which happily exist between Canada and the Hungarian People's Republic, We have decided to accredit to You Our Trusty and Well-beloved Malcolm Norman Bow, Esquire, in the character of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Canada.

The experience which We have had of Mr. Bow's talents and zeal for Our Service assures Us that the selection We have made will be perfectly agreeable to You, and that he will discharge the important duties of his Embassy in such a manner as to merit Your approbation and esteem and to prove himself worthy of this new mark of Our confidence.

We therefore request that You will give entire credence to all that Mr. Bow shall communicate to You in Our name, more especially when he shall convey to You the assurances of the lively interest which We take in everything that affects the welfare and prosperity of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Given at Our Court of Saint James's the eleventh day of March, One thousand Nine hundred and Sixty-five, in the Fourteenth Year of Our Reign.

*Your Good Friend,
(Sgd.) ELIZABETH R*

Formal Submission to Sovereign for Recall of Ambassador

The Secretary of State for External Affairs
Canada

(Sgd.) Appd. ER

The Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada presents his humble duty to Her Majesty The Queen.

The Government of Canada has under consideration the Recall of Ross Campbell, Esquire, D.S.C., as Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Canada to Algeria and, to that end, desires to ascertain whether Her Majesty would approve such Recall.

The Government of Canada is satisfied with the zeal, ability and fidelity with which Ross Campbell, Esquire, D.S.C., has performed his mission in Algeria.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, accordingly, humbly petitions Her Majesty to approve the Recall of Ross Campbell, Esquire, D.S.C., as aforesaid.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs remains Her Majesty's most faithful and obedient servant.

(Sgd.) PAUL MARTIN

Ottawa, October 21, 1966.

Elizabeth Deux

par la grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni, du Canada et de
ses autres royaumes et territoires, Chef du Commonwealth,
Défenseur de la Foi

*A Son Excellence M. Houari Boumedienne
Président du Conseil de la Révolution
Président du Conseil des Ministres de
la République Algérienne Démocratique et Populaire*

Très Cher et Grand Ami,

*Les services de Monsieur Ross Campbell, à qui Nous
avons décerné Notre Croix du Service distingué, étant requis ailleurs, la
mission que Nous lui avons confiée en qualité d'Ambassadeur Extraordi-
naire et Plénipotentiaire du Canada en la République Algérienne est arrivée
à son terme.*

*Monsieur Campbell a rempli sa mission auprès de Vous à
Notre entière satisfaction, et Nous aimons à croire que, dans l'exercice de
ses fonctions, il aura également su mériter Votre approbation.*

*Nous saisissons cette occasion pour Vous renouveler
l'assurance de Notre constante amitié et Vous réitérer les vœux que Nous
formons pour le bonheur et la prospérité de la République Algérienne.*

*Sur ce, Nous prions Dieu qu'il Vous ait en Sa sainte
garde.*

*Donné en Notre Cour de Saint James, le vingt-deuxième
jour d'octobre mil neuf cent soixante-six, la quinzième de Notre règne.*

*Votre Grande Amie,
(Signé) ELIZABETH R*

Formal Submission for Appointment of Special Ambassador

**The Secretary of State for External Affairs
Canada**

(Sgd.) Appd. ER

The Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada presents his humble duty to Her Majesty The Queen.

The Government of Canada has under consideration the Appointment of Arthur John Hicks, Esquire, as Her Majesty's Special Ambassador of Canada to the Republic of Nicaragua on the occasion of the inauguration of General Anastasio Somoza DeBayle as President of the Republic of Nicaragua and, to that end, desires to ascertain whether Her Majesty would approve such an Appointment.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, accordingly, humbly petitions Her Majesty to approve the Appointment of Arthur John Hicks, Esquire, as aforesaid.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs remains Her Majesty's most faithful and obedient servant.

(Sgd.) PAUL MARTIN

Ottawa, April 11, 1967.

Elizabeth the Second

by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other
Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth,
Defender of the Faith

*To the President
of the Republic of Singapore*

Sendeth Greeting!

Our Good Friend!

Being desirous of affording to You a special testimony of Our earnest wish to cultivate and improve the relations of friendship and good understanding so happily existing between Canada and Singapore as free and equal members of the Commonwealth, We have resolved to accredit to You in the character of High Commissioner for Canada, Our Trusty and Well-beloved John Gaylard Hadwen, Esquire.

The experience which We have had of Mr. Hadwen's talents and zeal for Our service assures Us that the selection We have made will be perfectly agreeable to You; and that he will discharge the important duties of his High Office in such a manner as to merit Your approbation and esteem and to prove himself worthy of this new mark of Our confidence.

We therefore request that You will give entire credence to all that Mr. Hadwen shall communicate to You in Our name, more especially when he shall renew to You the assurances of the lively interest which We take in everything that affects the welfare and prosperity of Singapore.

Given at Our Court of Saint-James's the thirtieth day of June, One thousand Nine hundred and Sixty-seven in the sixteenth year of Our Reign.

*Your Good Friend,
(Sgd.) ELIZABETH R*

High Commissioner's Head of Government Letter of Introduction

PRIME MINISTER - PREMIER MINISTRE

Ottawa, Sept. 25th, 1967.

My dear Prime Minister,

This letter will be presented to you by John Alpine Dougan, Esquire, who has been appointed by the Government of Canada as its High Commissioner in Guyana.

Mr. Dougan joined the Department of External Affairs in 1949. He served in Lima, Colombo and Canberra and, from mid-1964 until recently, has held the appointment of Chargé d'Affaires ad interim in Montevideo.

I am fully confident that Mr. Dougan, both by his personal qualities and by his long diplomatic experience, is eminently fitted for the mission entrusted to him, and that his appointment will promote the relations of close friendship which so happily exist between our countries.

In this confidence, I commend Mr. Dougan to you and, on behalf of the Government of Canada, ask you to afford him all possible help in the fulfilment of his important mission.

I am, my dear Prime Minister,

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) L.B. PEARSON

The Honourable L.F.S. Burnham,
Prime Minister of Guyana,
Georgetown, Guyana.

**Press Release from Prime Minister's Office regarding Appointment
of High Commissioner**

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: January 14, 1964

For Release: Immediate

Pour Publication:

The Prime Minister announces the appointment of the Honourable Lionel Chevrier as Canadian High Commissioner to the United Kingdom.

Mr. Chevrier, who succeeds the Honourable George Drew, is expected to assume his new duties at the beginning of February. Mr. Drew will continue to act as High Commissioner until Mr. Chevrier's arrival in London.

The Prime Minister paid tribute to Mr. Drew, whose resignation was announced on September 17, 1963, for his "distinguished and devoted" service as Canadian High Commissioner to the United Kingdom, a post he has occupied since August, 1957.

Of Mr. Chevrier, the Prime Minister said:

"For many years now he has been my political colleague and my personal friend. I owe him in both capacities more than I can ever acknowledge. His countrymen share that debt because of his long and distinguished service to Canada. It is a source of great satisfaction to me that in his new post he will be able to continue that service."

Biographical data on Mr. Chevrier follows: [Not included]

Order in Council for Appointment of Consul

**CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL**

P.C. 1965 – 213

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 9th day of FEBRUARY, 1965.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council,
on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for External
Affairs, is pleased hereby to make the following appointment:

William George Marcel Olivier, Esquire,
to be Consul of Canada at San
José with jurisdiction in
Costa Rica.

Certified to be a true copy

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON

Clerk of the Privy Council

**Formal Submission to Sovereign regarding Agrément for Ambassador
appointed to Canada**

**The Secretary of State for External Affairs
Canada**

(Sgd.) Appd. ER

The Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada presents his humble duty to Her Majesty The Queen.

The Government of Canada has been informed that the Government of Ethiopia has under consideration the appointment of Ato Dawit Abdou, Esquire, as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Ethiopia to Canada, and it is desired to ascertain whether this appointment would be agreeable to Her Majesty.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, accordingly, humbly petitions Her Majesty to intimate that the appointment of Ato Dawit Abdou, Esquire, as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Ethiopia to Canada would be agreeable to Her.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs remains Her Majesty's most faithful and obedient servant.

(Sgd.) PAUL MARTIN

Ottawa, July 29, 1967.

Prime Minister's Reply to High Commissioner's Letter of Introduction

Ottawa, September 28, 1965.

My dear Prime Minister,

It was with great pleasure that I received, on September 23, Mr. Leslie Perera as the new High Commissioner for Ceylon in Canada.

At that time he gave me your letter of September 7, and I assured him, as I do you, that he would be able to count on full cooperation from us during his stay here.

Please accept, my dear Prime Minister, my warm wishes for your health and prosperity.

(Sgd.) L.B. PEARSON

The Honourable Dudley Senanayake,
Prime Minister of Ceylon.



CABINET



CABINET

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Known Meetings of Council or Cabinet held Outside Ottawa

1. A meeting of Cabinet was held at the Citadel, Quebec City, on December 28, 1961. The Prime Minister and 20 ministers were present. Minutes were taken. The Secretary to the Cabinet and one Assistant Secretary were present.
2. A meeting of Council was held in Hamilton, Ontario, during the Diefenbaker administration while an election campaign was on. Four ministers were present. "Routine" orders were passed.
3. A meeting of the Cabinet was held at Government House, Halifax, on 1st August, 1959. Minutes were taken. The Prime Minister and 18 ministers were present. The Secretary to the Cabinet and one Assistant Secretary were also present.
4. A meeting of the Cabinet was held on board a train to Toronto on 27th July, 1950. The Prime Minister and 18 ministers were present. Minutes were taken. Government business was discussed. The Secretary to the Cabinet was in attendance.
5. Three meetings of the War Committee of the Cabinet were held in Quebec City on Dec. 29, 1941, August 11, 1943, and August 31, 1943. The United Kingdom Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill, was present for all three meetings.
6. Numerous meetings of Council, as shown below, were held outside Ottawa in Québec, Montreal, Halifax, Toronto and other places before the turn of the century. These meetings were on the occasion of formal Council business such as the installation of the Governor General or the Administrator or the administration of oaths. However, in some cases, Council also transacted normal Cabinet business.

The following are Council meetings which were held in the period 1867-1892:

November 12, 1868	Administration of Oaths	Spencer Wood.
November 14, 1868	Installation of Administrator	Executive Council, Québec.
February 2, 1869	Installation of Governor General	Court House, Montreal.
June 21, 1870	Administration of Oaths	Hector Langevin residence, Québec.
July 28, 1870	Administration of Oaths	Clifton, Niagara Falls.
June 22, 1872	Installation of Administrator	St. Louis Hotel, Québec.
June 25, 1872	Installation of Governor General	Executive Council, Québec.
July 2, 1872	Administration of Oaths	Prescott.
January 30, 1873	Administration of Oaths	St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal.
June 14, 1873	Administration of Oaths	Citadel, Québec.
July 8, 1874	Administration of Oaths	Tadoussac.
October 12, 1874	Installation of Administrator	Government House, Halifax.
January 21, 1878	Installation of Administrator	City of Halifax.
October 17, 1878	Appointment of Ministry & Oaths	Windsor Hotel, Montreal.
October 19, 1878	Installation of Administrator and Administration of Oaths	Leg. Council, Québec.

October 26, 1878	Administration of Oaths	Citadel, Québec.
November 25, 1878	Installation of Governor General	Leg. Assembly, Halifax.
July 16, 1879	Administration of Oaths	Citadel, Québec.
July 26, 1879	Administration of Oaths to Lt. Governor of Qué.	Citadel, Québec.
May 20, 1881	Administration of Oaths	Citadel, Québec.
May 21, 1881	Administration of Oaths	Citadel, Québec.
May 24, 1881	Administration of Oaths	Citadel, Québec.
July 29, 1882	Administration of Oaths	Citadel, Québec.
October 22, 1883	Administration of Oaths	Québec.
August 5, 1885	Administration of Oaths	Toronto.

**Known Instances when Persons other than Canadian Ministers or Officials
have attended Meetings of Cabinet**

Dec. 29, 1941	War Committee of Cabinet attended by U.K. Prime Minister (Churchill).
Aug. 11, 1943	Joint meeting of War Cabinet of U.K. and War Committee of Canadian Cabinet. Prime Minister of Canada and eight Ministers and the U.K. Prime Minister and Minister of Defence (Churchill) accompanied by the Lord President of the Council (Anderson).
Aug. 31, 1943	The U.K. Prime Minister (Churchill) accompanied by the First Sea Lord (Pound), the Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Cadogan), and the Chief Staff Officer to the Minister of Defence (Ismay).
Oct. 3, 1949	The U.K. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Bevin).
Aug. 9, 1950	The Prime Minister of Australia (Menzies).
Dec. 9, 1950	The U.K. Prime Minister (Attlee) accompanied by the Chief of the Imperial General Staff (Slim) and the High Commissioner in Ottawa (Clutterbuck).
Jan. 14, 1952	The U.K. Prime Minister (Churchill) accompanied by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Eden), the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations (Ismay), the Postmaster General (Cherwell), the High Commissioner in Ottawa (Clutterbuck) and the Secretary to the Cabinet (Brooke).
Nov. 22, 1952	The U.S. Secretary of State (Acheson) accompanied by the American Ambassador in Ottawa (Woodward).
Nov. 14, 1953	The U.S. President (Eisenhower) accompanied by the American Representative to the U.N. (Cabot Lodge), the American Ambassador to Canada (Stuart). The Canadian Ambassador to the U.S. (Heeney) was also present.
Jun. 30, 1954	The U.K. Prime Minister (Churchill) accompanied by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Eden), the High Commissioner in Ottawa (Nye) and the Adviser to the U.K. Government on Atomic Matters (Cherwell).
Feb. 6, 1956	The U.K. Prime Minister (Eden) accompanied by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Selwyn Lloyd) and the High Commissioner in Ottawa (Nye). The United States Ambassador to Canada (Merchant) was also present.
Dec. 22, 1956	The Prime Minister of India (Nehru).
Jul. 9, 1958	The U.S. President (Eisenhower) accompanied by the Secretary of State (Dulles).

Apr. 19, 1960	The President of the French Republic (de Gaulle) accompanied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs (de Murville) and the French Ambassador to Canada (Lacoste). The Canadian Ambassador to France (Dupuy) was also present.
Apr. 11, 1961	The U.K. Prime Minister (Macmillan) accompanied by the Secretary to the Cabinet (Brooke) and the High Commissioner in Ottawa (Garner).
Feb. 10, 1964	The U.K. Prime Minister (Douglas-Home) accompanied by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Butler), the Secretary to the Cabinet (Trend), and the High Commissioner in Ottawa (Lintott). The Canadian High Commissioner-designate to the U.K. (Chevrier) was also present.
Dec. 9, 1964	The U.K. Prime Minister (Wilson) accompanied by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Gordon Walker), the Secretary to the Cabinet (Trend) and the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations (Bottomly). The Canadian High Commissioner to the U.K. (Chevrier) was also present.
Apr. 22, 1964	The Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago (Williams).
Jun. 5, 1967	The Prime Minister of Australia (Holt) accompanied by the Secretary to the Australian Cabinet (Bunting).

CABINET

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Privy Councillor's Oath

You, , do solemnly promise and swear that you will serve Her Majesty truly and faithfully in the Place of Her Council in this Her Majesty's Dominion of Canada, you will keep close and secret all such matters as shall be treated, debated and resolved on in Privy Council, without publishing or disclosing the same or any part thereof, by Word, Writing, or any otherwise to any Person out of the same Council, but to such only as be of the Council, and yet if any matter so propounded, treated and debated in any such Privy Council shall touch any particular Person, sworn of the same Council upon any such matter as shall in any wise concern his Loyalty and Fidelity to the Queen's Majesty, you will in no wise open the same to him, but keep it secret, as you would from any Person, until the Queen's Majesty's pleasure be known in that behalf. You will in all things to be moved, treated and debated in any such Privy Council, faithfully, honestly and truly declare your mind and opinion to the honour and benefit of the Queen's Majesty, and the good of Her Subjects without partiality or exception of persons, in no wise forbearing so to do from any manner of respect, favour, love, meed, displeasure, or dread of any Person or Persons whatsoever. In General you will be vigilant, diligent and circumspect in all your doings touching the Queen's Majesty's affairs; All which Matters and Things you will faithfully observe and keep, as a good Councillor ought to do to the utmost of your power, will and discretion.

SO HELP YOU GOD.

**Draft Letter from Former Minister to Prime Minister requesting
Authorization to disclose Cabinet Information**

Ottawa,

My Dear Prime Minister,

Since my resignation as Minister of on November ..
last, a public controversy, of which you are no doubt aware, has arisen. As I am
bound by my oath as a Privy Councillor I do not feel I can properly justify the
course of action I have chosen to follow unless His Excellency the Governor
General releases me from this oath so that I may publicly disclose the reasons
for my resignation as I gave them to Cabinet.

I therefore ask you to request His Excellency the Governor General to release
me from my oath as a Privy Councillor in order that I may explain my resignation.

Yours sincerely,

The Right Honourable

Prime Minister of Canada,

Ottawa, Canada.

**Draft Instrument of Advice from Prime Minister to Governor General
recommending Authorization for Disclosure of Cabinet
Information**

His Excellency,
The Right Honourable,
Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada,
Ottawa.

Your Excellency:

I have for submission to Your Excellency the request of the Honourable, former Minister of, asking that he be relieved of his oath as a Privy Councillor for the purpose of publicly disclosing the reasons he gave in Cabinet in explanation of his resignation.

I recommend that this request be granted by Your Excellency.

Respectfully submitted,

.....
Prime Minister

Ottawa,, 19.....



ELECTIONS



ELECTIONS

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Instrument of Advice for Issue of Proclamation dissolving Parliament

PRIME MINISTER - PREMIER MINISTRE

To His Excellency

General the Right Honourable Georges P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D.,
Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada

Your Excellency:

The undersigned has the honour to advise that Your Excellency may be pleased, in the Queen's name, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Canada, to dissolve the present Parliament of Canada as of the 8th day of September, 1965.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) L.B. PEARSON
Prime Minister

(Sgd.)

Approved

GEORGES P. VANIER

7th September, 1965.

Proclamation dissolving Parliament

(Sgd.) GEORGES P. VANIER

[L.S.]

CANADA

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories QUEEN, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith,

To OUR Beloved and Faithful the SENATORS of Canada and the MEMBERS elected to serve in the House of Commons of Canada, and to all whom it may concern,—

GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS: We have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of Our Prime Minister of Canada, to DISSOLVE the present Parliament of Canada.

Now KNOW YE, that We do for that end publish this Our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby DISSOLVE the said Parliament of Canada accordingly; and the Senators and the Members of the House of Commons are discharged from their meeting and attendance.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor, General GEORGES P. VANIER, a member of Our Most Honourable Privy Council, Companion of Our Distinguished Service Order upon whom We have conferred Our Military Cross and Our Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, this eighth day of September in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-five and in the fourteenth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

(Sgd.) JEAN MIQUELON,

Deputy Registrar General of Canada.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

**Order in Council authorizing Issue of Election Writs, fixing Polling
Day and Date for Return of Writs**

**CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL**

P.C. 1968-757

*Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the
Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excel-
lency the Governor General on the 23rd April, 1968.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report from the Right Honourable Pierre Elliott Trudeau, the Prime Minister, recommending that writs of election for a general election of persons to serve as members in the House of Commons be issued, such writs of election to be dated the 23rd day of April, 1968, fixing Tuesday the 25th day of June, 1968 as polling day at the said election, said writs to be returnable on the 25th day of July, 1968; and that a proclamation to this effect do issue.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

(Sgd.) R. G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

Proclamation declaring that Election Writs are being issued ¹

(Sgd.) GEORGES P. VANIER

[L.S.]

CANADA

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories QUEEN, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

To ALL To WHOM these Presents shall come,—

GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS We are desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our People of Canada, and to have their advice in Parliament:

WE DO MAKE KNOWN OUR ROYAL will and pleasure to call a Parliament, and do further declare that by the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, We have this day given Orders for issuing Our WRITS in due form for calling a PARLIAMENT in Canada, which Writs are to bear date of the eighth day of September, 1965, and to be returnable on the ninth day of December, 1965.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor, General GEORGES P. VANIER, a member of Our Most Honourable Privy Council, Companion of Our Distinguished Service Order upon whom We have conferred Our Military Cross and Our Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, this eighth day of September in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-five and in the fourteenth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

(Sgd.) JEAN MIQUELON,

Deputy Registrar General of Canada.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

[¹ In future this proclamation will also state the date of polling day.]

**Draft Instrument of Advice for Issue of Proclamation for *pro forma*
Summoning of New Parliament**

PRIME MINISTER - PREMIER MINISTRE

His Excellency

The Right Honourable

Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

Your Excellency:

The undersigned has the honour to advise that Your Excellency
may be pleased, in the Queen's name, by instrument under the Great
Seal of Canada to summon a new Parliament to meet on,
the ... day of, 19

Respectfully submitted,

.....
Prime Minister

..... (date)

Proclamation summoning Parliament *pro forma*

(Sgd.) GEORGES P. VANIER

[L.S.]

CANADA

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories QUEEN, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

To ALL TO WHOM these Presents shall come,—

GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION

K NOW YE, that We being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our People of Canada, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby, by and with the advice of Our Prime Minister of Canada, summon and call together the House of Commons in and for Canada, to meet at Our CITY OF OTTAWA, on Thursday, the sixteenth day of December next, then and there to have conference and treaty with the Great Men and Senate of Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor, General GEORGES P. VANIER, a member of Our Most Honourable Privy Council, Companion of Our Distinguished Service Order upon whom We have conferred Our Military Cross and Our Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, this eighth day of September in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-five and in the fourteenth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

(Sgd.) JEAN MIQUELON,

Deputy Registrar General of Canada.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

**Extract from Prime Minister's Statement on National Radio and Television,
September 7, 1965 announcing Date of General Election**

There are genuine differences of opinion about the courses we should take into our future. But I do not think we can follow *any* steady course if there are day-to-day uncertainties about the Government having a majority in Parliament to get things done.

Therefore, I have asked the Governor General to dissolve Parliament now so that there can be a general election on November 8th.

I believe that this decision is in the national interest. I believe that the Canadian people want to solve the big problems; to get on with the important tasks facing them; to get on with the job of building the new Canada.

For this high purpose, they can best be served by a Government at Ottawa which has the confidence of Canadians in every part of the country, as represented by a majority of supporters in the House of Commons.

Therefore, there will be a Federal election on November 8th.

Writ of Election

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom,
Canada and Her other Realms and Territories QUEEN, Head of the Com-
monwealth, Defender of the Faith.

To (*Insert name, surname and address of returning officer*).

GREETING:

Whereas, by the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, We have ordered
a Parliament to be holden at Ottawa, on the day
of next (*omit this preamble, except in the case of a
general election*), We command you that notice of the time and place of election
being duly given, you do cause election to be made according to law of a member
(*or as the case may be*) to serve in the House of Commons of Canada, for the
electoral district of
in the Province of
(*except in case of a general election, insert here*) in the place of
..... (*stating the cause of the vacancy*) and that you do
cause the nomination of candidates at such election to be held on the
day of next, and if a poll become necessary
that the same be held on the day of
next, and do cause the name (*or names*) of such member or members when
so elected, whether he is (*or they are*) present or absent, to be certified to our
Chief Electoral Officer, as by law directed.

Witness, Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved, etc., Governor General (*or*
Administrator of the Government) of Canada, at Our City of Ottawa, the
..... day of in
the year of Our Reign and in the year of Our Lord 19.....

By Command

.....
Chief Electoral Officer.

Endorsement.

Received the within Writ on theday of, 19 ..

.....
Returning Officer.

CANADA ELECTIONS ACT

*Return of Members elected at the 1965
General Election*

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of sub-section (5) of section 56 of the Canada Elections Act, that returns, in the following order, have been received of the election of members to serve in the House of Commons of Canada for the undermentioned electoral districts:

<i>Electoral Districts</i>	<i>Members</i>
Burin-Burgeo (Nfld.)	Chesley William Carter
Port Arthur (Ont.)	Robert Andras

Dated at Ottawa, this 14th day of December, 1965.

N. CASTONGUAY,
Acting Chief Electoral Officer.

**Instrument of Advice for Issue of Proclamation summoning Parliament
for Business**

PRIME MINISTER - PREMIER MINISTRE

To His Excellency
General the Right Honourable Georges P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D.,
Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

Your Excellency:

The undersigned has the honour to advise that Your Excellency may be pleased, in the Queen's name, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Canada to summon the Parliament of Canada to meet on Tuesday, the 18th day of January, 1966, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at the City of Ottawa, for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) L.B. PEARSON
Prime Minister

(Sgd.) { Approved
GEORGES P. VANIER
15th November, 1965.

Proclamation summoning Parliament for "Despatch of Business"

(Sgd.) GEORGES P. VANIER

[L.S.]

CANADA

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories QUEEN, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

TO OUR BELOVED AND FAITHFUL THE SENATORS of Canada, and the MEMBERS elected to serve in the House of Commons of Canada and to each and every of you,

GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the Meeting of Our Parliament of Canada stands prorogued to the sixteenth day of the month of December, 1965. Nevertheless, for certain causes and considerations, We have thought fit further to Prorogue the same to Tuesday the eighteenth day of the month of January, 1966, so that neither you nor any of you on the said sixteenth day of December, at Our City of Ottawa, to appear are to be held and constrained, for We do Will that you and each of you be as to Us in this matter entirely exonerated; Commanding, and by the tenor of these Presents, enjoining you and each of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on Tuesday, the eighteenth day of the month of January, 1966, at 10 30 o'clock in the forenoon, at Our City of Ottawa aforesaid, personally you be and appear for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act and conclude upon those things which in Our said Parliament of Canada, by the Common Council of Canada, may by the favour of God be ordained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor, General GEORGES P. VANIER, a member of Our Most Honourable Privy Council, Companion of Our Distinguished Service Order upon whom We have conferred Our Military Cross and Our Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, this fifteenth day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-five and in the fourteenth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

(Sgd.) G. G. E. STEELE,
Under Secretary of State.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

Note: The difference in the delays shown here is in some instances explained by changes which have been made from time to time in the applicable statutory provisions.

Table of Delays in Canadian General Elections
1867 – 1965

PERIOD (DAYS BETWEEN)	ELECTION YEAR																											
	1867	1872	1874	1878*	1882	1887	1891	1896*	1900	1904	1908	1911*	1917	1921*	1925	1926*	1930*	1935*	1940	1945	1949	1953	1957*	1958	1962	1963*	1965	1968
Dissolution and Polling Day	—	11 ¹	19	31	32	37	29	59	28	34	38	53	71	62	53	73	58	59	59	55	57	57	58	57	59	60	60	62
Dissolution and the date writs returnable	—	56	49	96	80	81	80	79	56	76	76	69	143	101	92	122	79	85	81	114	116	116	117	87	89	90	91	92
Dissolution and the date of the opening of Parliament	—	239	82	180	265	87	84	116	119	103	124	108	162	154	123	159	100	174	110	142	137	151	184	99	160	98	131	141
Polling day and the date writs returnable	47 ¹	44 ¹	29	64	47	43	50	19	27	41	37	15	71	38	38	48	20	25	21	58	58	58	58	29	29	29	30	29
Polling day and the date of the proclamation summoning Parliament for the despatch of business	53 ¹	191 ¹	29	107	197	8	11	19	34	19	48	26	77	58	31	57	29	77 ¹	15	59 ³	43	57	28	14	52	14	6	69
Polling day and the date of the opening of Parliament	59 ¹	227 ¹	62	148	232	49	54	56	90	68	85	54	90	91	69	85	41	114	50	86	79	93	125	41	100	37	70	78
Date writs returnable and the date of the proclamation summoning Parliament for the despatch of business	5	146	0	42	149	-34 ²	-38 ²	0	6	-21 ²	10	10	5	19	-6 ²	8	8	51	-5 ²	1 ³	-14 ²	-1 ²	-29 ²	-14 ²	22	-14 ²	-23 ²	39
Date writs returnable and the date of the opening of Parliament	42	182	32	83	184	5	3	36	62	26	47	38	18	52	30	36	20	88	28	27	20	34	66	11	70	7	39	48
The date of the proclamation summoning Parliament for the despatch of business and the date of the opening of Parliament	36	35	32	40	34	40	42	36	55	48	36	27	12	32	37	27	11	36	34	26 ³	35	35	96	26	47	22	63	8

* This election resulted in a change of Government.

1. In each of the elections of 1867 and 1872 there was more than one polling day. In each of these two elections the polling day used in the calculations for the table is the first one.
2. A minus sign (—) in front of some of the figures indicating the number of days between the date writs were returnable and the date of the proclamation summoning Parliament for the despatch of business means that the proclamation was issued that many days *before* the date writs were returnable.
3. A first proclamation summoning Parliament for 23 August, 1945 for the despatch of business was issued on 10 July, 1945. This proclamation was superseded by a second proclamation issued on 10 August, 1945 summoning Parliament for 6 September, 1945 for the despatch of business. The calculations in the table related to the 1945 election are based on the dates regarding the second proclamation.

**Time Periods
Election by Acclamation**

A. Schedule III Districts*

I Declared Elected

Number of Days ---	Before Polling Day	After Issue of Writ(s) (Legal Minimum)	After Issue of Writ(s) (In Practice)
General Election	28	27	32
By-Election	28	13	18

II Sworn-In

General Election	25	30	35
By-Election	25	16	21

B. All Other Districts

I Declared Elected

General Election	14	41	46
By-Election	14	27	32

II Sworn-In

General Election	11	44	49
By-Election	11	30	35

*Remote and northern districts, as listed in the *Canada Elections Act*.



ELECTIONS

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Notice of Vacancy in House of Commons given by Government to Speaker

To the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons:

We, the undersigned, hereby give Notice, in pursuance of section ten of the House of Commons Act, C. 143, R.S.C., 1952, that a vacancy has occurred in the representation in the House of Commons, for the Electoral District of MacKenzie River, in the Northwest Territories, by reason of the death of Mr. Mervyn Arthur Hardie, Member for the said constituency.

Given under Our Hands and Seals, at Ottawa, this first day of March, 1962.

(Sgd.) D. S. HARKNESS,
Member for the Electoral District of Calgary North.

(Sgd.) WALTER DINSDALE,
Member for the Electoral District of Brandon-Souris.

Speaker's Warrant for Issue of Writ of Election

DOMINION OF CANADA }
TO WIT:

House of Commons

To the Chief Electoral Officer:

These are to require you to make out a new writ for the election of a Member to serve in this present Parliament for the Electoral District of Hull, in the Province of Quebec, in the room of Mr. Alexis Caron, who since his election for the said Electoral District has died.

*GIVEN under my hand and seal this twelfth day of January,
in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and
sixty-seven.*

(Sgd.) LUCIEN LAMOUREUX,
Speaker.

**Order in Council authorizing Issue of Writ of Election and
fixing Polling Day**

CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 1963-1908

*Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee
of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General
on the 27th December, 1963.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had
before them reports representing that vacancies have
occurred in the representation in the House of Commons

1. for the electoral district of Laurier, in the Province
of Quebec, by reason of the resignation of the
Honourable Lionel Chevrier, the Member therefor;
and
2. for the electoral district of St. Denis, in the Prov-
ince of Quebec, by reason of the resignation of the
Honourable Azellus Denis, the Member therefor.

The Committee, therefore, advise that writs issue
for the election of new members to the House of Com-
mons for the said electoral districts, to be dated the
27th day of December, 1963, and that the day of polling
be Monday, the 10th day of February, 1964.

(Sgd.) R. G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

Announcement made in House of Commons regarding Date of By-Election

Right Hon. L. B. Pearson (Prime Minister):
Mr. Speaker, I should like to inform the house that by order in council P.C. 1967-737 of April 13, 1967, writs have been issued today for by-elections to be held on Monday, May 29, 1967, in the five federal electoral districts of Sudbury, in Ontario, and Hull, Outremont, Papineau and Richelieu-Vercheres in Quebec.

Press Release regarding By-Election

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUÉ

Date: August 1, 1966
premier août 1966

For Release: Immediate

Pour Publication:

The Prime Minister announces that writs have been issued to-day for by-elections, to be held Monday, September 19, 1966, in the electoral districts of Burin-Burgeo and Grand Falls-White Bay-Labrador in Newfoundland and Nicolet-Yamaska in Quebec.

Vacancies in these seats have occurred recently when Mr. Chesley Carter, formerly Member of Parliament for Burin-Burgeo, was summoned to the Senate; Mr. Charles Granger, formerly Member of Parliament for Grand Falls-White Bay-Labrador, resigned his seat and Mr. Clement Vincent, formerly Member of Parliament for Nicolet-Yamaska, resigned his seat.

Le Premier Ministre annonce que des brefs ont été émis aujourd'hui en vue d'élections partielles qui auront lieu le lundi 19 septembre 1966, dans les circonscriptions électorales de Burin-Burgeo et de Grand Falls-White Bay-Labrador dans Terre-Neuve et de Nicolet-Yamaska, au Québec.

Des vacances se sont produites récemment dans ces circonscriptions lorsque M. Chesley Carter, député de Burin-Burgeo a été appelé au Sénat; M. Charles Granger, député de Grand Falls-White Bay-Labrador a démissionné ainsi que M. Clément Vincent, député de Nicolet-Yamaska.



ELECTIONS

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**Announcement by Speaker following Receipt of Report by Court before which
Petition invalidating a Member's Election was tried**

DOMINION CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS ACT

**CERTIFICATE OF JUDGMENT RESPECTING CONSTITUENCY
OF ST. JOHN'S WEST**

Mr. Speaker: I have the honour to inform the house that I have received from Hon. Mr. Justice R. S. Furlong and Hon. Mr. Justice H. A. Winter, both of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland, the two judges appointed for the trial of a petition pursuant to the Dominion Controverted Elections Act, a certificate of judgment in the matter of an election in the electoral district of St. John's West, Newfoundland. The certificate is as follows:

In the Supreme Court of Newfoundland
in the matter of
The Dominion Controverted Elections Act
and

In the matter of the election of a member of the House of Commons for the constituency of St. John's West, holden on the 18th day of June, 1962.

To the honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons:

We, the undersigned judges, appointed to try the above petition, do certify:

Following the trial of the petition we determined as follows:

1. The respondent, Richard Cashin, the member whose election was complained of, was not duly elected or returned,
2. The election of a member to the House of Commons for the electoral district of St. John's West holden on the 18th day of June, 1962, was void.

Such determination was made and filed in the registry of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland on the 25th day of October, 1962.

Now after the expiration of eight days from the day we gave our decision we hereby certify to the honourable the Speaker that our decision and determination is as set forth in paragraphs numbered 1 and 2 above and we append hereto

- (a) a copy of the notes of evidence;
- (b) Copies of our individual reasons.

Dated the 5th day of November, 1962.

R. S. Furlong
Chief Justice
H. A. Winter
Judge.

I also have the honour to inform the house that pursuant to section 69 of the Dominion Controverted Elections Act, chapter 87, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952, I have issued my warrant to the chief electoral officer to make out a new writ of election for the said electoral district.

**Order in Council for Commission of Inquiry to investigate Alleged
Election Offences**

CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 1965-372

*Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee
of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor
General on the 2nd March 1965.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, advise that the Honourable Nathaniel Theodore Nemetz, Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, be appointed a Commissioner under Part I of the Inquiries Act to inquire fully into and to investigate the charges of irregularities in the federal election of 1963 made by Mr. Ormond Turner in the issue of the *Vancouver Province* of February 22, 1965, and in any other issues thereof, and to consider such other matters as may appear to the Commissioner to be relevant and to report fully thereon.

The Committee further advise:

1. That the Commissioner be authorized to exercise all the powers conferred upon him by section 11 of the Inquiries Act;
2. That the Commissioner adopt such procedures and methods as he may from time to time deem expedient for the proper conduct of the inquiry and sit at such times and at such places as he may decide from time to time;
3. That the Commissioner be authorized to engage the services of such counsel, staff and technical advisers as he may require at rates of remuneration and reimbursement approved by the Treasury Board; and
4. That the Commissioner report to the Governor in Council with all reasonable despatch, and file with the Dominion Archivist the papers and records of the Commission as soon as reasonably may be after the conclusion of the inquiry.

(Sgd.) R. G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

Ruling of Speaker of House of Commons made in 1926 regarding Trial of Controverted Elections

RULING OF MR. SPEAKER ON PETITION ASKING THAT RETURN OF MR. KENNEDY BE DE- CLARED VOID

Mr. SPEAKER: I am now ready to give my ruling on the point of order raised on Tuesday.

A petition has been presented to the House by James Arthur Collins praying that the House of Commons of Canada may determine and declare that Donald Macbeth Kennedy, of Waterhole, province of Alberta, was not duly elected and returned at the election held 29th of October, 1925; that his return is void; and that he the petitioner be declared duly elected and is entitled to be returned as the member for the electoral district of Peace River, in the House of Commons of Canada.

On the report of the Clerk of Petitions the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King raised a point of order. He contends that said petition cannot be properly received by the House of Commons because the Peace River election has been protested and is still before the Supreme Court of Alberta, and that the Parliament of Canada, by the Controverted Elections Act passed in 1873, which is now found in Ch. 7 R.S.C., 1906, has transferred to courts exclusive jurisdiction over matters relating to the election of its members.

A debate arising thereon, many rulings, precedents and authorities were cited on both sides of the House. The question is a very important one, and I have given its solution my most earnest consideration.

I have looked into the cases cited and I find that they do not all apply to this petition.

In the Queen's, N.B., case, the proceedings did not originate by a petition. The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery was ordered on the 14th of April, 1887, to attend on the next day with the return of the election, poll-books and other documents. He attended in accordance thereto on the next day. A motion was made by Mr. Skinner on April 28th, 1887, that the clerk of the crown amend his return by erasing the name of Mr. Baird and substituting that of Mr. King as the duly elected member for the constituency; and on amendment by Mr. Thompson the return and papers were referred to the committee on Privileges and Elections.

The same procedure was followed in the Brockville and West Huron cases. A motion was passed on the 6th of July, 1899, ordering

the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to attend at the table with all poll-books, voters' lists and other documents transmitted to him by the respective returning officers. He was in attendance on the next day and produced the papers. On motion of Mr.—now Sir—R. L. Borden, these papers were referred to the select standing committee on Privileges and Elections.

In the Nipissing case, Mr. Northrup moved on the 24th of April, 1901, in amendment to the motion for the Speaker to leave the chair for Supply, that the conduct of the returning officer be referred to the committee on Privileges and Elections. This amendment was voted down at the same sitting on a division of 51 to 94.

In the Coderre case, no petition was presented. Mr. Gauthier rose on a question of privilege and moved on the 17th of March, 1913, that certain allegations against the Secretary of State be referred to the standing committee on Privileges and Elections. The motion was defeated on a division of 53 to 87.

The only two cases which originated in the House by way of petitions are those of Gaspé and Richelieu. In the former, which came up in 1874, the petitioner, Horatio Le Boutillier, asked that the return for the election be amended by substituting his name for that of Louis George Harper, the sitting member. Speaker Anglin did not allow the petition to be received.

In the Richelieu case, Speaker Blanchet rendered a similar decision, supplementing it with the following remarks:

If the petition should be received it would then be competent for any member to move that it be referred to a committee; and if such a motion were agreed to, the various allegations in the petition would constitute the order of reference by which the committee would be governed in its proceedings. In this way, a door would be opened to the indiscriminate reception of petitions attacking generally the return of members, though not governed by any of those formalities necessary even in those times when the House possessed full jurisdiction over controverted elections. To grant the prayer of the petition, would be to violate the general principle which lies at the basis of all the legislation adopted by the English parliament since 1868, and by the Canadian parliament since 1873, that the court alone should adjudicate on matters of controverted elections.

Rule 80 has been cited by the hon. member for South Wellington (Mr. Guthrie) as

giving the House sufficient authority to take up this petition but this rule is nugatory today as it was superseded by the Controverted Elections Act which has been on the statute book since 1874. It has nothing to do with the different laws which fully provide for the trial and punishment of corrupt practices at elections; it only reiterates the House's privilege to deal with offences of bribery and corruption after they have been proved before the competent courts.

That parliament, in Canada, as well as in Great Britain, has consented to transfer the exercise of some of its privileges to special courts constituted by law, there can be no doubt. There is very little difference between the English and the Canadian Controverted Elections law; and May, 13th edition, page 642, after dealing with the organization of the election tribunals says:

Petitions complaining of undue elections and returns are presented to these courts instead of the House of Commons, as formerly—the House has no cognizance of these proceedings until their termination; the judges are also to report whether any corrupt practices have been committed with the knowledge and consent of any candidate.

The act provides here as well as in Great Britain that when the election trial is over, the judges shall make a report in writing to the Speaker showing that any corrupt practice has or has not been proved to have been committed by or with the knowledge and consent of any candidate; the names of the guilty parties; whether corrupt practices have extensively prevailed; whether the inquiry has been rendered incomplete by the action of any of the parties to the petition and whether further inquiry is desirable.

Nothing could more clearly show that the House has transferred to these courts the functions formerly performed by its own committees than the following comment of May at page 643:

All such certificates and reports are communicated to the House by the Speaker, and are treated like the report of election committees under the former system. They are entered in the journals; and orders are made for carrying the determination of the judges into execution. A report that corrupt practices have extensively prevailed is equivalent to the like report from an election committee for further enquiry into such corrupt practices.

I now come to the right of petition alluded to during the debate. Our rule 75 deals with the procedure to be followed as regards petitions. Subsection 8 provides that:

Every petition so reported upon, not containing matter in breach of the privileges of this House and, which, according to the rules or practice, of the House, can be received, shall then be deemed to be permitted to be read and received.

Mark these words, "can be received." It is well to bear in mind the wording of this rule. Does it not clearly indicate that whilst the right of petitioning may be acknowledged as a fundamental principle of

4 p.m. the constitution, yet it is limited?

The petition can be received if it does not contain matter in breach of the privileges of the House. To be received it must conform to its rules and practice.

In the course of the debate, great stress was laid on the immemorial right of every British subject to petition parliament. Redlich, volume 2, page 239, refers to that time honoured usage in the following words:

The venerable institution of petition, the oldest of all parliamentary forms, the fertile seed of all the proceedings of the House of Commons, has but little life at the present day. It is, no doubt, the birthright of every British subject, to address petitions to the House of Commons and the House of Lords as it was fifty years ago, and thousands of petitions are annually sent to the House of Commons. Thanks, however, to the ample development of courts of Justice and administrative bodies, the value of petition as a protection against denials of right has disappeared.

May, page 608 observes that:

Before the constitution of parliament had assumed its present form, and while its judicial and legislative functions were ill-defined, petitions were presented to the crown and to the great councils of the realm for the redress of those grievances which were beyond the jurisdiction of the common law.

In the present case, the judicial function is certainly well defined, and nobody will contend that the grievance is beyond the court's jurisdiction.

This petition prays that the House of Commons of Canada may determine and declare that Mr. Kennedy was not duly elected and returned at the election held on the 29th of October, 1925, that his return was and is void, and that it may be declared that the petitioner was duly elected at the said election, and is entitled to be returned as the member elected to represent the electoral district of Peace River in the House of Commons of Canada. A prayer of this character is of far-reaching importance, and the reception of such a petition requires careful consideration and examination of precedents before it is entertained or received by the House.

If this petition merely asked the House to deal with complaints against an official of the House, such as a deputy returning officer, for violation of his duty under the law, such as fraud and manipulation of ballots and other corrupt practices, or if it asked for the punishment of such an officer, the right of parliament to receive such a petition and apply the remedy is undoubted. The House has

always the power to inquire into the conduct of its own returning officers and to prevent them from wrong doing. (Bourinot, page 134). This has been unquestioned since 20th March, 1875, when both Sir John A. Macdonald and Hon. Edward Blake agreed that the House had not abandoned its right to control, censure and, if need be, punish returning and deputy returning officers. This was also the view held by Sir Louis Davies, Hansard, 1899, volume II, page 5308.

The result of the precedents cited is summed up by our old standard authority, Bourinot, 4th Edition, pages 133-134, where he states:

Among the conclusions reached from a review of the cases cited in the controversies one may be stated, namely, that the strong sense of parliamentary and public opinion is opposed to any return to the old system of parliament interfering in the trial of election questions, although it continues to retain all the powers not expressly, or by fair interference, entrusted to the courts. The provisions of the statutes on controverted elections and kindred matters do not supersede the jurisdiction of the House in questions affecting the seats of its own members not arising out of controverted elections. The House is, in fact, bound to take notice of any legal disability affecting its members and to issue writs for election to fill the places of members adjudged to be incapable of sitting without waiting for the return to be questioned by persons outside of parliament; that

the House has always the power to enquire into the conduct of its own returning officers and to prevent them from wrong doing. Of course it will proceed cautiously in any case that might be more satisfactorily settled in the courts, though it is always regular to receive petitions setting forth grievances and praying for a remedy, provided they do not question the return of the member within the meaning of the Controverted Elections Act.

Before the passage of the Controverted Elections Act, the House by the Privileges and Elections committee tried all election petitions, the practice had been in force for many years, witnesses and parties filled the lobbies, and charges of unfairness and partisanship were constantly alleged. It was to get rid of all these difficulties and to set up an impartial tribunal that parliament passed the act that delegated all such matters to the courts.

Exclusive jurisdiction was given to the courts by section 91 of the act, which reads as follows:

91. All elections shall be subject to the provisions of this act, and shall not be questioned otherwise than in accordance therewith.

The force of all these authorities and precedents is so impressive that I have come to the conclusion to rule that this petition cannot be received.



ELECTIONS

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Resolution for Appointment of Chief Electoral Officer

Hon. G. J. McLraith (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Speaker, I should like to raise an item of business which I think will commend itself to the house. I will mention and explain it now since it is not the type of item that is on the order paper.

The elections act requires that the Chief Electoral Officer be appointed by a resolution of the House of Commons.

Mr. Fairweather: You won't need that for a year or two.

Mr. McLraith: As hon. members know, the office is vacant and the practice has been for the Prime Minister to communicate with the leaders of the opposition groups to acquaint them with the name of the person he proposes to be appointed and to ask for their concurrence. I am told that the correct action has been taken in accordance with the precedents and I should like therefore to move the following resolution:

Whereas Nelson Jules Castonguay has submitted his resignation as chief electoral officer; and whereas subsection 2 of section 4 of the Canada Elections Act, chapter 39 of the Statutes of Canada 1960, provides that in the event of a vacancy of the office of the Chief Electoral Officer the vacancy shall be filled by resolution of the House of Commons;

Be it therefore resolved, that Jean-Marc Hamel be and he is hereby appointed Chief Electoral Officer.

Order in Council for Appointment of Returning Officer

CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL
P.C. 1965-1916

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

MONDAY, the 25th day of OCTOBER, 1965.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Secretary of State reports that he has been informed by the Chief Electoral Officer of the death of H. W. Vaughan, Returning Officer for the electoral district of Yorkton, in the Province of Saskatchewan.

THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State, pursuant to section 8 of the Canada Elections Act, is pleased hereby to appoint Mr. Henry Graf, R.R. No. 1, Yorkton, Saskatchewan, to be Returning Officer for the electoral district of Yorkton, in the Province of Saskatchewan, effective October 26, 1965.

Certified to be a true copy

(Sgd.) R. G. ROBERTSON

Clerk of the Privy Council

Order in Council for Removal of Returning Officer

CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 1966-2255

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA
THURSDAY, the 1st day of DECEMBER, 1966

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS Mr. Edouard Duchesne of 215 rue des Pins, Dolbeau, Province of Quebec, Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Roberval, has attained the age of sixty-five years;

THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State, pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 8 of the Canada Elections Act, hereby removes Mr. Edouard Duchesne from the office of Returning Officer for the electoral district of Roberval, Province of Quebec.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, pursuant to section 8 of the Canada Elections Act, is pleased hereby to appoint Mr. Roland Dion, of 213 des Erables Street, Dolbeau, in the Province of Quebec, to be Returning Officer for the electoral district of Roberval, in the Province of Quebec.

Certified to be a true copy

(Sgd.) R. G. ROBERTSON

Clerk of the Privy Council



FUNERALS AND MEMORIAL SERVICES



FUNERALS AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

FUNERALS AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

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**Message of Condolence from Prime Minister to Sovereign on Death
of Previous Sovereign**

February 8, 1952.

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II,
Clarence House,
London, England.

I respectfully extend to Your Majesty in your bereavement and to all the members of the Royal Family the deepest sympathy of the Government and the people of Canada.

His late Majesty King George VI was greatly loved by all of His subjects in Canada who remember vividly his happy visit to this country and his personal associations with our armed forces during the war. We share with the other peoples of the Commonwealth profound sorrow at his passing. Your own recent visit here has increased our sense of your nearness to us and to our loyalty and affection there will be added an earnest desire to support and uphold Your Majesty in the great responsibilities you have now assumed.

LOUIS S. ST. LAURENT
Prime Minister of Canada.

**Message of Condolence from Prime Minister to Sovereign on Death
of Member of Royal Family**

Ottawa, March 24, 1953.

Her Majesty The Queen,
Buckingham Palace,
London.

My colleagues join with me in expressing deep sympathy to Your Majesty in the loss you have sustained by the death of your beloved grandmother, Queen Mary. Our sympathy is all the keener because this second bereavement has followed so closely the death of your beloved father.

Your Majesty's sorrow and that of the Royal Family will be shared by the people of Canada who had the greatest admiration for Queen Mary.

LOUIS S. ST. LAURENT
Prime Minister of Canada.

**Message of Condolence from Prime Minister to Sovereign's Consort
on Death of Sovereign**

Ottawa, February 6, 1952.

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth,
Sandringham,
England.

On behalf of the government and the people of Canada I extend deepest sympathy to Your Majesty and the members of Your Majesty's family in your bereavement.

As Your Majesty has seen yourself in your visit to this country, Canadians had the strongest feelings of devotion and affection for King George VI for whose high courage and exemplary family life there was universal admiration. They share with the other peoples of the Commonwealth and indeed the world a sense of personal loss for a most distinguished sovereign.

LOUIS S. ST. LAURENT
Prime Minister of Canada.

Public Statement by Prime Minister on Death of Sovereign

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER CANADA

Press Release

Ottawa, February 6, 1952.

The Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, today made the following statement:

The people of Canada were profoundly shocked by the news this morning of the sudden death of His Majesty King George VI.

We all realized how precarious was the state of the King's health, but the universal anxiety of three months ago had given place to deep gratification at what seemed to be a rapid and steady recovery.

For Canadians, as for all His Majesty's subjects, the death of their Sovereign will be a personal sorrow. Our loyal attachment to the Crown has been strengthened throughout the King's reign by our universal admiration for the high courage and the exemplary family life of King George VI. To the people of this country who have never forgotten the visit of the King and Queen in 1939 and their many associations with our armed forces during the war, the King was both a great King and a good man. His passing will be mourned not only in Canada and elsewhere throughout the Commonwealth but everywhere in the free world.

To Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth who shared so fully the life and the duties of the King, the sympathy of the Canadian people will go in fullest measure. We also feel deep sympathy for Queen Mary, for Princess Margaret and the other members of the Royal Family.

For our new Sovereign, Queen Elizabeth II, our sympathy is all the greater because, in this hour of sorrow, she was separated from her Father and Mother and Sister. Her Majesty's recent visit to Canada has given us all the sense of her nearness to us and the feeling that this land, too, is her home. With our sympathy, we extend to our new Queen not only an expression of complete loyalty but also of abiding personal affection. It will be the prayer of all that Divine Providence will sustain Her Majesty in the discharge of her heavy duties.

Text of a Statement by the Prime Minister on the Death of Queen Mary

(The Ottawa Citizen, March 25, 1953)

Her Majesty's death will be a personal sorrow for Canadians and indeed for all the peoples of the Commonwealth. The wide scope of her work and influence can be measured by the universal admiration with which she was regarded. Her sympathy, kindness and graciousness over so many years had won all our hearts.

During the long reign of King George V and afterward, Queen Mary devoted herself to the welfare of her peoples, particularly to those who had suffered in the two world wars. Countless Canadian service men, and their families will always be grateful for her kindly and active interest.

The memory of the late Queen will long be cherished throughout Canada, as in all the nations of the Commonwealth. The example of her family life, her great charity and the dignity of her life will never be forgotten.

The sympathy of the Canadian people will go in the fullest measure to Her Majesty the Queen Elizabeth, to the Queen Mother, to Princess Margaret and the other members of the Royal family.

Statement made in Parliament by Prime Minister on Death of Sovereign, including:

- (i) Address of Condolence and Loyalty from Parliament to New Sovereign**
 - (ii) Message of Condolence from Parliament to Late Sovereign's Consort**
-

Right Hon. L. S. St. Laurent (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I rise at this time to propose two motions which my hon. friend, the leader of the opposition (Mr. Drew), has kindly consented to second. Perhaps it would suit the convenience of the house if, so far as the speeches that are to be made on these motions are concerned, both motions were dealt with together.

When they awoke on the morning of February 6, all Canadians were profoundly shocked to learn that their king was dead. We knew how precarious His Majesty's health had been, and for some months we had all been very anxious. Then gradually this feeling of anxiety had given way to gratification at what seemed to be a steady recovery from his illness. But now King George VI is no more.

It is our first duty and our sad privilege to extend to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II our profound sorrow at the bereavement she has sustained and to express our loyalty and allegiance to her. Our heartfelt sympathy also goes out to Their Majesties the Queen Mother and Queen Mary, to Princess Margaret and to all the other members of the royal family.

Canada mourns the loss of a great king and a good man. And we are not alone in our sorrow. Throughout the commonwealth, and indeed everywhere in the free world, King George VI was held in the highest esteem and affection. It is not hard to discern why this was so.

He had not expected to be called to rule over the British commonwealth of nations, and he succeeded to the throne in circumstances which were without precedent and must have been personally distressing to him as, indeed, they were to many of his subjects. I suppose he had hoped that, while he would have many duties as the brother of the reigning monarch, he would be able to lead, out of the limelight, a relatively quiet but useful family life. This was not to be. But to his everlasting glory King George VI responded to this call of duty in a manner we can all be proud of, and for which, I think I may add, we can all be thankful.

His reign coincided with one of the most turbulent periods in history; a period of

depression, war, distress, fear and uneasiness. Yet throughout it all he remained calm and held firm to his faith in freedom and his belief in human progress. One has only to read the speeches he made each Christmas to get a clear conception of the ideals of this good man.

As we remember him today, and we will remember him for many years to come, we think of his sense of duty; of his great courage; of his example as a husband and a father; of his kindness and his concern for the welfare of his subjects everywhere. He was specially interested in the future of his younger subjects. It will be remembered that on May 24, 1939, King George VI spoke from Winnipeg over the radio to the peoples of the commonwealth everywhere. In concluding he addressed a word to those of his listeners who were young. He said:

Life is a great adventure, and every one of you can be a pioneer, blazing by thought and service a trail to better things. Hold fast to all that is just and of good report in the heritage which your fathers have left to you, but strive also to improve and equalize that heritage for all men and women in the years to come. Remember, too, that the key to all true progress lies in faith, hope, and love.

The late king himself did "hold fast to all that is just and of good report", but he also believed in the future.

Canadians have never forgotten the visit of the late king and his queen to our country in 1939. Those who were in this house at that time will remember meeting him and hearing him speak and give his assent to legislation which had been passed by our two houses of parliament. Across our land, hundreds of thousands of Canadians were able to see and acclaim their monarch for the first time. Canadians will remember, too, the many associations the king established with our armed forces during the war.

These experiences, and many more besides, have greatly strengthened the attachment of the Canadian people to the crown.

The crown is, of course, the constitutional link between the members of the commonwealth. And it is more than that; it is also the symbol of unity in each of the nations of the commonwealth. It is in the name of the king—now of the queen—that we discharge in Canada the responsibilities of government.

We have, in our commonwealth nations, a system of government as free as any on earth; in our parliament and in public debate we place few limits on differences of party; but happily in this house and, indeed, in this country, all political parties worthy of the description are as one in their devotion to the crown and in their attachment to the commonwealth.

As Mr. Churchill reminded us in his broadcast the day after the king died, it is vital that "the occupant of the throne should be equal to the august and indefinable responsibilities which this supreme office requires."

We remember with gratitude how fittingly the king we mourn today bore those responsibilities. And throughout his reign, indeed through his whole married life, we know how well he was supported and sustained by his dear wife. Our heartfelt sympathy goes out to the Queen Mother, who shared so fully the life of our late king.

Hon. members will notice that the second of the two motions which the leader of the opposition and I are sponsoring today is in terms identical with the message of condolence to the Queen Mother when the late King George V died a little over sixteen years ago.

I am sure that Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother will be gratified to know that the members of the Canadian House of Commons think of our late king as the worthy son of a worthy father and have for her the same admiration, the same sympathy and the same affection they expressed to her illustrious predecessor, Queen Mary, sixteen years ago.

And now we hail our new monarch, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

We all recall the happy time she and her husband spent among us only a few months ago, and we know how much she endeared herself to her Canadian subjects. Though young in years, Her Majesty is qualified to follow in the footsteps of her illustrious father. And she is well aware of her many responsibilities.

In addressing her privy council in the United Kingdom for the first time she declared—and these are Her Majesty's words:

I shall always work as my father did throughout his reign to uphold constitutional government and to advance the happiness and prosperity of my peoples.

There could be no better example and no worthier pledge. Hon. members, I know, will agree that the crown rests upon a head which will bring to it further honour and glory. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, like her father, comes to the throne at a most difficult and trying period in world history. As she assumes her great responsibilities I know I speak for

all members of the House of Commons in Canada in expressing our earnest desire to uphold and support her in the task which has been laid upon her.

I now beg leave to move, seconded by the leader of the opposition, that a humble address be presented to Her Majesty the Queen in the following words:

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty:
Most Gracious Sovereign:

We, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada, in parliament assembled, respectfully desire to express our deep sympathy to Your Majesty in the great loss you have sustained by the death of the late king, Your Majesty's beloved father.

Your Majesty's sorrow and that of the royal family is shared in a personal way by the people of Canada, whose representatives we are. King George VI was a great king and a good man. By his devotion to duty, his high courage, his example as a husband and a father, and his concern for the welfare of those he ruled, he greatly endeared himself to his Canadian subjects. We will not forget the occasion, when, accompanied by your beloved mother, he visited our country, nor will Canadians forget the many happy associations established in the course of his reign over us. In common with all the peoples of the commonwealth, we shall ever deeply cherish his memory.

We welcome Your Majesty's accession to the throne, and we desire to convey to you a sincere expression of our loyalty and devotion. When Your Majesty, accompanied by your husband, visited us a few months ago, you left a deep and lasting impression upon the Canadian people. We are convinced that Your Majesty will ever seek to promote the happiness and well-being of all your subjects. As members of the parliament of Canada it is our desire and determination to uphold and support Your Majesty, to the utmost of our authority and wisdom, and it is our prayer that Divine Providence will sustain Your Majesty in the discharge of your heavy responsibilities.

I also move, seconded by Mr. Drew, that the following message of condolence be sent to Her Majesty the Queen Mother:

Your Gracious Majesty:

We, the Commons of Canada, in parliament assembled, respectfully beg leave to tender to Your Majesty our heartfelt sympathy in your great sorrow and bereavement. We share Your Majesty's grief and loss in the passing of our late sovereign King George VI, who was greatly beloved by all his subjects.

We pray that, at this time, Your Majesty may be comforted and sustained by the remembrance of what your loving companionship meant to the late king throughout his life and reign; by memories of service shared; and by the sympathy and love that everywhere surrounds Your Majesty in your great sorrow.

(Translation):

Mr. Speaker, it is not my intention to repeat in the other official language of our parliament what I have just said in English; however,

I believe it is fitting that I should repeat in French the terms of the two addresses which the leader of the opposition (Mr. Drew) and I are submitting to our colleagues for adoption, because, in my opinion, they truly express the feelings of all Canadians whom we represent in this house, whatever be the language usually spoken in their respective homes. The addresses read as follows:

(Text):

A Sa Très Excellente Majesté la Reine:

Très Gracieuse Souveraine,

Nous, fidèles et loyaux sujets de Votre Majesté, les Communes du Canada, en Parlement assemblés, désirons respectueusement exprimer à Votre Majesté notre profonde sympathie dans l'affliction que vous a causée la disparition du feu Roi, Père bien-aimé de Votre Majesté.

Les Canadiens, dont nous sommes les représentants, partagent personnellement le deuil de Votre Majesté et de la Famille royale. Le Roi George VI a été un grand roi et un homme de bien. Par Sa fidélité au devoir, Son courage marqué, l'exemple qu'Il a donné comme époux et comme père, l'intérêt qu'Il portait au bien-être de ceux sur lesquels Il régnait, Il s'est rendu très cher à Ses sujets canadiens. Nous n'oublierons pas la visite qu'Il a faite en notre pays en compagnie de Votre Mère bien-aimée; les Canadiens n'oublieront pas non plus les liens heureux et nombreux établis durant la période où Il a régné sur nous. En communion avec toutes les parties du Commonwealth, nous chérissons à jamais et profondément Sa mémoire.

Nous accueillons avec joie l'accession de Votre Majesté au Trône et nous désirons Vous exprimer

sincèrement notre loyauté et notre dévouement. Lorsque, accompagnée de Votre Époux, Vous avez visité notre pays, il y a quelques mois, Vous avez produit sur le peuple canadien une impression profonde et durable. Nous sommes certains que Votre Majesté s'efforcera toujours de favoriser le bonheur et le bien-être de tous Ses sujets. A titre de membres du Parlement du Canada, nous avons le désir et la détermination de soutenir et d'appuyer Votre Majesté dans toute la mesure de notre autorité et de nos capacités, et nous prions la Divine Providence de Vous assister dans l'exercice de Vos lourdes responsabilités.

(Translation):

Now, here is the message of condolence to the Queen Mother:

(Text):

Gracieuse Majesté,

Nous, les Communes du Canada, en Parlement assemblés, demandons respectueusement la permission d'offrir à Votre Majesté notre sincère sympathie dans Votre grand deuil et Votre profond chagrin. Nous partageons la douleur et la perte que Votre Majesté éprouve de la disparition de Notre Souverain défunt, le Roi George VI, qui était grandement aimé de tous Ses sujets.

Nous formons des vœux pour que, en ce moment, Votre Majesté soit réconfortée et soutenue par le souvenir de ce que Votre affectueuse compagnie a valu au défunt Roi pendant toute la durée de Sa vie et de Son règne; par la mémoire des services partagés; par la sympathie et par l'affection générales qui entourent Votre Majesté dans Votre grande affliction.

**Order in Council authorizing Proclamation for Mourning on Death
of Sovereign**

CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 753

*Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the
Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excel-
lency the Administrator on the 7th February, 1952.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State, advise that a Proclamation do issue, in the form hereto appended¹, appointing Friday, the fifteenth day of February, 1952, as a Public Holiday to be observed as a Day of General Mourning by all persons throughout Canada on the occasion of the obsequies of His late Majesty King George the Sixth.

(Sgd.) R. G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

[¹ See following document.]

Proclamation for Mourning on Death of Sovereign

(Sgd.) T. RINFRET

Administrator.

[L.S.]

CANADA

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland
and the British Dominions beyond the Seas QUEEN, Defender of the Faith.

TO ALL TO WHOM these presents shall come or whom the same may in anywise
concern,

GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION

(Sgd.) *HUGHES LAPOINTE* }
Acting Attorney General, }
Canada. }

Whereas Friday the fifteenth instant, has been
fixed for the obsequies of His late Majesty
Our Royal Father of Blessed and Glorious
Memory;

And Whereas, well knowing that Our deep grief is shared by Our loving
subjects in Canada, We are desirous to afford them an opportunity of testifying
their sorrow and their sympathy with Us in the grievous affliction which has
befallen Us and them,—

Now Therefore We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy
Council for Canada, to appoint and set apart, and We do hereby appoint and
set apart Friday the fifteenth instant as a Public Holiday to be observed as a
Day of General Mourning by all persons throughout Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made
Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness: Our
Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor the Right Honourable Thibau-
deau Rinfret, Chief Justice of Canada and Administrator of Our Government
of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, this seventh day
of February in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifty-two
and in the First year of Our Reign.

By Command,

(Sgd.) F. GORDON BRADLEY,

Secretary of State of Canada.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

**National Ceremony of Mourning by the People of Canada
for His Late Majesty King George VI**

at

The National War Memorial, Ottawa
Friday the Fifteenth of February nineteen hundred
and fifty-two at 2:45 p.m.
DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

ORDER OF CEREMONY

2.00 p.m. The Great Bell of the Carillon begins to toll

2.53 p.m. Massed bands play:

Funeral March (Chopin)
Abide with Me
God Save the Queen
O Canada

2.58 p.m. Silence

Signalled by one gun

3.00 p.m. Beginning of 56 minute guns at half-minute intervals

Present Arms

Slope Arms

Reverse Arms

Laying of wreaths by:

His Excellency the Administrator, accompanied by
the Prime Minister;

The Speaker of the Senate, accompanied by
the Leader of the Government in the Senate;

The Speaker of the House of Commons, accompanied by
the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition;

On behalf of the Canadian Legion, by Field Marshal
Lord Alexander, accompanied by the Minister of
Veterans Affairs;

The Mayor of Ottawa.

The playing of a lament by the Cameron Highlanders
of Ottawa pipe band

Royal Salute—Present Arms

Undrape the Drums

God Save the Queen; 6 bars

Flourish of Trumpets

God Save the Queen.

ARRANGEMENTS

Time of arrival

Persons holding cards for reserved areas are requested to be in their places not later than 2.30 p.m.

Reserved areas

Cards have been issued admitting to the reserved areas shown on the plans¹ printed in this booklet. Personnel of the Canadian Army will act as ushers.

Dress

Preferably formal Morning Dress.

Traffic

Ordinary vehicular traffic at the approaches to the Memorial will cease at 2.00 p.m. Automobiles carrying special stickers on the windshield will be passed through the barrier until 2.30 p.m.

The only approach to the Memorial is from the West on Wellington Street. Automobiles leave their passengers South of the Memorial and park on the Government Driveway.

After the ceremony, cars parked in the Driveway pick up their passengers south of the Memorial, and leave the Memorial by proceeding south on Elgin Street.

Ladies

Owing to limitation of space it is not possible to reserve places for ladies, except for those attending in a representative capacity who hold tickets issued by the Department of the Secretary of State.

Silence

A special request is made for silence during the period 2.58 to 3.00 p.m. which will begin and close by the firing of guns.

Alternate Plan ²

If the weather forecast Thursday afternoon is too unfavourable, a decision will be made and announced over the radio to hold the ceremony in the Parliament Building instead of at the National War Memorial. This announcement will be made at the end of the 10.00 p.m. news broadcast on Thursday, February 14, and also at the close of the broadcast of the funeral ceremony at Windsor at approximately 9.30 a.m. EST, Friday, February 15.

Cards issued for reserved areas at the National War Memorial will admit to similar sections in the Hall of Fame of the Parliament Building; these areas are shown on the chart of the Hall of Fame³ printed in this booklet. A public address system will relay the music to places outside the building.

[¹ Not included.]

[² The service was held in the Hall of Fame in accordance with this alternate plan.]

[³ Not included.]

ABIDE WITH ME

Abide with me; fast falls the eventide;
The darkness deepens; Lord, with me abide;
When other helpers fail, and comforts flee,
Help of the helpless, O abide with me.

Swift to its close ebbs out life's little day;
Earth's joys grow dim, its glories pass away;
Change and decay in all around I see;
O Thou, Who changest not, abide with me.

I need thy presence every passing hour;
What but Thy grace can foil the tempter's power?
Who like Thyself my guide and stay can be?
Through cloud and sunshine, Lord, abide with me.

I fear no foe with Thee at hand to bless;
Ills have no weight, and tears no bitterness;
Where is death's sting? Where, grave, thy victory?
I triumph still, if Thou abide with me.

Hold Thou Thy Cross before my closing eyes;
Shine through the gloom, and point me to the skies;
Heaven's morning breaks, and earth's vain shadows flee;
In life, in death, O Lord, abide with me. Amen.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

God save our gracious Queen,
Long live our noble Queen,
God save the Queen,
Send her victorious,
Happy and glorious
Long to reign over us:
God save the Queen.

O CANADA

O Canada! Our Home and Native Land!
True patriot-love in all thy sons command.
With glowing hearts we see thee rise,
The True North, strong and free,
And stand on guard, O Canada,
We stand on guard for thee.

O Canada, glorious and free!
We stand on guard, we stand on guard
for thee!
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee!

Canadian Representatives at Funerals

George V (1936)

Canadian High Commissioner in London

Representatives of the Canadian Armed Forces
(3 officers and 9 enlisted men)

George VI (1952)

Canadian High Commissioner in London

Governor General-designate (Vincent Massey)

Secretary of State for External Affairs

Minister of National Defence

Canadian Wartime Army Commander (Gen. H. D. S. Crerar,
former Aide-de-camp to the King)

Representatives from Canadian Armed Forces
(3 officers and 9 enlisted men)

Queen Mary (1953)

Canadian High Commissioner in London

FUNERALS AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

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**Details of the State Funeral for
General Georges P. Vanier, Governor General of Canada**

General Vanier died at Rideau Hall on Sunday, 5 March, 1967. Shortly after the Prime Minister received word of the death he telephoned the Queen to relate the news, confirming this by telegram later the same day. Sunday afternoon the Prime Minister's Office released the news of the death to the press together with a tribute by the Prime Minister to the late Governor General. At the same time the Under Secretary of State informed each Lieutenant-Governor of the death by telegram and advised them that flags were being flown at half-mast on all federal public buildings. On Sunday evening the Administrator, the Honourable Robert Taschereau, was sworn in and the Lieutenant-Governors so informed by the Under Secretary of State who proceeded with the arrangements for the lying-in-state and the funeral.

On Monday the 6th it was announced by the Prime Minister's Office that the funeral would be held in Ottawa's Notre Dame Basilica on Wednesday the 8th of March. A period of official mourning retroactive to the 5th and ending Sunday evening the 12th was proclaimed. The Lieutenant-Governors were informed of this by the Under Secretary of State. They were later advised by the Secretary of State that federal government offices would be closed on the forenoon of the day of the funeral. It was suggested that similar arrangements be made in their respective provinces.

Both Houses of Parliament sat at the usual time Monday afternoon in order to pay tribute to the late Governor General. No other business was done. In the Senate the Leader of the Government and the Leader of the Opposition led the speeches. After the proceedings the Speaker, who was sitting beside a small table placed in front of the Throne, rose, raised his tricorne hat, and bowed to the vacant Throne. High on the right side of the Throne stood a simple black funeral bow. In the House of Commons the Prime Minister led the parliamentarians in delivering the tributes. The Leader of the Opposition who had been unable to return from British Columbia in time was represented by his House Leader. Members of the diplomatic corps were present in the diplomatic gallery. After the tributes both Houses adjourned until Thursday the 9th of March.

The Governor General's body first lay in state at Rideau Hall where the public was not admitted but could sign the book. Late Monday afternoon the Governor General's body was brought from Rideau Hall to the Parliament Buildings in a motor hearse surrounded by twenty mounted members of the R.C.M.P. The Prime Minister and the Opposition House Leader stood waiting at the main entrance of the Centre Block as the hearse moved under the black-draped portico. Eight R.C.M.P. officers, hatless and in scarlet and gold, carried the walnut coffin up the steps and down the hall to the Senate Chamber. They were followed by Madame Vanier accompanied by four of her five children.

The Vanier family remained alone with the body in the Senate Chamber for a few moments. The coffin, closed and draped with the Canadian flag, sat

on a low catafalque directly in front of the Throne. Upon it rested the late Governor General's cap, braid and sword. His epaulettes, medals, and decorations rested on a cushion at the foot of the coffin. Flowers had been placed in the lobby of the Senate Chamber.

After Madame Vanier and members of her family had left the Chamber, the procession of visitors began. The Administrator, followed by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was the first to enter, placing a wreath of red and white carnations from the Queen at the foot of the coffin. This wreath together with a floral cross from the Vanier family were the only flowers placed in the Chamber. The Administrator and the Gentleman Usher were followed by the two Speakers of Parliament, the Prime Minister and Mrs. Pearson, the Leader of the Government in the Senate and Mrs. Connolly, the Opposition House Leader and the Leader of the Opposition in the Senate. At approximately 7:00 p.m. the first of a large crowd that had formed outside the Centre Block was admitted into the building and the Senate Chamber. Until 11:00 p.m. that night the public was allowed to file past the coffin, now guarded by a member of each of the three services and the R.C.M.P.

The lying-in-state continued throughout Tuesday the 7th, the public procession resuming at 11:00 a.m. and carrying on until midnight. That night Madame Vanier and her family paid their last private respects. Members of the diplomatic corps had paid their respects from 10:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

On Wednesday the 8th at 10:15 a.m., a gun carriage on which had been placed the coffin was drawn from Parliament Hill to Ottawa's Notre Dame Basilica by 50 sailors. It was followed by a riderless black horse. Men of the Royal 22nd Regiment, the late Governor General's Regiment, formed an honour guard. More than two thousand servicemen from all branches of the armed forces slow-marched to muffled drums as they escorted General Vanier's body through the streets of the capital, while a 78-gun salute was being fired from Nepean Point. Another thousand military men lined the route of the funeral cortege through the heart of downtown Ottawa.

Inside the Basilica twelve hundred dignitaries were in attendance. They included the Administrator, who represented the Queen, the Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet, the Leader of the Opposition, several Lieutenant-Governors (Nfld., P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Ont., Man., Alta.), provincial Premiers (N.B., Que., Ont.), other representatives of the provinces, Members of Parliament, Senators, representatives of the judiciary and the clergy, and members of the diplomatic corps. Hubert Humphrey, Vice-President of the United States, represented the American President and General Claude Hettier de Boislambert represented the President of France. Sir Saville Garner, former United Kingdom High Commissioner to Canada and then Permanent Under Secretary of the Commonwealth Office represented the British Government.

The funeral service consisted of a Pontifical High Mass of Requiem celebrated by Paul-Emile Cardinal Léger, Archbishop of Montreal, and eleven other priests. The latter group was composed of a bishop from each of the provinces and one of General Vanier's sons, a Trappist monk. At the request of the Vanier family representatives of other churches took part in the prayer ceremony which

followed the Roman Catholic mass. English, French and Latin were used during the funeral service. The entire funeral was broadcast over the C.B.C. and privately-owned radio and television networks.

Upon the conclusion of the funeral service the coffin was borne by motor hearse to Ottawa's Union Station where it was placed on a special train for the journey to Quebec City where interment was to take place. Accompanying the Vanier family to Quebec City were the Administrator, the Prime Minister and Mrs. Pearson, several members of the Cabinet and the Leader of the Opposition and Mrs. Diefenbaker. The train left at 1:00 p.m. and arrived in Quebec City at 7:00 p.m. that evening. On arrival it was met by the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, the Premier of Quebec, the Leader of the Opposition of Quebec, Mr. Louis St. Laurent, former Prime Minister of Canada, and the Mayor of Quebec City.

On arrival in Quebec City the coffin was again placed on a gun carriage and escorted through the streets over the one and a half mile distance to Quebec's Basilica where a short evening service took place. The coffin remained in the Basilica overnight with a military honour guard composed of officers of the Royal 22nd Regiment. On Thursday morning, the 9th of March, Quebec Archbishop Maurice Cardinal Roy celebrated a Requiem High Mass for the late Governor General. The coffin was afterwards placed in a crypt behind the Basilica where it remained until a special memorial tomb at the Citadel in Quebec City could be completed.

On Thursday, the 4th of May, 1967, the remains of the late Governor General were buried with full military honours beneath the floor of a grey stone memorial hall in the Citadel, the home of the Royal 22nd Regiment. Arrangements for the final interment proceeded under the direction of the Regiment.

The military ceremony began at noon with eight members of the Royal 22nd Regiment carrying the coffin to the memorial hall following the celebration of a mass in the Citadel's chapel by Maurice Cardinal Roy, a Bishop Ordinary of the armed forces. Among the mourners in the chapel were Madame Vanier and her family, the new Governor General, the Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent and the Premier of Quebec. The Queen, Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment, had a wreath placed near the coffin with a note—"From the Queen"—attached. On the coffin rested the late Governor General's military cap, sword and golden aiguillettes. There was also a bouquet of red and white roses from his family. After the coffin had been laid in the memorial hall a 21-gun salute was fired and the regimental band played "God Save the Queen". The last post and reveille were sounded. The band then played "O Canada" which was sung in French by members of the Royal 22nd Regiment assembled in the square.

Details of the State Funeral of Former Governor General of Canada

The Right Honourable Vincent Massey, former Governor General of Canada, died on Saturday, December 30, 1967 in London, England, while on a private visit. Word of his death was received in Ottawa on the same day and a press release containing the Prime Minister's tribute immediately issued by his office.

Mr. Massey's body was returned to Ottawa by R.C.A.F. aircraft on Wednesday, January 3, 1968, where it was met at the airport by the Acting Prime Minister, the Secretary of State, the Acting Dean of the Diplomatic Corps and government officials. The arrival was marked with a 19-gun salute and with a 50-man guard of honour standing at attention while an R.C.A.F. band played a general salute. The coffin was transferred from the aircraft to a waiting motor hearse by eight R.C.M.P. officers. The procession of limousines then left the airfield for Christ Church Cathedral in Ottawa where arrangements had been made for a lying-in-state.

The lying-in-state was in the Cathedral during the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, January 3 and in the morning of January 4. The coffin was placed in the chancel of the church attended by a guard of honour made up of army, navy, air force and R.C.M.P. personnel. First to pay their respects were members of the family. They were followed by the Governor General who placed the Queen's wreath at the foot of the steps below the coffin. This was the only floral tribute present. The Acting Prime Minister (representing the Prime Minister who was returning from abroad for the funeral), the Secretary of State, the Minister of Agriculture, the Acting Dean of the Diplomatic Corps and Members of Parliament and other officials then paid their respects before the doors were opened to the public.

The State funeral was held in the Cathedral in the late forenoon of Thursday, January 4, with the Anglican Bishop of Ottawa and the Dean of the Cathedral officiating at the service which was attended by representatives of other denominations. The bilingual funeral address was given by the Anglican Primate of Canada. Present at the service were the Governor General and his wife, the Prime Minister, two former Prime Ministers, twelve Cabinet ministers, the Chief Justice and the Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada, members of Parliament and members of the Diplomatic Corps. The Lieutenant-Governors of Newfoundland, Quebec and Manitoba were also present and six other provinces were represented by provincial ministers.

After the church service the funeral cortege, which in addition to the above mourners included two thousand members of the Armed Forces, assembled and proceeded to Confederation Square along Wellington Street. The street was lined by Armed Forces personnel. The coffin which was draped with the Canadian flag, rested on a gun carriage pulled by 60 naval ratings. A 19-gun salute was fired as the procession made its way to Confederation Square. A planned R.C.A.F. flypast was cancelled because of poor visibility. Upon reaching the Square, the coffin was transferred to a hearse for the motorcade to the Ottawa railway station

where it was placed in a special six-car train for the journey to Port Hope, Ontario, for burial. As the train left the station, a 19-gun salute was fired.

The funeral train arrived in Port Hope in the evening of January 4 and the coffin was taken to Batterwood House, the former Governor General's residence, where it remained overnight. A church service and the burial were held the next day. The Governor General was present. The Government was not officially represented although the President of the Privy Council attended in a private capacity.

The funeral ceremonies in Ottawa on January 4 were televised by the C.B.C. and private networks.

Arrangements for State Funeral for Former Prime Minister

**ARRANGEMENTS
FOR THE
STATE FUNERAL
OF
THE LATE**

Right Honourable

**WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING,
P.C., O.M.**

FUNERAL SERVICE

Wednesday, July 26, 1950 at Ottawa

INTERMENT

Thursday, July 27, 1950 at Toronto

**THE RT. HON. WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING,
P.C., O.M.**

Former Prime Minister of Canada,
Member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council,
Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada,
Member of the Order of Merit.

**Born at Berlin (now Kitchener) Ontario, December 17, 1874
Died at Kingsmere, P.Q., July 22, 1950**

**BRIEF OUTLINE
of
ARRANGEMENTS IN OTTAWA**

Tuesday, July 25

Wednesday, July 26

Lying-in-State

Tuesday, July 25 from 10.00 a.m. to 9.00 p.m.

Wednesday, July 26 from 10.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m.

In the Hall of Fame, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa.

Funeral Processions

From the Parliament Buildings (on foot) on Wednesday, July 26 at 3.30 p.m. to St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church and afterwards to the Union Station. (Dress: Morning dress.)

Funeral Service

Wednesday July 26 at 4.15 p.m. at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Wellington Street, Ottawa.

Special Train

Leaves Ottawa Union Station for Toronto at approximately 6.00 p.m., Wednesday, July 26, leaving Toronto on the return journey at 1.00 p.m. Thursday, July 27.

BRIEF OUTLINE of ARRANGEMENTS IN TORONTO Thursday, July 27

Special train from Ottawa to Toronto

Train arrives Toronto Union Station at 9.45 a.m., EDT.
Procession in automobiles to Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

Interment

At Mount Pleasant Cemetery on arrival of cortège.

After Interment

Mourners re-enter automobiles, returning to Union Station.
Special train leaves Toronto for Ottawa at 1.00 p.m.

Flowers

Floral tributes will be sent by the florists to the Hall of Fame.
After the Lying-in-State, flowers will be conveyed by the funeral director from the Parliament Buildings to the train.

Lying-in-State

The Remains will be conveyed by the funeral director, without official ceremony, from Laurier House to the Main Entrance of the Parliament Buildings at approximately 8.45 p.m., Monday, July 24, and will be placed in the Hall of Fame at the intersection of the north corridor. The Remains will Lie-in-State from 10.00 a.m. to 9.00 p.m. on Tuesday, July 25, and from 10.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m. Wednesday, July 26. The Library of Parliament will be closed.

Four Guards representing each of the Defence Services and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police will be on duty during the Lying-in-State.

Persons desiring to pay their last respects may enter the Parliament Buildings during the above periods at the Main Entrance under the Peace Tower.

The Staff of the Senate and of the House of Commons will assist in making arrangements for the movement of persons in and out of the Parliament Buildings until 2.00 p.m., July 26.

The Carillon

The carillon will play during the Lying-in-State on Tuesday from 10.00 to 10.30 a.m., 1.30 to 2.00 p.m. and 8.00 to 9.00 p.m., and on Wednesday from 10.00 to 10.30 a.m., 1.30 to 2.00 p.m. and 3.00 to 3.30 p.m.

Funeral Processions, Wednesday, July 26

(Dress: Morning Dress)

Parliamentary, Diplomatic and other official representatives taking part in the procession are requested to enter at the Senate Speaker's Entrance on the East side of the Parliament Buildings not later than 3.00 p.m.

Admission to the Parliament Buildings will be by the Church admission card which will be distributed by the Office of the Under Secretary of State, West Block.

Official representatives will be directed, on arrival at the Senate Speaker's Entrance, to the rooms assigned for marshalling, as follows:

This list of categories also constitutes the order of the funeral processions.

Category	Marshalling Room
Honorary pallbearers	Office of the Speaker of the Senate
Members of the Family and of the Household	Office of the Speaker of the House of Commons
Special Representatives of foreign Heads of State	Office of the Leader of the Government in the Senate
The Cabinet, other than Honorary pallbearers	Office of the Leader of the Government in the Senate
Lieutenant Governors ..	Office of the Leader of the Government in the Senate
Heads of Foreign and Commonwealth Missions	Room Sixteen, House of Commons
Archbishops and Bishops	Room Sixteen

Category	Marshalling Room
Privy Councillors, not of the Cabinet	Room Sixteen
Premiers of the Provinces	Room Sixteen
Mayor of Ottawa	Room Sixteen
Chief Justices of the Provinces	Room Sixteen
Consuls General	Room Sixteen
Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court	Room Sixteen
President and Puisne Judges of the Exchequer Court	Room Sixteen
Members of the Senate	The Senate Chamber
Puisne Judges of the Provinces	Senate Reading Room
Members of the House of Commons	House of Commons Chamber
The Chiefs of Staff and Dr. Solandt	House of Commons Reading Room
Members of the Provincial Governments	House of Commons Reading Room
Members of the Provincial Legislatures	House of Commons Reading Room
Mayors and City Councillors of Ottawa	House of Commons Reading Room
Chief Officers of the Public Service and Deputy Ministers	Front Corridor on Senate side
This will include Members (but not the staff) of Federal Commissions, Boards and Agencies or the Presidents of the Federal Corporations including:	
Air Transport Board	
Canadian Arsenals Ltd.	
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation	
Canadian Commercial Corporation	
Canadian Farm Loan Board	
Canadian Maritime Commission	
Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation	
Crown Assets Disposal Corporation	
Dominion Coal Board	
Income Tax Appeal Board	
National Film Board	
National Gallery of Canada	
National Harbours Board	
Tariff Board	

Category**Marshalling Room**

The Royal Commission on Railway
Transport

The Royal Commission on National Devel-
opment in the Arts, Letters and Sciences

Executive Officers of the Press Gallery	Front Corridor on Commons side
Members of the National Executive and Executive Director of the National Liberal Federation	"
The President of the Young Liberal Federation	"
The Canadian University Liberal Federation	"
Any Provincial or major Liberal Organization	"
Active or retired Senior officers of the Armed Services in uniform	"
Representatives of national organizations	"
Particular friends and members of the personal staff of Mr. King	"

HONORARY PALLBEARERS

Mr. Mackenzie King indicated that he wished the following persons to be invited to be honorary pallbearers at his funeral:

Rt. Hon. Louis S. St. Laurent, Prime Minister of Canada

Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce

Rt. Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture
(Unable to be present as in Alaska)

Hon. J. A. MacKinnon, Minister without Portfolio

Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour

Hon. Alphonse Fournier, Minister of Public Works
(Unable to be present as in Europe)

Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence

Hon. Lionel Chevrier, Minister of Transport

Hon. Paul Martin, Minister of National Health and Welfare

Hon. D. C. Abbott, Minister of Finance

Hon. J. J. McCann, Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys

Hon. W. McL. Robertson, Leader of the Government in the Senate

Hon. Milton Gregg, Minister of Veterans Affairs

Hon. R. W. Mayhew, Minister of Fisheries

Hon. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs

Hon. Hugues Lapointe, Solicitor General

Rt. Hon. Thibaudeau Rinfret, Chief Justice of Canada
(Unable to be present as in Europe)

Rt. Hon. Sir Lyman Duff, former Chief Justice of Canada
 Hon. Sir Allen Aylesworth
 (Unable to be present)
 Hon. J. H. King, former Minister and Speaker of the Senate
 Rt. Hon. Chief Justice J. L. Ilesley, former Minister of Finance
 General the Hon. A. G. L. McNaughton
 Hon. Elie Beauregard, Speaker of the Senate
 Hon. W. Ross Macdonald, Speaker of the House of Commons
 Hon. Charles Bishop
 Louis Breithaupt, Esq., M.P., of Kitchener, Ont.
 N. A. Robertson, Esq., Clerk of the Privy Council
 Major General H. F. G. Letson, Secretary to the Governor General
 A. D. P. Heeney, Esq., Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs
 John D. Rockefeller, Esq.
 J. W. McConnell, Esq.
 L. W. Brockington, Esq., C.M.G., K.C.
 Duncan K. MacTavish, Esq.
 (Unable to be present as abroad)
 Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal of McGill University
 (Unable to be present as abroad)
 Dr. G. R. Brow, Physician in Chief, Royal Victoria Hospital
 F. A. McGregor, Esq., former Private Secretary to Mr. King
 J. W. Pickersgill, Esq.
 J. E. Handy, Esq.
 Paul Tassé, Esq.

The Honorary Pallbearers meet in the Chambers of the Speaker of the Senate and are conducted to their places on opposite sides of the Hall of Fame, follow the Remains out of the Main Entrance of the Parliament Buildings and walk on either side of the Hearse in the processions to the Church and, after the Service, to the Station. In the Church they take their places in pews numbers 31, 32, 36 and 37.

Departure from Parliament Buildings

Members of the staffs of the Senate and House of Commons conduct the various categories of persons from the marshalling rooms to the Hall of Fame where, in the order shown above, they take their places four abreast in the procession.

Eight members of the R.C.M.P. will bear the casket from the Hall of Fame to the Hearse in front of the Peace Tower. They will also carry out a similar duty at the Church and the Ottawa Station and in Toronto.

A detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police form up in front of the Peace Tower and constitute a mounted escort party preceding the Hearse,

followed by the bands of the R.C.M.P. and R.C.A.F. and the Guard of Honour of R.C.N., Army and R.C.A.F.

The Honour Guard of the Royal Canadian Navy, Army and R.C.M.P. salute by presenting arms as the Remains are borne out of the Parliament Buildings, on arrival at and departure from the Church, and also as the Remains are placed in the railway car at the Station and as the train departs.

Order of Funeral Processions, Ottawa

The order is as shown in the marshalling order as listed above under the heading "Funeral Processions, Wednesday, July 26".

Route of Funeral Processions, Ottawa

In front of the Peace Tower of the Parliament Buildings
East of West Block
Centre Gate
Wellington Street
St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church
Wellington Street
South of the National War Memorial
The Plaza
Little Sussex Street
Ottawa Union Station

The streets will be lined with personnel of the Defence Services and the Canadian Legion.

Funeral Service, St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church

Owing to the limited accommodation in the Church, only persons holding tickets of admission distributed by the Office of the Under Secretary of State can be accommodated in the Church.

The Service will begin at approximately 4.15 p.m. on arrival of the cortège, and will be conducted by the Reverend A. I. Burnett, Minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, who will meet the Remains at the Church entrance. Copies of the Church Service will be placed in the pews.

Elders of the Church will assist in directing the seating in the Church which will be as indicated on the tickets of admission issued to persons arriving in the procession.

At the conclusion of the Service the members of the congregation are requested to leave the Church in the exact order of arrival and to take their places, four abreast, in the procession on foot to the railway station.

Arrival at the Railway Station

The casket will be taken in procession through the station concourse, lined with personnel of the Defence Services, and placed on board the railway car on track No. 4. The train will leave as soon as possible thereafter.

Special Train

Railway tickets and pullman tickets will not be required. Accommodation on board the train is assigned by the Under Secretary of State and for persons who have been so notified by him. Meals will be served on the train.

Baggage

Baggage labels identifying the train accommodation are being distributed by the Under Secretary of State. The label must be securely tied to the baggage which should be sent by the owner to the Union Station not later than 12.00 o'clock noon Wednesday, July 26, and handed there to the Assistant Baggage Master in the Union Station Baggage Room, who will distribute the baggage on the train.

TORONTO ARRANGEMENTS

The special train arrives at Toronto Union Station at 9.45 a.m. E.D.T. Thursday, July 27.

The Remains will be met by the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario and by Provincial and Municipal representatives.

R.C.M.P. personnel will bear the casket from the railway car to the station platform and, outside the station, into the Hearse, and also at the cemetery.

Numbered automobiles have been arranged for the funeral procession from the station to Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Assignment of seats in these automobiles will be made before arrival of the train in Toronto.

The route of the procession will be:

West on Front Street;

North on University Avenue, via East Crescent;

North across Bloor Street;

North on Avenue Road to Heath Street;

East on Heath Street to Yonge Street;

North on Yonge Street to main entrance of Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

The Committal Service at the graveside will be conducted by Reverend A. I. Burnett, Minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Ottawa. Associated with him will be Reverend Paul Stirling, D.D., Minister of New St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Toronto, and the Reverend Dr. Thomas Eakin, D.D., former Minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Toronto.

After the Committal Service those returning by the special train re-enter the automobiles without delay and proceed to Toronto Union Station for the return journey. The train leaves Toronto at 1.00 p.m. E.D.T., Thursday, July 27. Luncheon will be served on the train. If the train arrives in Ottawa later than 7.30 p.m. E.D.T., dinner will be served on the train.

Enquiries on the special train may be addressed to:

Mr. W. P. J. O'Meara,
Assistant Under Secretary of State,
or to:
Mr. Howard Measures,
Chief of Protocol,
Department of External Affairs.

Arrangements for State Funeral of the Honourable Sydney Smith, Secretary of State for External Affairs

Mr. Smith died in office on Tuesday, March 17th, 1959. He had been appointed Secretary of State for External Affairs on September 13, 1957. As a mark of respect the House of Commons, which was sitting at the time, adjourned upon learning of the death.

The Prime Minister communicated to Mrs. Smith the offer of a State funeral which was accepted. The Director of the Special Division at Secretary of State was put in charge of the funeral arrangements. At his direction flags on federal buildings across Canada were lowered to half-mast. A wreath with a card reading "The Government of Canada/In Remembrance" was ordered and sent to the funeral home where the body rested.

Two close friends of the late Mr. Smith as well as the minister of the church attended by him joined Mrs. Smith and the Director of the Special Division in the discussion of arrangements for the funeral. The final arrangements for the service in Ottawa were discussed with an Ottawa funeral firm which in turn made arrangements with a firm in Windsor, Nova Scotia, for the funeral service and interment there.

The list of honorary pallbearers for the service in Ottawa was drawn up in accordance with the wishes of Mrs. Smith and agreed upon after consultation with the Prime Minister. They included nine Cabinet Ministers, the Speakers of the Senate and the House of Commons, the Leader of the Opposition, the Under Secretary of State for External Affairs and five personal friends of the late Mr. Smith. The active pallbearers were warrant officers or the equivalent taken from the ranks of the three Services.

The press was advised of the funeral arrangements by the Prime Minister's Office.

The service in Ottawa was held at 4:00 p.m. on Thursday, March 19th. The body was exposed to the public at the funeral home from 7:00 p.m. on Wednesday and until 10:30 a.m. on Thursday. It was also exposed at the church from 11:00 a.m. until just prior to the service at 4:00 p.m. The Prime Minister and Cabinet ministers, members of the diplomatic corps, and Ottawa officials were among those paying their respects on Wednesday evening. In the church the coffin was flanked by an honour guard of four rankers—two from the Royal Canadian Artillery and two from the R.C.A.F.

Immediately prior to the church service at 4:00 p.m. funeral music was played by an R.C.A.F. band outside the church. The service, which was simple, lasted approximately one-half hour. The Governor General represented the Queen. The Prime Minister and his ministers wore formal morning dress. Other persons invited to the service included: the Chief Justice of Canada, members of the Diplomatic Corps, the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, Privy Councillors not of the Cabinet, the Speaker of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Commons,

the Leader of the Opposition in the Commons, Justices of the Supreme Court, members of the Senate, members of the House of Commons, high officials of the Public Service, civic officials and members of the Department of External Affairs and of the Press. The Nova Scotia Cabinet was also represented.

Parliament delayed its normal sitting until 8:00 p.m. Thursday evening.

After the church service a funeral procession was formed which then proceeded to Uplands Airport for the transfer of the body to Windsor, Nova Scotia, for interment. Automobiles were provided for the transport of the honorary pallbearers to and from the airport.

The R.C.A.F. plane carrying the body left Ottawa at 7:00 p.m. on Thursday. On board, an R.C.A.F. Officer accompanied the remains. The R.C.A.F. plane was followed by a D.O.T. Viscount carrying the official party which included the deceased Minister's immediate family, a Cabinet minister representing the Prime Minister, the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, the Under Secretary of State for External Affairs, a close friend of the late Mr. Smith, the Member of Parliament for the Nova Scotia riding of Colchester-Hants, the Director of the Special Division of Secretary of State and two officials from the Department of External Affairs. Upon arrival in Nova Scotia the body was met by R.C.A.F. and R.C.M.P. personnel. An R.C.M.P. patrol car then escorted the hearse on the remaining 45-mile journey to Windsor.

A lying-in-state was held in the church in Windsor from 11:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. on Friday, March 20th. This was followed by a funeral service attended by federal, provincial and town officials, after which burial in the family plot took place. The honorary pallbearers included the Premier of Nova Scotia, the Chief Justice of Nova Scotia and the Cabinet minister representing the Prime Minister. R.C.M.P. personnel assisted in the arrangements for the Nova Scotia ceremonies.

FUNERALS AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

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**Text of Message sent on 22 November, 1963 by the Prime Minister to
the President of the United States of America on the Occasion
of the Death of President Kennedy**

The shocking news of the death of President Kennedy has brought the deepest grief to the hearts of the people of Canada. As the neighbour and close friend of the United States, we know well what he has done for peace, freedom and progress in the world.

As you assume the heavy responsibility of the Presidency, I wish to assure you of the desire of the Government of Canada, to continue to work in close and constructive co-operation with you as we did with your predecessor.

**Statement in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister
on the Occasion of the Death of President Kennedy
on November 22, 1963**

I rise, Mr. Speaker, to express, if I may, the feelings of shock and grief felt by all of us at the news of the attack on the life of the President of the United States. I rise also to convey on your behalf, and, perhaps I may be permitted to say on this occasion, on behalf of all the people of our country, the sense of desolation and dismay which we felt on the receipt of this news, a feeling which we share with the citizens of the United States of America.

I would also like to express our sympathy and convey our prayers to the wives and families of the President and of the Governor of Texas. I am sure that when the news came over the air our first thought was for them.

I was about to add that with this sympathy went our fervent hope and prayers for his recovery. But I have just received a message that President Kennedy died at 2:00 p.m. E.S.T.

A heart-breaking tragedy has occurred. The world can ill afford at this time in our history to lose a man of his courage—a courage which he displayed both in war and in peace. It can ill afford to lose a man of his wisdom, his determination to advance the cause of freedom in his own country and in the world.

This is a tragedy not only for the President's family and for his people; it is a tragedy for all of us. No people outside the United States will share more deeply in this tragedy than the people of Canada, the neighbour of the United States.

It is difficult for me to say anything more at this time. Our hearts are filled with sadness.

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUÉ

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

NO. 1

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE, JANUARY 10, 1966.

STATEMENT BY THE ACTING PRIME MINISTER,
THE HONOURABLE PAUL MARTIN,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,
ON THE DEATH OF THE LAL BAHADUR SHASTRI,
PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA

I am deeply shocked by the news of the death of Prime Minister Shastri a few hours ago. His death is the more tragic because it comes just as he and the President of Pakistan had begun to get relations between their two countries on a new and more hopeful course. My colleagues in the Government and the Canadian people join me in expressing our heartfelt condolences to the Indian Government and people and to his family. We will long cherish our fond memories of his visit to Canada last June.

Since becoming Prime Minister of India in June 1964, Lal Bahadur Shastri has earned not only the respect and affection of his own people, but the respect and affection of statesmen and people around the world. It was not an easy time to be Prime Minister of the world's most populous democracy and Prime Minister Shastri brought to his work humility, fortitude and courage. We in Canada mourn with India in this difficult hour when for a second time in less than two years her leading son has been taken from her.

Arrangements for State Funeral for Ambassador accredited to Canada

Funeral of H. E. the Hon. Laurence Steinhardt
Ambassador of the United States of America
Thursday, March 30, 1950

- 2:15 p.m. Honorary pall-bearers arrive at U.S. Embassy
Residence, Lisgar Road, Rockcliffe Park.
(Dress: Short black coat; black fedora)
- 2:30 p.m. Funeral Service at Embassy Residence.
- 3:34 p.m. Departure of special train from Union Station.
-

- 2:15 p.m. Honorary pall-bearers arrive:

Mr. C. D. Howe	Mr. L. B. Pearson
Mr. L. Chevrier	Dean of the Diplomatic Corps
Mr. D. C. Abbott	Mr. Paul Martin

They arrive in their own cars. For the drive from the Embassy to Union Station, cars are provided by the funeral director.

After the Rt. Hon. T. Rinfret, P.C., Representative of H. M. The King, General Letson, Representative of the Governor General, and the Prime Minister of Canada arrive, their cars are directed into position for departure.

- 2:30 p.m. Funeral service, conducted by Group Captain Robert M. Frayne, R.C.A.F.
- 3:00 p.m. Funeral Director indicates to Honorary pall-bearers their duties (approx.) in accompanying remains from residence to Hearse.
- 3:10 p.m. Cortège leaves Embassy Residence. Minute guns are fired. Order of Cortège:

Honorary pall-bearers in two automobiles
The Hearse
Members of the Family
Chief Justice Rinfret, representing The King
General Letson, representing the Governor General
The Prime Minister
Mr. Julian Harrington and United States Embassy personnel
Members of the Cabinet other than pall-bearers
Heads of Mission
Others

Route

Lisgar Road, Rockcliffe Park
The Driveway
Sussex Street
Little Sussex Street

- 3:30 p.m. Cortège arrives Union Station, Little Sussex Street, where troops line the street.
Procession across Concourse to Track No. 7 through double ranks of troops, to Special Railway Car.
Guard of Honour, on Track 7 facing Special Train, "Presents Arms";
Band plays United States National Anthem.
Artillery Salute of 19 guns.
Mrs. Steinhardt is conducted to Car 104 by Mr. Pearson.
- 3:40 p.m. Special train leaves Ottawa.
Suggested assignment of accommodation on Cars 101 and 104:
- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Car 104 | Car 101 |
| Mrs. Steinhardt | Mr. Pearson |
| Miss Steinhardt | Colonel Jack C. Hodgson |
| Judge Irwin Untermyer | Mrs. Hodgson |
| Mr. Lyman Pratt | Colonel Riley F. Ennis |
| Mr. Richard Byrd | Captain B. S. Custer, USN |
| | Colonel F. E. Pillet |

Friday, March 31

- 8:30 a.m. Arrive New York, Penn. Stn.
- 6:25 p.m. Cars 101 and 104 leave New York, Penn. Stn. via "The Montrealer".

Saturday, April 1

- 12:10 noon Arrive Ottawa, Union Station.

Actions taken on the Death in Canada of the Prime Minister of Jamaica

Sir Donald Sangster, the Prime Minister of Jamaica, died on Tuesday the 11th of April, 1967 in a Montreal hospital. He had been brought, gravely ill, to Montreal the previous February. His entry into Canada had been facilitated by the Department of External Affairs which kept the Prime Minister informed of Sir Donald's state throughout the period of the latter's hospitalization.

The Prime Minister was immediately informed when the death of Sir Donald occurred. At the beginning of the sitting of the House on that day Mr. Pearson announced the news and made a brief tribute to the late Jamaican Prime Minister. No other members spoke. Later during the day the Prime Minister sent a message of condolence on behalf of the Canadian Government and the people of Canada to the Acting Prime Minister of Jamaica. A similar message of condolence was sent by the Administrator of the Government of Canada to the Governor General of Jamaica. All flags on Federal Government buildings in Montreal and Ottawa were, on the Prime Minister's directive, ordered flown at half-mast until Sir Donald's body left Canada.

On Wednesday, the 12th of April, a lying-in-state organized by the Jamaican High Commission with the help of the Department of External Affairs was held in Christ Church Cathedral in Montreal. Throughout the lying-in-state a Canadian Armed Forces guard stood on vigil at the casket. There was also a wreath from the Government of Canada. On Wednesday evening a funeral service was held in the Cathedral. The Prime Minister was represented by a Cabinet minister; the Leader of the Government in the Senate. No other Canadian Cabinet ministers were present. Sir Donald's body was taken to Kingston, Jamaica, during the early morning of Thursday on board an R.C.A.F. aircraft.

A State funeral was held in Kingston on Monday, April 17th. The Minister of Forestry and Rural Development and the Canadian High Commissioner in Jamaica acted as representatives of the Government of Canada at the funeral. Flowers in the name of the Government of Canada had been sent by the Canadian High Commission in Jamaica.

On Sunday, the 23rd of April, a memorial service arranged by the Jamaican High Commission with the aid of the Department of External Affairs was held in St. George's Anglican Church in Ottawa. A representative of the Governor General attended the service. The Prime Minister was represented by the Minister of Transport who read one of the lessons while the Leader of the Government in the Senate delivered a eulogy. Several other Canadian Cabinet ministers were also present at the service. A wreath from the Government of Canada had been sent.

**Programme for Memorial Service held in Ottawa on Occasion of
Death of Churchill**

National Ceremony of Mourning
by the people of Canada
for
the late Right Honourable
SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL, K.G., O.M., C.H.
in
The Hall of Fame, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa
Saturday the thirtieth of January
nineteen hundred and sixty-five
at 11.00 a.m.
Department of the Secretary of State

ORDER OF CEREMONY

- 10.00 a.m. The Great Bell of the Carillon begins to toll and 90 minute guns commence firing.
- 10.30 a.m. Appropriate music by the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals
to 10.45 a.m. Band.
- 10.40 a.m. The Right Honourable Vincent Massey arrives at the Parliament Buildings and is met by the Acting Prime Minister of Canada, the Honourable Paul Martin, P.C., Q.C.
- 10.43 a.m. Their Excellencies the Governor General and Madame Vanier arrive at the main entrance to Parliament Hill.
- 10.45 a.m. Royal Salute by the 2nd Battalion, the Canadian Guards and the Canadian Guards Band.
- 10.50 a.m. Their Excellencies are received at the main entrance to the Parliament Buildings by the Acting Prime Minister and Mrs. Martin and escorted to Room 253S, where the Right Honourable Mr. Massey and the Leader of the Government in the Senate and Mrs. Connolly are awaiting their arrival.
Their Excellencies and party arrive at the dais.
- 11.00 a.m. O Canada—Royal Canadian Corps of Signals Band.
Abide with Me—Royal Canadian Corps of Signals Band.
- Eulogy — The Right Honourable Vincent Massey, P.C., C.H.
Sentries—Rest on arms reverse.

Trumpeter—Last Post.
Signal gun.
2 minutes silence.
Signal gun.
Lament.
Trumpeter—Reveille.

His Excellency General the Right Honourable Georges P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D., Governor General of Canada, lays a wreath on behalf of the people of Canada.

Sentries—To attention from rest on arms reverse.

God Save the Queen—Royal Canadian Corps of Signals Band.

Their Excellencies leave the Parliament Buildings.

His Excellency the Governor General receives a Royal Salute.

Their Excellencies leave Parliament Hill.

(Guests are requested to remain in their places until Their Excellencies have left the Parliament Buildings).

Concert — From noon to 1.00 p.m. the Carillonneur will present a concert of memorial music.

ARRANGEMENTS

Time of arrival

Persons holding cards for reserved areas are requested to be in their places by 10.30 a.m.

Dress

Morning coat or lounge suit with black tie. Afternoon dress for ladies.

ABIDE WITH ME

Abide with me; fast falls the eventide;
The darkness deepens; Lord, with me abide;
When other helpers fail, and comforts flee,
Help of the helpless, O abide with me.

Swift to its close ebbs out life's little day;
Earth's joys grow dim, its glories pass away;

Change and decay in all around I see;
O thou, Who changest not, abide with me.

I need Thy presence every passing hour;
What but Thy grace can foil the tempter's power?
Who like Thyself my guide and stay can be?
Through cloud and sunshine, Lord, abide with me.

I fear no foe with Thee at hand to bless;
Ills have no weight, and tears no bitterness;
Where is death's sting? Where, grave, thy victory?
I triumph still, if Thou abide with me.

Hold Thou Thy Cross before my closing eyes;
Shine through the gloom, and point me to the skies;
Heaven's morning breaks, and earth's vain shadows flee;
In life, in death, O Lord, abide with me. Amen.

O CANADA

O Canada! Our Home and Native Land!
True patriot-love in all thy sons command.
With glowing hearts we see thee rise,
The True North, strong and free,
And stand on guard, O Canada,
We stand on guard for thee.
O Canada, glorious and free!
We stand on guard, we stand on guard for thee!
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee!

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

God save our gracious Queen,
Long live our noble Queen,
God save the Queen:
Send her victorious,
Happy and glorious
Long to reign over us:
God save the Queen.

**Message of Condolence from the Governor General
to the Acting Head of State of Austria
on Occasion of Death of President of Austria (1965)**

I have just learned with great sorrow of the death of your President, Adolf Schaerf, whose period of office saw the forging of many close links between Austria and Canada. His courageous resistance during World War II and his devoted leadership in post war years will be long remembered by all of us in Canada who hold as he did democratic ideals in high esteem. As Vice-Chancellor, President Schaerf played a central role in bringing about the Treaty for Austrian Independence in 1955, which allowed his country to take her rightful place in the community of nations. This will surely be the most splendid monument to his name.

Please convey in my name and in that of the people of Canada our sincere condolences to the people of Austria and to President Schaerf's family.

GOVERNMENT



GOVERNMENT

Resignation of Government

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to Government House by resigning ministers 130

**Letter from Clerk of Privy Council to Incoming Prime Minister
regarding Access to Cabinet Records of Resigning Government**

CONFIDENTIAL

Ottawa, April 17, 1963.

The Honourable L. B. Pearson,
House of Commons,
Centre Block,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Pearson:

I thought I should let you know of the arrangement I proposed to Mr. Diefenbaker today concerning the retention of the Cabinet minutes and Cabinet Committee minutes of his government which we prepare here in this office. This is similar to the arrangement made between Mr. St-Laurent and Mr. Diefenbaker in 1957.

Mr. Diefenbaker agrees that the records of the Cabinet meetings and of Cabinet Committee meetings should be retained here in the custody of the Secretary to the Cabinet, to be seen only by Ministers who were members of the government at the time the meetings took place and by the Secretary to the Cabinet or such persons on his staff as he authorizes to see them, on a confidential basis, where that is necessary for the proper discharge of their duties.

It would therefore be the understanding that these documents would not be seen by members of the incoming government or their staffs, nor by any future Ministers who were not members of the Cabinet at the time of the meetings to which these records relate.

I believe that this would be generally in accordance with British practice and a proper course to follow here in Canada. I would hope that it would meet with your approval and that you could confirm to me that I and my successors should retain these papers on this understanding.

I should take this opportunity to add that the Canadian government has not as yet formulated any definite policy regarding the opening of Cabinet records, as well as other official papers, for access by scholars or others after a lapse of a suitably long period to enable their contents to be published without causing harm. I hope that it will be possible to take this matter up with your government during the next year or two, as it is a matter of concern to a number of the Learned Societies in Canada and it is quite desirable that access to some government records be granted soon. I assume that, before a decision were reached on this, there would be informal consultation at least with Privy Councillors who had been members of former governments so that some general concensus of

view might be reached on this matter of mutual interest. I should say that a number of the officials who have been concerned with this matter favour providing access to such papers after thirty-five years or thereabouts and I think this period, or perhaps a slightly shorter one, probably would commend itself to Mr. Diefenbaker.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) R. B. BRYCE.

**Extract from Government House Arrangements regarding Farewell
Call by Resigning Government and Swearing-In
of New Government**

21st June, 1957.

MEMORANDUM

The procedure for today will be as follows:—

- (1) His Excellency will receive the Prime Minister, the Right Hon. Louis S. St. Laurent, at 10.00 o'clock, to accept his resignation. The Prime Minister will be met at the front door by the Secretary and taken immediately to His Excellency's study.

Members of the outgoing Ministry will arrive at the same time and will be shown into the Drawing Room by F/L MacMillan.

Lt. McKee will inform the Secretary when His Excellency is ready to receive the outgoing Ministry and, with the assistance of the Administrative Secretary, they will be taken to His Excellency's study.

After the Governor-General has greeted them, the Secretary of State of Canada will hand over to His Excellency the Great Seal, which he, in turn, will place on his desk.

Sherry will be served.

After about twenty minutes, the retiring Cabinet will say goodbye to the Governor-General. Mr. St. Laurent will be escorted to the front door by the Secretary. The Administrative Secretary and the Comptroller will escort the other members of the late Government.

- (2) At 11.30 a.m. Mr. John Diefenbaker, Mr. Robert Bryce (Clerk of the Privy Council) and Mr. Arthur Hill (Assistant Clerk of the Privy Council) will arrive and will be met by the Secretary and conducted to His Excellency's study, where Mr. Diefenbaker will be sworn in as a Privy Councillor and as Prime Minister, the Oaths being administered by the Clerk of the Privy Council in the presence of the Governor-General. The Prime Minister will then tender to His Excellency the instruments of advice covering the members of his Cabinet.

**Extract from *The Montreal Star* of 23 April, 1963
regarding Farewell Visit to Government House by
Resigning Ministers**

Government House issued the following statement yesterday concerning the resignation of John Diefenbaker as prime minister.

The Governor-General received the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. John G. Diefenbaker, on Monday morning and accepted his resignation on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen.

On Sunday afternoon the Governor-General received ministers of the outgoing cabinet who took leave of His Excellency before relinquishing their portfolios.

The Hon. Ernest Halpenny as retiring Secretary of State handed to His Excellency the Great Seal of Canada.

Afterwards the ministers and their wives were received by Her Excellency (Mme Vanier).

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**Government House Arrangements regarding Farewell Call by Resigning
Government and Swearing-In of New Government**

21st June, 1957.

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At 11.35 a.m. the members of the new Ministry and the Under Secretary of State of Canada will arrive and be shown into the Drawing Room by Lt. McKee and F/L MacMillan.

After the instruments of advice have been tendered, the Secretary will proceed to the Drawing Room and conduct the members of the new Cabinet into His Excellency's study, with the help of the Administrative Secretary. They will be presented to the Governor-General by the Prime Minister in order of precedence.

The Privy Councillor's Oath will then be administered collectively by the Clerk of the Privy Council in the presence of His Excellency, after which each Minister will sign the Oath Book and the Privy Council Roll and will then be sworn in, individually, to their various Offices.

After the Secretary of State has been sworn in, His Excellency will hand the Great Seal of Canada over, saying:

"I hand you the Great Seal of Canada for safe keeping".

The Secretary of State receives the Seal and, in turn, hands it to the Under Secretary of State.

After this sherry will be served.

In due course His Excellency, with the Prime Minister and his Cabinet, will proceed to the side door next to the office of the Assistant to the Secretary, and a group photograph only will be taken on the steps.

When this has been done, the Governor-General, the Prime Minister and his Cabinet will re-enter Government House and His Excellency will say goodbye at the foot of the stairs. The Secretary will then escort Mr. Diefenbaker to the front door. The Administrative Secretary and the Comptroller will escort the Cabinet.

- (3) The Assistant to the Secretary will give to the press, on the departure of Mr. St. Laurent, a prepared press release.

The Assistant to the Secretary will be responsible for arranging for the release concerning the new Government, to leave Government House by car for the Press Gallery at 11.00 a.m., and will also release it to those members of the Press who are at Government House at the same time.

The Assistant to the Secretary has informed all those concerned about the group photograph.

At 11.30 a.m. the Assistant to the Secretary will show Mr. Derek Bedson, Private Secretary to Mr. Diefenbaker, into the Smoking Room, where he will remain until he and the Assistant to the Secretary go outside to arrange for the group photograph.

(Sgd.) LIONEL MASSEY
Secretary.

Dress: Lounge suits.

Distribution:

The Secretary (Administrative)
The Comptroller
The Assistant to the Secretary
A.D.C.'s (3)

**Instrument of Advice submitted to Governor General regarding Appointment of
Twentieth Ministry (Trudeau, 1968) and including Ministers
continuing in Office from Previous Ministry**

His Excellency

The Right Honourable Roland Michener, C.C.,
Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

Your Excellency:

The undersigned submits for Your Excellency's pleasure that each of the persons hereinafter named, members of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, retain the office now held as indicated opposite his name:

The Right Honourable Pierre Elliott Trudeau	Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada
The Honourable Paul Theodore Hellyer	Minister of Transport
The Honourable George James McIlraith	Minister of Public Works
The Honourable Arthur Laing	Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
The Honourable Allan Joseph MacEachen	Minister of National Health and Welfare
The Honourable Hédard Robichaud	Minister of Fisheries
The Honourable Roger Teillet	Minister of Veterans Affairs
The Honourable Charles Mills Drury	Minister of Industry and Minister of Defence Production
The Honourable Maurice Sauvé	Minister of Forestry and Rural Development

The Honourable Edgar John Benson	President of the Treasury Board
The Honourable Léo Alphonse Joseph Cadieux	Minister of National Defence
The Honourable Jean-Luc Pepin	Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources
The Honourable Jean Marchand	Minister of Manpower and Immigration
The Honourable John James Greene	Minister of Agriculture
The Honourable Joseph Julien Jean-Pierre Côté	Postmaster General
The Honourable John Napier Turner	Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs
The Honourable Jean Chrétien	Minister of National Revenue
The Honourable Charles Ronald McKay Granger	Minister without Portfolio
The Honourable Bryce Stuart Mackasey	Minister without Portfolio

The undersigned submits for Your Excellency's pleasure that each of the persons hereinafter named, be appointed, by commission under the Great Seal of Canada, to the office indicated opposite his name:

The Honourable Paul Joseph James Martin	Minister without Portfolio
The Honourable Mitchell Sharp	Secretary of State for External Affairs
The Honourable Charles Mills Drury	Minister of Trade and Commerce
The Honourable Edgar John Benson	Minister of Finance and Receiver General
The Honourable Jean-Luc Pepin	Minister of Labour
The Honourable Jean Marchand	Secretary of State of Canada
The Honourable John Napier Turner	Solicitor General

It is further submitted for Your Excellency's pleasure that each of the persons hereinafter named be chosen and summoned to be a member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada and appointed, by commission under the Great Seal of Canada, to the office indicated opposite his name:

Mr. Donald Stovel Macdonald	Minister without Portfolio
Mr. John Carr Munro	Minister without Portfolio
Mr. Gerard Pelletier	Minister without Portfolio

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) P. E. TRUDEAU
Prime Minister.

(Sgd.) { Approved
ROLAND MICHENER
20th April, 1968.

Message of Loyalty from Prime Minister to Sovereign

From: The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Ottawa

To: The Canadian High Commissioner in the United Kingdom, London.

R E S T R I C T E D

Ottawa, November 15, 1948.

No. 1929.

Please deliver to the King's Private Secretary the following message to His Majesty from Mr. St. Laurent. Message Begins.

On assuming this afternoon the great responsibility of the high office of Prime Minister of Canada, I would take this first opportunity of presenting on behalf of my colleagues and myself our respectful duty to Your Majesty, to assure you of our continued loyalty and to extend our sincere good wishes for Your Majesty's continued health and well-being.

At the same time on behalf of the new Canadian Administration may I convey to Your Majesty and to Her Majesty the Queen the happiness we all felt when the news came yesterday of the birth of a son to Her Royal Highness Princess Elizabeth and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. Message ends. Ends.

**Prime Minister's Reply to Letter from Clerk of Privy Council
regarding Cabinet Records of Former Government**

PRIME MINISTER - PREMIER MINISTRE

Confidential

Ottawa, June 12, 1963.

Dear Mr. Bryce:

This is a formal acknowledgment to your letter of April 17, concerning the disposition of Cabinet minutes and Cabinet Committee minutes, about which we have had a word.

I agree to the proposals set forth in your letter.

Best regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) L. B. PEARSON

Mr. R. B. Bryce,
Clerk of the Privy Council,
Privy Council Office,
East Block,
Ottawa, Canada.

Government House Announcement regarding Swearing-In of New Ministry

(Not for Release before 12:00 Noon Monday 22nd April, 1963)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

P R E S S R E L E A S E

22nd April, 1963.

At noon today the Governor-General received the Hon. Lester B. Pearson, member of The Queen's Privy Council for Canada, who reported that he had proceeded with the formation of a Government in accordance with His Excellency's invitation of last Wednesday.

Mr. Pearson was sworn in as Prime Minister by the Clerk of the Privy Council in the presence of the Governor-General.

Mr. Pearson then submitted his recommendations for his Ministry, which the Governor-General was pleased to approve.

His Excellency received members of the new Government who were already Privy Councillors who were sworn as Ministers with the following portfolios:

Chevrier, Hon. Lionel	Justice
Martin, Hon. Paul	External Affairs
Macdonald, Hon. Ross	Leader of the Government in the Senate
Pickersgill, Hon. J. W.	Secretary of State
Hellyer, Hon. Paul	Defence

His Excellency then received the remaining members of the new Government who were sworn in as Privy Councillors then as Ministers with the following portfolios:

Gordon, Walter L.	Finance
Sharp, Mitchell	Trade and Commerce
Denis, Azellus	Postmaster General
McIlraith, George J.	Transport
Benidickson, W. M.	Mines and Technical Surveys
Laing, Arthur	Northern Affairs and National Resources
Lamontagne, Maurice	President of the Privy Council
Garland, J. R.	National Revenue
Cardin, Lucien	Defence (Associate)
MacEachen, Allan J.	Labour

Deschatelets, Jean-Paul
Robichaud, Hedard
McNaught, J. Watson
Teillet, Roger
LaMarsh, (Miss) Judy
Drury, C. M.
Favreau, Guy
Nicholson, John R.
Hays, Harry
Tremblay, Rene

Public Works
Fisheries
Solicitor General
Veterans Affairs
Health and Welfare
Defence Production
Immigration
Forestry
Agriculture
Without Portfolio.

The oaths were administered by Mr. Robert Bryce, Clerk of the Privy Council, in the presence of the Governor-General. His Excellency handed over to the Hon. J. W. Pickersgill, Secretary of State, the Great Seal of Canada, who then handed it to the Under-Secretary of State for Canada, Monsieur Jean Miquelon, Q.C., for safe-keeping.

(Sgd.) GUY ROBILLARD,
Press Secretary
to the Governor-General.



GOVERNMENT

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**Order in Council cancelling Appointments made on Macdonald's
Resignation (1873)**

CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 1595

*Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee
of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor
General on the 13th November, 1873.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration the several appointments made by the late administration after the 27th day of October last up to the date of their resignation, during which time a motion of want of confidence was under discussion in the House of Commons.

The rule in Canada has been that Ministers against whom a motion of want of confidence is pending have exercised no authority except such as is incident to the routine of their respective offices—similarly, and for the same reasons, they do not conduct any Parliamentary work until such a motion is disposed of.

While this Committee does not dispute that the right to make appointments necessarily remains in the hands of every Administration, a power to be exercised as the exigencies of the Public Service may require, yet it is evident that such a power is liable to abuse by an improper exercise of it, and that no Ministry can with propriety exercise the ordinary authority to create new offices and make appointments to such offices, when their existence as Ministers is imperilled and their right to official position challenged by a motion of want of confidence in Parliament.

A new Administration might by such a course as that under review, be subjected to very serious inconvenience and their policy respecting necessary changes or a reorganisation of a Departmental character be impeded or frustrated.

They have to assume the responsibility of conducting the affairs of the country, and it would be manifestly unfair, if the retiring Administration should by making at the last moment a large number of appointments and creating new offices, which the new Administration might not deem to be necessary, have it in their power so to embarrass them as to make their task much more difficult and force upon them a responsibility they themselves would not assume.

The mere filling of some offices when the vacancy would be prejudicial to public interests could not be objectionable, that being such an emergency as would be recognised by all. The recent appointments are not of this character, most of them are entirely new, in seven cases even the names of the appointees are not given in the Orders in Council, so great appears to have been the haste in accomplishing the nomination of the intended officials; in others, the appointments are under the authority of an Act of Parliament not yet in operation.

Altogether the result is that if most of these appointments were not cancelled an enormous expenditure would take place, even without taking into account another Order in Council enormously increasing the salaries of existing officials, dated October 31st 1873.

After mature consideration the Committee conceiving that such of the said appointments as are mentioned in the accompanying list¹ were unwarranted by the exigencies of the Public Service and inexpedient, recommend that the several Minutes of Council mentioned in said list be cancelled.

"According to English Precedent—by which the opinion of the Governor General would naturally be guided—an outgoing Administration has a right to "fill up vacancies", even after they have tendered their resignation to the Crown. If this be so it can hardly be contended that the mere introduction of a vote of want of confidence into the House of Commons must of necessity paralyse such a right.

It must also be remembered that in the ordinary course of administration Ministers make arrangements and take the pleasure of The Crown in regard to them, before they receive the formal sanction of an Order in Council—the date therefore of the Order in Council cannot always be taken as an exact indication of the period when the appointments may have been virtually made.

It is also evident that the head of a Department, in clearing up arrears of business, would have a legitimate claim to perfect appointments—supposing them to be proper in themselves—to which he had pledged himself, and which had been accidentally postponed.

But it is equally evident that the exercise of this right of filling vacancies should be used with moderation and discretion and within the limits described.

With regard to the particular appointments referred to in the above Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, His Excellency being advised that a great number of them cannot be justified on the foregoing principles, are unwarranted by the exigencies of the public service, and are inexpedient, has no difficulty in assenting to the recommendation submitted to him, and approves the Minute accordingly.

Dufferin"

(Sgd.) R. G. ROBERTSON

Clerk of the Privy Council

[¹ Not included.]

**Extract from Memorandum dated 4 July, 1896 from Lord Aberdeen
to Sir Charles Tupper explaining Refusal to approve Certain
Recommended Appointments—(Sessional Papers,
2nd Session, No. 7, 1896)**

The previous Administration (with Sir Mackenzie Bowell as Prime Minister), representing the views of the same political party and having a majority in both chambers, failed to pass its proposed legislation, and on the 25th of April Parliament expired by efflux of time, without having granted supplies for the public service beyond the 30th of June. Subsequently, when no Parliament was or could be, under the circumstances, in existence, the present Administration was formed. So far, therefore, as these are dependent upon the subsequent approval of Parliament, the acts of the present Administration are in an unusual degree provisional. And as the powers of an Administration undoubtedly full and unrestricted, must surely always be used with discretion, their exercise would seem to be rightly limited, under such circumstances as the present, to the transaction of all necessary public business, while it is further a duty to avoid all acts which may embarrass the succeeding Government.

On this ground I would ask your further consideration of some of the recommendations which we discussed incidentally on Thursday. On this ground too, I felt obliged to withhold the expression of my acquiescence in your suggestion as to the appointment of Senators or Judges. (You have since then laid before me certain recommendations as to Senatorships which are vacant).

These are life appointments, and with them, under such circumstances as the present, it would seem proper to leave all other life appointments, and the creation of all new offices and appointments for the consideration of the incoming Ministers, unless always such a course is shewn to be contrary to the public interest.

In the case of the Senate, which consists of seventy-eight members, it is to be noted also that there are said to be now no more than five Senators who are Liberals. And it may well be urged that to aggravate this inequality at the present time would not only tend to embarrass the probable successor of this Government, but to increase the risk of friction between the two chambers of the Legislature.

In the case of Judges, I will only add that, bearing in mind the ordinary length of their tenure of office and also the long political predominance of one political party in the Dominion Parliament, the current deduction as to the complexion of the political opinions represented upon the Bench, whether baseless or well founded is not unnatural.

As to the remaining recommendations which are before me, and generally as to other business of a similar nature, all seem to me to be subject to the same governing consideration. Whatever business can wait without detriment to the public interest, may properly do so.



GOVERNMENT

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Canadian Minority Governments

1921

PARTY STANDING

Liberal	117
Conservative	50
Progressive	64
Labour	3
Independent	1
TOTAL:	235

Needed for Majority: 118; Deficiency: 1

DATE OF ELECTION — December 6, 1921

PARLIAMENT MET — March 8, 1922

ADDRESS ADOPTED — March 23, 1922

1925

PARTY STANDING

Conservative	116
Liberal	101
Progressive	24
Labour	2
Independent	2
TOTAL:	245

Needed for Majority: 123; Deficiency: King: 22; Meighen: 7

DATE OF ELECTION — October 29, 1925

PARLIAMENT MET — January 7, 1926

ADDRESS ADOPTED — March 3, 1926

KING GOVERNMENT DEFEATED — June 28, 1926

MEIGHEN GOVERNMENT DEFEATED — July 2, 1926

DATE OF SUBSEQUENT ELECTION — September 14, 1926

1957

PARTY STANDING

Progressive Conservative	112
Liberal	105
C.C.F.	25
Social Credit	19
Independent	2
Independent Liberal	1
Liberal — Labour	1

TOTAL: 265

Needed for Majority: 133; Deficiency: 21

DATE OF ELECTION — June 10, 1957
 PARLIAMENT MET — October 14, 1957
 ADDRESS ADOPTED — November 15, 1957

1962

PARTY STANDING

Progressive Conservative	116
Liberal	100
Social Credit	30
New Democratic Party	19

TOTAL: 265

Needed for Majority: 133; Deficiency: 17

DATE OF ELECTION — June 18, 1962
 PARLIAMENT MET — September 27, 1962
 ADDRESS ADOPTED — October 11, 1962

1963

PARTY STANDING

Liberal	129
Progressive Conservative	95
Social Credit	24
New Democratic Party	17

TOTAL: 265

Needed for Majority: 133; Deficiency: 4

DATE OF ELECTION — April 8, 1963
 PARLIAMENT MET — May 16, 1963
 ADDRESS ADOPTED — May 29, 1963

1965

PARTY STANDING

Liberal	131
Progressive Conservative	97
New Democratic Party	21
Ralliement des Cr�ditistes	9
Social Credit	5
Independent	2

TOTAL: 265

Needed for Majority: 133; Deficiency: 2

DATE OF ELECTION — November 8, 1965

PARLIAMENT MET — January 18, 1966

ADDRESS ADOPTED — January 31, 1966



GOVERNMENT

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**Letter from Clerk of Privy Council to Incoming Prime Minister
regarding Access to Cabinet Records of Resigning Government**

CONFIDENTIAL

Ottawa, April 17, 1963.

The Honourable L. B. Pearson,
House of Commons,
Centre Block,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Pearson:

I thought I should let you know of the arrangement I proposed to Mr. Diefenbaker today concerning the retention of the Cabinet minutes and Cabinet Committee minutes of his government which we prepare here in this office. This is similar to the arrangement made between Mr. St-Laurent and Mr. Diefenbaker in 1957.

Mr. Diefenbaker agrees that the records of the Cabinet meetings and of Cabinet Committee meetings should be retained here in the custody of the Secretary to the Cabinet, to be seen only by Ministers who were members of the government at the time the meetings took place and by the Secretary to the Cabinet or such persons on his staff as he authorizes to see them, on a confidential basis, where that is necessary for the proper discharge of their duties.

It would therefore be the understanding that these documents would not be seen by members of the incoming government or their staffs, nor by any future Ministers who were not members of the Cabinet at the time of the meetings to which these records relate.

I believe that this would be generally in accordance with British practice and a proper course to follow here in Canada. I would hope that it would meet with your approval and that you could confirm to me that I and my successors should retain those papers on this understanding.

I should take this opportunity to add that the Canadian government has not as yet formulated any definite policy regarding the opening of Cabinet records, as well as other official papers, for access by scholars or others after a lapse of a suitably long period to enable their contents to be published without causing harm. I hope that it will be possible to take this matter up with your government during the next year or two, as it is a matter of concern to a number of the Learned Societies in Canada and it is quite desirable that access to some government records be granted soon. I assume that, before a decision were reached on this, there would be informal consultation at least with Privy Councillors who had

been members of former governments so that some general consensus of view might be reached on this matter of mutual interest. I should say that a number of the officials who have been concerned with this matter favour providing access to such papers after thirty-five years or thereabouts and I think this period, or perhaps a slightly shorter one, probably would commend itself to Mr. Diefenbaker.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) R. B. BRYCE.

**Prime Minister's Reply to Letter from Clerk of Privy Council
regarding Access to Cabinet Records of Resigning
Government**

PRIME MINISTER - PREMIER MINISTRE

Confidential

Ottawa, June 12, 1963.

Dear Mr. Bryce:

This is a formal acknowledgment to your letter of April 17, concerning the disposition of Cabinet minutes and Cabinet Committee minutes, about which we have had a word.

I agree to the proposals set forth in your letter.

Best regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) L. B. PEARSON

Mr. R. B. Bryce,
Clerk of the Privy Council,
Privy Council Office,
East Block,
Ottawa, Canada.

EX-CABINET MINISTERS

[CABINET DOCUMENTS AND DISCUSSIONS]

Mr. Shinwell asked the Prime Minister what privileges are allowed to ex-Cabinet Ministers in the use and publication of documents and content of Cabinet discussions when no longer in office.

Mr. R. A. Butler: I have been asked to reply.

It is customary to allow former Ministers of the Crown access to Cabinet and other documents which they saw during their period of office. Like other persons who have held office under the Crown, they are under an obligation to obtain permission from the Government of the day for the disclosure of any unpublished information which they obtained by virtue of their official position. As a general rule, Cabinet documents, or extracts from them, may not be published.

**Memorandum by Secretary to U.K. Cabinet regarding Access by Ministers
to Documents of an Earlier Administration**

**ACCESS BY MINISTERS TO DOCUMENTS OF AN
EARLIER ADMINISTRATION**

Since the documents of one Administration are domestic to it, a succeeding Administration has no right of access to them. This is the traditional rule though it has been qualified in practice in two ways. First, access to the documents of an earlier Administration may be given with the consent of the Prime Minister of that Administration (or, if he is dead, the Leader of the Party concerned). Secondly, if the incoming Administration is of the same political complexion it is customary for Ministers demitting office to hand over their documents to their successors so far as they are required for current administration. But, if a General Election results in a straight Party change, the Cabinet papers of the outgoing Government are returned to the Cabinet Office so that they may not be readily accessible to incoming Ministers of a different political Party.

In the United Kingdom it was unnecessary to enforce this rule between 1929 and 1951; for during that period none of the General Elections resulted in a straight Party change until the Election of 1945 and, even then, the effective change, so far as Cabinet papers were concerned, was from the War Coalition to the Labour Government for the short-lived Conservative Caretaker Government of 1945, as its name implies, transacted no "political" business. The resignation of the Labour Government in 1951 therefore marked the first straight Party change for over twenty years and, despite the fact that during this period there had been a change in the general character of Cabinet papers (a far smaller proportion of them now being concerned with politics as distinct from administration), the Prime Minister (Mr. Attlee) decided that the rule should be enforced.

He therefore asked his colleagues to return to the Cabinet Office the papers and minutes of the Cabinet itself and of nearly all Ministerial Cabinet Committees and other Ministerial meetings. The only exceptions from the general rule were the papers of a few Committees which contained little material likely to be the subject of political controversy and were needed for current administration. At the same time the Secretary of the Cabinet wrote to the official Heads of Departments saying that, if subsequently senior officials found that administration was being seriously hampered by their not having access to old Cabinet papers, he would be ready to consider applications for the return of particular papers for current Departmental use. In fact very few such applications were made.

(Sgd.) NORMAN BROOK

Cabinet Office,
London, S.W.1.
3rd July, 1957.

GOVERNOR GENERAL



GOVERNOR GENERAL

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Formal Recommendation for Appointment of Governor General

PRIME MINISTER - PREMIER MINISTRE

(Sgd.) Appd. E.R.

Ottawa, March 29th, 1967.

Madam:

I present my humble duty to Your Majesty.

I have the honour to recommend, for Your Majesty's consideration, the appointment of the Honourable Roland Michener as Governor General and Commander-in-Chief in and over Canada in succession to His Excellency the late General the Right Honourable Georges P. Vanier.

I have the honour to be, Madam,

Your Majesty's

Most humble, loyal and obedient subject,

(Sgd.) L.B. PEARSON

**Announcement to House of Commons regarding Appointment of
Roland Michener as Governor General
(4 April, 1967)**

Right Hon. L.B. Pearson (Prime Minister):

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be able to announce that Her Majesty the Queen has approved my recommendation that the Honourable Roland Michener be appointed as Governor General of Canada.

Mr. Michener needs no commendation to this house. We remember well his distinguished service as our respected and esteemed Speaker from 1957 to 1962. He was born in Lacombe, Alberta, the son of Senator and Mrs. Edward Michener. He graduated from the University of Alberta in 1920 and proceeded as a Rhodes scholar to Oxford University, where he studied law and obtained the B.A. and B.C.L. degrees. He was called to the bar of England in 1923 and to the Ontario bar in 1924.

Mr. Michener's whole life has been one of public service and in many capacities; in the R.A.F. during the first world war, as a member of the Ontario legislature; as secretary of that province; as a member of this house, and its esteemed and respected Speaker, and as high commissioner for Canada to India and ambassador to Nepal. His dedication to and interest in public service are shared by his wife, who will be of great and experienced assistance to her husband in carrying out his new duties.

The government has been deeply aware of the responsibility placed upon it in recommending to the Queen as her personal representative in Canada a successor to the late and beloved General Vanier, whose services to Canada will never be forgotten and whose passing we lament so much.

The position of governor general has been filled with great distinction during the 100 years of our history by 19 outstanding men, each of whom brought to the office some special quality and all of whom served Canada well. The standards that have been set in the past have been magnificently maintained by the last two Canadian governors general.

We will all, I know, be particularly appreciative of the willingness of Mr. and Mrs. Michener to assume such onerous responsibilities on short notice, in the full knowledge that in the next few months they will be faced with an extremely heavy program of duties in relation to our centennial celebrations.

I am sure the parliament and people of Canada will join me in extending to the new Governor General warmest wishes for success and happiness in the high office to which he is being called.

Press Release regarding Appointment of Governor General

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUÉ

Date: April 4, 1967

For Release: Immediate

Pour Publication:

The Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons today that, on his recommendation, Her Majesty The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Honourable Roland Michener, P.C., Q.C., as Governor General of Canada in succession to the late General, the Right Honourable Georges P. Vanier.

THE HONOURABLE D. ROLAND MICHENER, Q.C., M.A., B.C.L., former Conservative Member of Parliament for St. Paul's, Toronto, was Speaker of the House of Commons during Canada's 23rd and 24th Parliaments, 1957-62.

Son of the late Senator Edward Michener, he was born in Lacombe, Alberta. He attended the University of Alberta before enlisting with the Royal Air Force in 1918. After the war, he resumed studies at the University of Alberta, Oxford and Middle Temple. He was called to the Bar of Ontario in 1924 and was appointed a King's Counsel in 1943.

First elected to the Ontario Legislature in 1945, Mr. Michener was Provincial Secretary and Registrar of Ontario during the period 1946-1948.

He was first elected to the House of Commons in 1953 and re-elected in 1957 and 1958.

In 1963-64, he served as Chairman of the Manitoba Government's Royal Commission studying local government organization and financing.

In July, 1964, the Prime Minister announced Mr. Michener's appointment as Canadian High Commissioner to India.

He has been the General Secretary for Canada for the Rhodes Scholarships since 1936 and is a member of the Board of Governors of Toronto Western Hospital and the University of Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Michener have three married daughters.

Canada

(Sgd.) ELIZABETH R

Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

TO

Our Trusty and Well-beloved

Elizabeth Deux, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni, du Canada et de ses autres royaumes et territoires, Chef du Commonwealth, Défenseur de la Foi.

À

Notre fidèle et bien-aimé

ROLAND MICHENER

a Member of Our Privy Council for Canada and One of Our Counsel learned in the Law.

GREETING:

WE do, by this Our Commission under Our Great Seal of Canada, appoint you, **ROLAND MICHENER** to be, during Our Pleasure, Our Governor General and Commander-in-Chief in and over Canada, with all the powers, rights, privileges and advantages belonging or appertaining to the office.

AND We do hereby authorize, empower and command you, as Our representative, to exercise and perform all and singular the powers and directions contained in certain Letters Patent under Our Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the Eighth day of September, 1947, constituting the Office of Governor General and Commander-in-Chief in and over Canada, or in any other Letters Patent adding to, amending or substituted for the same.

AND further We do hereby appoint that, so soon as you shall have taken the prescribed Oaths and have entered upon the duties of your Office, this Our present Commission shall come into effect.

AND We do hereby command all and singular Our Officers, Ministers and loving subjects in Canada, and all others whom it may concern, to take due notice hereof and to give their ready obedience accordingly.

GIVEN under Our Royal Hand and under Our Great Seal of Canada, this 29th day of March in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven and in the Sixteenth year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command

Prime Minister of Canada

(Sgd.) L.B. PEARSON

Par ordre de Sa Majesté

Premier ministre du Canada

(Sgd.) JOHN TURNER

Registrar General of Canada

Registraire général du Canada

membre de Notre Conseil privé pour le Canada et l'un de nos savants conseillers juridiques.

SALUT.

PAR Notre présente Commission sous Notre Grand Sceau du Canada, Nous vous nommons Vous, **ROLAND MICHENER** Notre Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef du Canada, durant Notre bon plaisir, avec tous les pouvoirs, droits, privilèges et avantages appartenant ou attachés à la charge.

ET, par les présentes, Nous vous conférons l'autorité et le pouvoir, et Nous vous enjoignons, en qualité de Notre représentant, d'exercer les attributions et d'observer les instructions contenues dans certaines Lettres Patentes sous Notre Grand Sceau du Canada, en date du huitième jour de septembre 1947, constituant la charge de Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef du Canada, ou dans toutes autres Lettres Patentes comportant addition, modification ou substitution à cet égard.

ET, en outre, Nous décidons par les présentes qu' aussitôt que vous aurez prêté les serments prescrits et assumé les fonctions de votre charge, Notre présente Commission prendra effet.

ET, par les présentes, Nous enjoignons à tous et à chacun de Nos fonctionnaires, Ministres et fœux sujets au Canada, ainsi qu'à tous les autres intéressés, de prendre connaissance des présentes et d'y obéir en conséquence.

DONNÉ sous Notre Seing Royal et sous Notre Grand Sceau du Canada, ce 29^e jour de mars en l'an de grâce mil neuf cent soixante-sept et le seizième de Notre Règne.

Informal Recommendation for Extension of Term as Governor General

Ottawa, May 5, 1964

**Personal and
Confidential.**

Dear Esmond:

The Prime Minister would be grateful if you would transmit the following message to Sir Michael Adeane.

"Dear Michael:

As you know, the Governor General will have completed five years in office in September of this year. After discussing the matter with him, I have decided to submit to Her Majesty my recommendation that he should continue in office. I would hope to put this recommendation formally to Her Majesty for approval when I am in London for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting in July.

The Governor General is willing to remain in office, if requested to do so, as long as his health enables him to discharge his duties. You know how conscientious and how unselfish he is in these matters and he would not wish to stay on if he did not feel fit in every respect to do the job. At the present time he seems in really good health and I am confident that this will continue for some time. I know that, if he remains in office after September, this will be very well regarded in Canada where he and his wife have won deep respect and great affection from the whole Canadian community.

I am looking forward to seeing you soon. Kindest personal regards.

Mike Pearson".

Thank you very much.
With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) MARY E. MACDONALD
Executive Assistant.

Mr. Esmond Butler,
Secretary to
His Excellency the Governor General of Canada,
Government House,
Ottawa, Canada.

**Formal Recommendation (sent by Telegram) for Extension of Mr. Massey's
Term as Governor General of Canada (1957)**

Following for the High Commissioner, London
From The Prime Minister

Message Begins:

Would you be kind enough to convey the following message to the Private Secretary to The Queen. Message begins: I have now consulted my colleagues regarding the proposed continuance in office of His Excellency the Governor-General mentioned in my telegram of May 8th and I should be grateful if you would submit the following communication to Her Majesty from me. Quote. Madam, I present my humble duty to Your Majesty. Paragraph. I have the honour to recommend for Your Majesty's consideration that the term of the Right Honourable Vincent Massey, C.H., as Governor-General of Canada be continued for an additional period beyond February 1957 to the Spring of 1958. Paragraph. My colleagues share with me the view that Mr. Massey has been a worthy representative of Your Majesty and that his continuance in office would be pleasing to Your Majesty's subjects in Canada. Paragraph. I have the honour to be, Madam, Your Majesty's most humble, loyal and devoted subject, Louis S. St. Laurent. Unquote. Paragraph. In October 1950 when his late Majesty approved the continuance in office of Lord Alexander we were advised that it was not customary in such cases for an announcement to be made from Buckingham Palace though of course that was done in the case of a new appointment. I assume therefore that the announcement would, as in 1950, be made here and I would propose that it be in the following form: Quote. The Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Louis S. St. Laurent, announced today that Her Majesty The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve the continuance in office of the Right Honourable Vincent Massey, C.H., as Governor-General of Canada for an additional period from February 1957 to the Spring of 1958. Unquote. Message to the Private Secretary Ends.

**Announcement to House of Commons regarding Extension of Term
of General Vanier as Governor General
(21 July, 1964)**

Right Hon. L.B. Pearson (Prime Minister):

I should like to announce that Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to approve the continuance in office of General the Right Honourable Georges Philias Vanier as Governor General of Canada for a further and additional period of one year from the autumn of 1964. This extension of the Governor General's term is a recognition of the dedicated and distinguished manner in which General Vanier has carried out the high responsibilities of his vice regal office. I am sure the Canadian people will welcome the extension which the Governor General has indicated his willingness to accept, and the fact that His Excellency's health makes it possible for him to undertake this responsibility for a further period.

One of the happiest aspects of the extension of the term of General Vanier is that it will mean the continued presence in Rideau Hall of Madame Vanier, whose grace and charm and warmth has so endeared her to Canadians.

Press Release regarding Extension of Term as Governor General

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: July 14, 1965

For Release: Immediate

Pour Publication:

The Prime Minister made the following announcement today:

"Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to approve the continuance in office, for the time being, of General The Right Honourable Georges Philias Vanier as Governor General of Canada. No date has been set for his retirement.

"The Governor General completed five years in office last September and accepted an extension until the autumn of this year."

GOVERNOR GENERAL

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**Clause X of the 1947 Letters Patent regarding Oaths to be taken by
Governor General and the reading of His Commission
of Appointment**

X. And We hereby declare Our Pleasure to be that Our Governor General for the time being shall with all due solemnity, cause Our Commission under Our Great Seal of Canada, appointing Our Governor General for the time being, to be read and published in the presence of Our Chief Justice, or other Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, and of members of Our Privy Council for Canada, and that Our Governor General shall take the Oath of Allegiance in the form following: —
“I, _____, do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George the Sixth, His Heirs and successors, according to law. So Help Me God”; and likewise he shall take the usual oath for the due execution of the Office of Our Governor General and Commander-in-Chief in and over Canada, and for the due and impartial administration of justice; which Oaths Our Chief Justice, or, in his absence, or in the event of his being otherwise incapacitated, any Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada shall, and he is hereby required to, tender and, administer unto him.

Commission of Appointment as Governor General

Canada

(Sgd.) ELIZABETH R

Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

Elisabeth Deux, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni, du Canada et de ses autres royaumes et territoires, Chef du Commonwealth, Défenseur de la Foi.

TO
Our Trusty and Well-beloved

À
Notre fidèle et bien-aimé

ROLAND MICHENER

a Member of Our Privy Council for Canada and One of Our Counsel learned in the Law.

membre de Notre Conseil privé pour le Canada et l'un de nos savants conseillers juridiques.

GREETING:

SALUT:

WE do, by this Our Commission under Our Great Seal of Canada, appoint you, ROLAND MICHENER to be, during Our Pleasure, Our Governor General and Commander-in-Chief in and over Canada, with all the powers, rights, privileges and advantages belonging or appertaining to the office.

PAR Notre présente Commission sous Notre Grand Sceau du Canada, Nous vous nommons Vous, ROLAND MICHENER Notre Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef du Canada, durant Notre bon plaisir, avec tous les pouvoirs, droits, privilèges et avantages appartenant ou attachés à la charge.

AND We do hereby authorize, empower and command you, as Our representative, to exercise and perform all and singular the powers and directions contained in certain Letters Patent under Our Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the Eighth day of September, 1947, constituting the Office of Governor General and Commander-in-Chief in and over Canada, or in any other Letters Patent adding to, amending or substituted for the same.

ET, par les présentes, Nous vous conférons l'autorité et le pouvoir, et Nous vous enjoignons, en qualité de Notre représentant, d'exercer les attributions et d'observer les instructions contenues dans certaines Lettres Patentes sous Notre Grand Sceau du Canada, en date du huitième jour de septembre 1947, constituant la charge de Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef du Canada, ou dans toutes autres Lettres Patentes comportant addition, modification ou substitution à cet égard.

AND further We do hereby appoint that, so soon as you shall have taken the prescribed Oaths and have entered upon the duties of your Office, this Our present Commission shall come into effect.

ET, en outre, Nous décidons par les présentes qu'aussitôt que vous aurez prêté les serments prescrits et assumé les fonctions de votre charge, Notre présente Commission prendra effet.

AND We do hereby command all and singular Our Officers, Ministers and loving subjects in Canada, and all others whom it may concern, to take due notice hereof and to give their ready obedience accordingly.

ET, par les présentes, Nous enjoignons à tous et à chacun de Nos fonctionnaires, Ministres et fœux sujets au Canada, ainsi qu'à tous les autres intéressés, de prendre connaissance des présentes et d'y obéir en conséquence.

GIVEN under Our Royal Hand and under Our Great Seal of Canada, this 29th day of March in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven and in the Sixteenth year of Our Reign.

DONNÉ sous Notre Seing Royal et sous Notre Grand Sceau du Canada, ce 29^e jour de mars en l'an de grâce mil neuf cent soixante-sept et le seizième de Notre Règne.

By Her Majesty's Command

Par ordre de Sa Majesté

Prime Minister of Canada

(Sgd.) L.B. PEARSON

Premier ministre du Canada

(Sgd.) JOHN TURNER

Registrar General of Canada

Registraire général du Canada

Oaths taken by Governor General

GOVERNOR GENERAL
and
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
OF CANADA

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

I, Georges Philias Vanier, do swear that I will be faithful, and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second, Her Heirs and Successors, according to Law.

So help me God.

OFFICIAL OATHS

I do swear that I will well and truly serve Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second in the Office of Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada, and duly and impartially administer justice therein.

So help me God.

I do swear that I will well and truly serve Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second in the Office of Keeper of the Great Seal of Canada.

So help me God.

SERMENT D'ALLÉGEANCE

Je, Georges-Philias Vanier, jure d'être fidèle et de porter sincèrement allégeance à Sa Majesté la Reine Elisabeth Deux, ainsi qu'à Ses héritiers et successeurs, selon la Loi.

Ainsi Dieu me soit en aide.

SERMENTS OFFICIELS

Je jure de servir fidèlement et sincèrement Sa Majesté la Reine Elisabeth Deux en qualité de Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef du Canada et d'administrer la justice dûment et impartialement.

Ainsi Dieu me soit en aide.

Je jure de servir fidèlement et sincèrement Sa Majesté la Reine Elisabeth Deux en qualité de Garde du Grand Sceau du Canada.

Ainsi Dieu me soit en aide.

(Sgd.) GEORGES P. VANIER

The foregoing oaths were administered to His Excellency Major-General Georges Philias Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D., as Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada by the Honourable Patrick Kerwin, Chief Justice of Canada, of the City of Ottawa, this fifteenth day of September, 1959.

(Sgd.) P. KERWIN

Chief Justice of Canada

(Sgd.) J. G. DIFENBAKER
Prime Minister of Canada.

(Sgd.) R. B. BRYCE
Clerk of the Privy Council.

**Proclamation announcing Assumption of Duties and
Functions of Governor General**

Canada

By His Excellency the Right Honourable
ROLAND MICHENER, Governor General
and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

TO ALL TO WHOM these Presents shall
come,

GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by Commission under the Great Seal of Canada bearing date the twenty-ninth day of March, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven, was graciously pleased to appoint me to be, during the Royal Pleasure, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief in and over Canada, and further, in and by the said Commission, authorized, empowered and commanded me to exercise and perform all and singular the powers and directions contained in certain Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the eighth day of September in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven constituting the Office of Governor General and Commander-in-Chief in and over Canada and in any other Letters Patent adding to, amending or substituted for the same.

AND WHEREAS, in accordance with the said Letters Patent, I have caused the said Commission under the Great Seal of Canada appointing me to be, during the Royal Pleasure, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief in and over Canada to be read and published with all due solemnity in the presence of the Chief Justice or other Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada and of members of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and have taken the Oaths prescribed by the said Letters Patent.

NOW, THEREFORE, KNOW YOU that I have thought fit to issue this Proclamation in order to make known Her Majesty's said appointment and to make known that I have entered upon the duties of the said Office of Governor General and Commander-in-Chief in and over Canada.

AND I DO HEREBY require and command that all and singular Her Majesty's Officers and Ministers in Canada do continue in the execution of their several and respective

Par Son Excellence le très honorable
ROLAND MICHENER, Gouverneur général
et Commandant en chef du Canada.

A TOUS CEUX à qui les présentes parvien-
dront,

SALUT:

PROCLAMATION

ATTENDU que par une Commission sous le Grand Sceau du Canada en date du vingt-neuvième jour de mars en l'an de grâce mil neuf cent soixante-sept, il a gracieusement plu à SA MAJESTÉ LA REINE ELIZABETH DEUX, de me nommer, durant le bon plaisir royal, Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef au Canada, et qu'en outre, par ladite Commission, il lui a plu de me conférer l'autorité et le pouvoir et de m'enjoindre d'exercer les attributions et d'observer les instructions contenues dans certaines Lettres Patentes sous le Grand Sceau du Canada, en date du huitième jour de septembre en l'an de grâce mil neuf cent quarante-sept, constituant la charge de Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef au Canada, et dans toutes autres Lettres Patentes comportant addition, modification ou substitution à cet égard.

ET ATTENDU qu'en conformité desdites Lettres Patentes j'ai fait lire et publier avec toute la solennité voulue ladite Commission sous le Grand Sceau du Canada me nommant, durant le bon plaisir royal, Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef au Canada, en présence du juge en chef ou autre juge de la Cour suprême du Canada et des membres du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, et que j'ai prêté les serments prescrits par lesdites Lettres Patentes.

SACHEZ DONC MAINTENANT que j'ai cru à propos d'émettre la présente proclamation aux fins de faire connaître ladite nomination par Sa Majesté et de faire savoir que j'ai assumé les fonctions de ladite charge de Gouverneur général et de Commandant en chef au Canada.

ET PAR LES PRÉSENTES, j'ordonne et j'enjoins à tous et à chacun des fonctionnaires et ministres de Sa Majesté au Canada de continuer l'exercice de leurs fonctions et emplois

offices, places and employments, and that Her Majesty's loving subjects and all others whom these Presents may concern do take notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal of Office at Ottawa, this seventeenth day of April in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven and in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

respectifs, et que les féaux sujets de Sa Majesté ainsi que tous les autres que les présentes intéressent prennent connaissance de ladite proclamation et agissent en conséquence.

DONNE sous mon Seing et Sceau d'Office à Ottawa, ce dix-septième jour d'avril en l'an de grâce mil neuf cent soixante-sept et le seizième du règne de Sa Majesté.

(Sgd.) ROLAND MICHENER

[SEAL]

**Address and Reply delivered by Prime Minister and Governor
General respectively at Installation Ceremony
(Michener, 17 April, 1967)**

PRIME MINISTER'S ADDRESS

Your Excellency,

It is my privilege as Prime Minister to extend to you on behalf of the government and people of Canada our warmest good wishes as you assume the high and honourable position of Governor General of Canada.

May I respectfully request, Your Excellency, as your first official duty as the Queen's representative in Canada, that you convey to Her Majesty a message of loyalty and devotion from the Canadian people. Please assure Her Majesty how delighted we are that our Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will be with us on the 1st of July, to celebrate the centennial of Confederation.

You begin your term of office, sir, at an historic moment. Throughout the one hundred years of our history as a Confederation, the post of Governor General has been filled by men of distinction who have all contributed significantly to the development of Canada and to the achievement of the proud position which we are celebrating throughout this centennial year.

[Translation]

We have been made more aware of the opportunities and the burden of your great office by the unexcelled contribution which your immediate predecessor made to the lasting benefit of all the people of this land. His memory will be treasured and his service to Canada will never be forgotten and I am sure that his life and work will be an inspiration to you as you take up your heavy duties.

[English]

We all realize how especially heavy these duties are in our centennial year. It is indeed another evidence of your willingness to serve your country that you readily consented to become Her Majesty's representative in Canada knowing that you and your wife would immediately be faced with a most demanding program of engagements. We, sir, have no doubt that you will meet the challenges of this

office with the same skill and wisdom that you have met the others that you have faced throughout your varied career.

We remember well your distinguished performance when you occupied the chair in that other place and "never sold the truth to serve the hour". Although tradition will now bar you from attending there, your reputation is secure as one of the very best of our "first commoners".

You were, of course, no stranger to public service. It has been in the tradition of your family. Your father is remembered as a member of this very chamber where we are now gathered. You yourself, until a few days ago when you received the Queen's summons to represent Her Majesty in Canada, were serving half way around the world as the High Commissioner of Canada to India. There you have been able to test the strength and texture of the fabric of the Commonwealth. At the same time you were the Canadian Ambassador to Nepal and in the clear light of the far Himalayas you may have seen your country, its problems and its future in a new and different perspective.

Tennyson's lines fit well your career,

"Much he has seen and known; cities of men,

And manners, climates, councils, governments

Himself not least, but honoured of them all."

Through all this you have been accompanied and aided by your wife whose qualities of heart and mind have earned her an enviable reputation with all who know her.

Your Excellency, you begin your term of office as Her Majesty's representative in Canada with the best wishes of us all. We welcome you with great good will. Que Dieu vous garde. May God's grace and help be with you.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S REPLY

Prime Minister,

So quick has been my transition from New Delhi to Ottawa that I have the sensation of having run all the way, and arrived here amongst you, somewhat out of breath—but as you can see, that does not leave me speechless. On the contrary I am full of ideas and emotions some of which I hope to be able to express to you at least in a preliminary way.

First, I am filled with gratitude for the generous words with which you have welcomed me and my wife and with appreciation for your earlier words, even more consequential, in which you gave to Her Majesty the advice upon which she acted in naming me as her representative in Canada. The honour is great and greatly valued, however awesome the responsibility.

[Translation]

Notwithstanding your encouraging expression of confidence that my wife and I will be equal to the task, I am all too well aware, and here I speak for myself alone, of the gap between my qualifications and the potentialities of the office of Governor General. These potentialities have been amply demonstrated by my predecessors. The Right Honourable Vincent Massey, the first Canadian Governor General, gave the office a new significance for Canadians. Their Excellencies the late Georges Vanier and Madame Vanier in the last seven years have so fully represented all that is good in the whole Canadian community, that they have justly won the respect and affection of everyone. His courageous efforts to complete his task in failing health confirm his place among the noblest of our public men.

With other Canadians we have mourned his loss and offered our sympathies to Madame Vanier with a full realization that no other couple would be able to begin at the high level of excellence and esteem to which they had elevated their public responsibilities.

[English]

However, we are greatly heartened in entering upon our term of office by the thought that the Governor General has come to represent the Canadian people as a whole and that in addition to his necessary and important constitutional functions he now symbolizes for Canadians the stability and continuity of their national life and institutions. In consequence all Canadians have a personal interest in the office and in helping the incumbent to reflect their hopes and aspirations for the future. Already we have been encouraged by the good wishes of many of those whom we shall serve,

and we hope to earn and deserve such encouragement from all. It will make our task possible and our lives happy. In any event, Prime Minister, I shall not fail through lack of effort nor of will to serve.

I gladly undertake to assure at once to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth of Canada, as you have requested, the loyalty and devotion of the Canadian people and our delight that she and The Duke of Edinburgh will soon be with us to join in our Centennial celebrations. May I add to this message my own humble duty to our Queen and my profound gratitude for the trust which she has entrusted in me.

[Translation]

Canadians look forward as well to welcoming other royal and distinguished visitors from Commonwealth and friendly nations who will be honouring us with their presence during this momentous year. We are grateful for their esteem and respect which will remind us that our birthday celebrations have significance beyond our own boundaries. 1967 is a time to assess our past achievements in the society of nations and to seek means of extending our contributions to the peace and happiness of the whole family of man.

To my friends in Quebec I should like to say that we look forward very much to the pleasure of living amongst them for a time each year at The Citadel. From there my wife and I shall be able to look down the river to the Ile d'Orleans where we have spent many happy days.

[English]

We now see in French Canada a renaissance of that creative vigour and intellectual brilliance which have long been a mark of French civilization. All Canadians may well take pride in the achievements which are taking place in Quebec for they will stimulate and strengthen Canada as a whole. We are fortunate to possess two mighty currents of civilization: French and British. To these first mainstreams of our national existence have been added the diverse and notable contributions of settlers from other lands and races who have ventured to our shores. They have provided Canada with additional sources of strength and richness.

We look forward, in due course to visiting all of Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific and Arctic, not forgetting Alberta, where I was born and raised, Manitoba, my wife's birthplace, and British Columbia, her former home, as well as Ontario, the centre of my public and professional activities.

Having set ourselves the goal of representing what one Canadian has called "la collectivité entière qu'on appelle le Canada", we shall seek to meet and know Canadians in their home communities. In Government House we hope to welcome Canadians of all walks of life, to provide a neutral and friendly environment for the discussion of differing

points of view, and a centre for the encouragement of excellence in all worthy fields of Canadian endeavour.

In concluding, may I add my prayer to that of the Prime Minister that God's grace and help may direct us in all our common efforts to sustain and strengthen Canada, our Home.

**Motion made by Prime Minister in House of Commons for Inclusion of His
Address and Governor General's Reply at Installation Ceremony as an
Appendix to Official Report of Debates of the House of Commons
(17 April, 1967)**

Right Hon. L.B. Pearson (Prime Minister):

Mr. Speaker, with the unanimous consent of the house and in accordance with custom I move, seconded by the right hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Diefenbaker):

That the speech of His Excellency the Governor General, the Right Honourable Roland Michener, Q.C., together with the address of welcome made by the Prime Minister in the Senate chamber on April 17, 1967, be printed as an appendix to the official report of debates of the House of Commons, and form part of the permanent record of this parliament.

Official Programme for Installation of Governor General

**PROGRAMME
FOR THE
INSTALLATION
OF
THE HONOURABLE ROLAND MICHENER, P.C., Q.C.
AS
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA**

April 17, 1967

**Department of the Secretary of State
Ottawa**

**Programme for the
INSTALLATION OF
THE HONOURABLE ROLAND MICHENER, P.C., Q.C.,
as Governor General of Canada**

MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1967

**10.50 a.m.
(E.S.T.)**

His Excellency the Administrator of Canada will arrive beneath the Peace Tower by automobile. His Excellency will be greeted by the Prime Minister and Mrs. Pearson, and by the Leader of the Government in the Senate and Mrs. Connolly. The Standard of the Governor General will be raised on the Peace Tower.

Royal Salute by the Guard of Honour (2nd Battalion, Canadian Guards, and the Canadian Guards Band).

The Administrator will be conducted by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to the Senate Speaker's Chambers.

10.56 a.m.

The Honourable Roland Michener and Mrs. Michener will arrive by automobile in front of the Peace Tower. The Secretary of State will arrive beneath the Peace Tower in the second car, and the Lady-in-Waiting and the Secretary to the Governor General in the third car.

Mr. and Mrs. Michener will be greeted by the Prime Minister and Mrs. Pearson and by the Leader of the Government in the Senate and Mrs. Connolly.

General Salute by the Guard of Honour.

Mr. and Mrs. Michener are conducted in an informal procession to the Senate Speaker's Chambers by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

11.12 a.m.

Fanfare of trumpets—all rise.

The Administrator goes in procession to the Senate Chamber, conducted by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

11.15 a.m.

A second fanfare of trumpets.

The procession of Mr. and Mrs. Michener will be conducted by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod into the Senate Chamber.

The Administrator invites the assemblage to be seated—all sit.

Reading the Commission—The Commission of Appointment is read by the Secretary to the Governor General.

Administering the Oaths—The Senior Puisne Judge administers the oath of allegiance, the oath of office of Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada, and the oath of office of the Keeper of the Great Seal of Canada, in English and in French. Mr. Michener assents.

Signing of Oaths—Mr. Michener signs the oaths in the Oath Book.

Signing the Jurat—The Senior Puisne Judge, the Prime Minister, and the Clerk of the Privy Council sign the certificate in the Oath Book.

Installation The Chief Justice (Administrator) stands (all rise), steps down to the Council Table, and shakes hands with Their Excellencies.

The Standard of the Governor General is dipped and raised to full mast on top of the Peace Tower.

His Excellency the Governor General stands in front of the Throne.

The Chief Justice bows to the Governor General and takes his seat as first among the judges.

Mrs. Michener takes her place on His Excellency's left.

The Governor General invites the assemblage to be seated—all sit.

The Great Seal—The Registrar General hands the Great Seal to the Governor General, who returns it for safekeeping.

The Proclamation—The Governor General signs and seals the proclamation of his appointment, which is read by the Deputy Registrar General.

Royal Salute—The Governor General and all present rise.

The R.C.A.F. Central Band plays a Royal Salute (six bars of "God Save The Queen"); an artillery salute of 21 guns is fired by the 30th Field Artillery Regiment of the Royal Canadian Artillery.

All are seated.

Addresses by the Prime Minister and the Governor General—The Prime Minister delivers an address, to which the Governor General replies.

Conclusion of the Ceremony—The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod bows to the Governor General and Mrs. Michener, who rise.

All present rise.

The Band plays "O Canada".

Departure—Their Excellencies the Governor General and Mrs. Michener leave the Senate Chamber, accompanied by the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Government in the Senate, in procession to the Senate Speaker's Chambers.

The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod conducts the procession from the Speaker's Chambers to the main door of the Parliament Buildings.

Their Excellencies, the Prime Minister and Mrs. Pearson, and the Leader of the Government in the Senate and Mrs. Connolly advance down the stairs of the Peace Tower.

His Excellency the Governor General, accompanied by an Aide-de-Camp, receives the Royal Salute and inspects the Guard of Honour.

Their Excellencies say good-bye to the Prime Minister and Mrs. Pearson and to the Leader of the Government in the Senate and Mrs. Connolly.

Their Excellencies enter the state landau and leave for Government House.

The band plays another Royal Salute as the landau leaves the main entrance to the Parliament Buildings.

The Standard of the Governor General is lowered over the Peace Tower.

The state landau continues to Government House with a mounted R.C.M.P. escort.

Memorandum on Arrangements for Installation of Governor General

MEMORANDUM ON ARRANGEMENTS
FOR THE
INSTALLATION
OF
THE HON. ROLAND MICHENER, P.C., Q.C.
AS
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA

April 17, 1967

Department of the Secretary of State
Ottawa

INSTALLATION OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Monday, April 17, 1967

Dress: Civilian — Morning Dress
Military — Uniform and
Decorations
Ladies — Afternoon Dress

Departure from
7 Rideau Gate
10.40 a.m.

The Secretary of State of Canada and the Under Secretary of State arrive at the official Government Guest House, 7 Rideau Gate, where they wait for Mr. and Mrs. Michener.

10.48 a.m. Mr. and Mrs. Michener, accompanied by the Secretary of State of Canada and the Under Secretary of State and members of their household, leave the Guest House by car with a motorcycle escort for the Parliament Buildings.

Seating in automobiles

Car No. 1

Mr. Michener
Mrs. Michener
Aide-de-Camp

Car No. 2

The Secretary of State
The Under Secretary of State

Car No. 3

The Lady-in-Waiting
The Secretary to the Governor General

Arrival at
Parliament Buildings

10.50 a.m. His Excellency the Administrator of Canada arrives beneath the Peace Tower and is met by the Prime Minister of Canada and Mrs. Pearson and by the Leader of the Government in the Senate and Mrs. Connolly.

The Governor General's Standard is raised over the Peace Tower.

10.52 a.m. The Administrator will receive a Royal Salute from the top of the stairs to the Peace Tower.

10.54 a.m. The Administrator will enter the main building and be conducted to the Senate Speaker's Chambers by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

The order of procession will be:

Aide-de-Camp
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod
His Excellency the Administrator
Mr. Kenneth Campbell

10.56 a.m. Mr. and Mrs. Michener arrive in front of the Peace Tower and are met at the foot of the steps by the Prime Minister of Canada and Mrs. Pearson and by the Leader of the Government in the Senate and Mrs. Connolly.

10.58 a.m. Mr. Michener, attended by an Aide-de-Camp, proceeds to the dais in front of the Peace Tower and receives a General Salute from the Guard of Honour.

11.00 a.m. Mr. Michener then rejoins Mrs. Michener. They enter the Parliament Buildings, and are accompanied to the Senate Speaker's Chambers by the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Government in the Senate, Mrs. Pearson and Mrs. Connolly, an Aide-de-Camp, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod and members of the household in the following informal procession:

Aide-de-Camp
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod
The Prime Minister Mr. Michener
Mrs. Pearson Mrs. Michener
Mrs. Connolly The Leader of the
 Government in the Senate
Members of the Household

The Senate Chamber

11.07 a.m. The Cabinet will be ushered into the Senate via the main entrance.

11.10 a.m. Mrs. Pearson and Mrs. Connolly will be ushered to their places on the floor of the Senate.

11.12 a.m. The procession of His Excellency the Administrator is conducted by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod from the Senate Speaker's Chambers to the Senate Chamber in procession:

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod
Aide-de-Camp to the Administrator
His Excellency the Administrator
Leader of the Government The Prime Minister
in the Senate

The Leader of the Government in the Senate drops a few paces behind the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister crosses in front of Senator Connolly and continues up the left-hand side of the Table to stand beside his place. Senator Connolly continues up the right-hand side of the Table to stand beside his place.

The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod returns to the Senate Speaker's Chambers and joins Mr. Michener's procession marshalled by the Field Officer-in-Waiting. Procession proceeds to the Senate Chamber:

Field Officer-in-Waiting
Chief of Defence Staff
Senior Officer of the Senior Officer of
Air Force Staff the Naval Staff
Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General	Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General
Aide-de-Camp- in-Waiting	Senior Aide- de-Camp
Attaché to the Governor General	
Attaché to the Governor General	Press Secretary to the Governor General
Assistant Secretary to the Governor General	Comptroller of the Household
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod	
Mrs. Michener	Mr. Michener
Lady-in-Waiting	
Secretary to the Governor General	

On entering the Chamber those in double file go on either side of the Council Table and those in single file to the right.

Mr. and Mrs. Michener stop in front of the Administrator while the remainder of the procession stand in front of their places.

Mr. and Mrs. Michener bow to the Administrator and proceed to their places in front of the dais, where her place is on his left.

When all have reached their places, the Administrator says "Pray be seated – Veuillez vous asseoir", and then sits down. All are seated.

Governor General's Commission

The Secretary to the Governor General, carrying the Governor General's Commission, advances to the front of the dais and reads the Commission in English and in French.

The Oaths

The Clerk of the Privy Council, after bowing to the Administrator, hands the Bible and the Oath forms in duplicate to the Senior Puisne Judge of Canada, who in turn hands the Bible and one copy of the Oath forms to Mr. Michener and administers the Oaths to him. Mr. Michener declares: "I do – Je le jure" after each oath is read by the Senior Puisne Judge in English and in French.

Mr. Michener returns the Bible and his copy of the Oath forms to the Senior Puisne Judge; he signs the Oaths in the Oath Book; the Senior Puisne Judge signs the Jurat in the Oath Book and the Prime Minister and the Clerk of the Privy Council sign also.

Installation

The Administrator rises and all stand.

The Chief Justice (Administrator) steps down from the dais and shakes hands with the Governor General and Mrs. Michener.

The Governor General ascends the dais and stands in front of the Throne.

The Governor General's Standard is dipped and raised to full staff on the Peace Tower.
The Chief Justice bows to the Governor General and takes his place as first among the judges.

Mrs. Michener goes to and stands before her place on His Excellency's left.

The Governor General says: "Pray be seated — Veuillez vous asseoir" and sits down.
All are seated.

*The Great Seal of Canada
and the Governor General's Proclamation*

The Deputy Registrar General hands the Great Seal of Canada to the Registrar General, who advances and hands it to His Excellency the Governor General.

His Excellency returns it to the Registrar General saying "I hand you the Great Seal of Canada for safe-keeping — Je confie à votre garde le Grand Sceau du Canada".

After the Registrar General of Canada has resumed his place at the Council Table, the Deputy Registrar General advances and asks the Governor General to sign and seal his Proclamation with his Privy Seal. The Deputy Registrar General, standing at the north west corner of the Council Table, reads the Governor General's Proclamation in English and in French.

Royal Salute

At the conclusion of the reading of the Proclamation all rise. The band stationed in the foyer plays six bars of "God Save the Queen"; an artillery salute of 21 guns is fired.

Prime Minister's Address

The Prime Minister delivers an address.

The Governor General's Address

His Excellency the Governor General replies.

Conclusion of the Ceremony

The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod bows to His Excellency the Governor General who rises. All rise.

The band plays "O Canada".

The procession reforms and returns to the Senate Speaker's Chambers, the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Government in the Senate taking their places immediately behind Their Excellencies;

Field Officer-in-Waiting

Chief of Defence Staff

Senior Officer of the
Air Force Staff

Senior Officer of
the Naval Staff

Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General	Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General
Aide-de-Camp- in-Waiting	Senior Aide-de- Camp
Attaché to the Governor General	
Attaché to the Governor General	Press Secretary to the Governor General
Assistant Secretary to the Governor General	Comptroller of the Household
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod	
Secretary to the Governor General	Lady-in-Waiting
Her Excellency	His Excellency the Governor General
Leader of the Government in the Senate	The Prime Minister

On leaving the Chamber, those in single file go to the right of the Council Table.

After the Governor General's procession has left the Chamber, the members of the Supreme Court leave the Chamber in informal procession followed by the Cabinet. (Those assembled in the Senate Chamber remain in their places until the processions have left the Senate Chamber.)

Mrs. Pearson and Mrs. Connolly are conducted to the main door of the Parliament Buildings.

When Their Excellencies are ready the procession reforms in the corridor adjoining the Senate Speaker's Chambers and His Excellency leaves the Parliament Buildings by way of the north corridor and the Hall of Honour.

On arrival at the main door, His Excellency, attended by an Aide-de-Camp, proceeds to the dais in front of the Peace Tower and is given a Royal Salute by the Guard of Honour. His Excellency inspects the Guard of Honour. The others in His Excellency's party stand at the bottom of the steps to the Peace Tower in the following order looking toward the Band: left, the Leader of the Government in the Senate, Mrs. Connolly, Her Excellency, Mrs. Pearson, the Prime Minister, right.

At the conclusion of the inspection, His Excellency returns to the bottom of the steps to the Peace Tower and says good-bye to the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Government in the Senate.

Their Excellencies then enter the state landau (with an Aide-de-Camp facing them in the Carriage) and leave for Government House. As the landau begins to move, another Royal Salute is given by the Band. The mounted escort join the landau near the Commons entrance.

The Governor General's Standard is lowered over the Peace Tower.

Their Excellencies continue to Rideau Hall.

Installation of the Governor General

April 17, 1967, at 11.00 a.m.

SEATING AT THE COUNCIL TABLE

The Right Hon. Lester B. Pearson,
Prime Minister of Canada

The Hon. Robert H. Winters,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

The Hon. Paul T. Hellyer,
Minister of National Defence

The Hon. Mitchell W. Sharp,
Minister of Finance and
Receiver General of Canada

The Hon. Arthur Laing,
Minister of Indian Affairs and
Northern Development

The Hon. Hédard J. Robichaud,
Minister of Fisheries

The Hon. Judy LaMarsh,
Secretary of State of Canada

The Hon. John R. Nicholson,
Minister of Labour

The Hon. Maurice Sauvé,
Minister of Forestry and
Rural Development

The Hon. Léo Cadieux,
Associate Minister of
National Defence

The Hon. Jean-Luc Pépin,
Minister of Energy, Mines
and Resources

The Hon. John J. Greene,
Minister of Agriculture

The Hon. John N. Turner,
Registrar General of Canada

The Hon. Jean Chrétien,
Minister without Portfolio

The Hon. Paul Martin,
Secretary of State for External
Affairs

The Hon. J.W. Pickersgill,
Minister of Transport

The Hon. Walter L. Gordon,
President of the Privy Council

The Hon. George J. McIlraith,
Minister of Public Works

The Hon. Allan J. MacEachen,
Minister of National Health
and Welfare

The Hon. Roger Teillet,
Minister of Veterans Affairs

The Hon. Charles M. Drury,
Minister of Industry and
Minister of Defence Production

The Hon. John J. Connolly,
Minister without Portfolio and
Leader of the Government in the
Senate

The Hon. Edgar J. Benson,
President of the Treasury Board and
Minister of National Revenue

The Hon. Lawrence T. Pennell,
Solicitor General of Canada

The Hon. Jean Marchand,
Minister of Manpower and
Immigration

The Hon. Jean-Pierre Côté,
Postmaster General

The Hon. Pierre-Elliott Trudeau,
Minister of Justice and
Attorney General of Canada

At the foot of the Table

Mr. Jean Miquelon,
Deputy Registrar
General of Canada

Mr R.G. Robertson,
Clerk of the
Privy Council

Mr. G.G.E. Steele,
Under-Secretary
of State

**Extract from "Installation of Governors General 1867-1952"¹ on Subject of
Attendance by Outgoing Governor General at Induction of His Successor**

One very interesting comparison is that relating to the date of departure of one incumbent and the date of arrival of his successor. The opinion seems to have been expressed from time to time that it is improper for an outgoing Governor General to be in the country at the same time as the incoming one. Certainly there has never been any written rule about this; it seems to have been considered purely a matter of propriety. However, those who think this to be true should be reminded that when Lansdowne was sworn-in, his predecessor, Lorne, was in office. Not only did Lorne greet Lansdowne at the ship, but he was present also at his installation, and remained on the dais in the Council Chamber during the first portion of the ceremony, stepping down only when Lansdowne had taken the oaths.

This is how the Quebec Morning Chronicle refers to the occasion in its issue of Oct. 24, 1883:

"Lord Lorne, who had been in waiting for some little time, stepped on to the dais in front of the Throne to receive the distinguished party. As he did so they made their entrance and all present rose to their feet remaining so throughout the ceremony.

"Lord Lansdowne and party took places assigned to them at the right of the Throne".

Then followed the reading of the Commission, the taking of the oaths and the signing of the Oath Book, and the description goes on to say, —

"The Marquis of Lorne, who had been gracefully standing in front of the throne, a silent spectator of the imposing ceremony, having performed his last official action as Governor-General of Canada, stepped down from the dais, thereby abdicating in favour of his successor the high and important office, the duties of which he has performed with such remarkable zeal, ability, and impartiality. In that momentary interregnum or rather transition of Governors, each bowed pleasantly to the other and those who had the good fortune to be present looked on with bated breath as His Excellency Lord Lansdowne, the new Governor-General of Canada, stepped into the place that his illustrious predecessor had just vacated".

Another similar occasion was when Minto was sworn-in at Quebec in 1898. Aberdeen is reported by the Quebec Chronicle of Nov. 14, 1898, as occupying the throne with Lady Aberdeen on his right and that, as the Earl of Minto and party entered the Council Chamber, he rose and said:

"A cordial welcome is uttered to the new Governor General, the Earl of Minto, upon his arrival here to assume the high duties of representing Her

¹ Undated and unpublished paper by J.F. Delaute, former Assistant Secretary to the Governor General, on P.C.O. file G50-4/1958.

Majesty The Queen in this fair and wide dominion. The welcome that he is receiving here in this historic city of Quebec, is but the forerunner and precursor of others throughout the length and breadth of the land. In this respect his experience will be that of his immediate predecessors and of those whom they succeeded. He will meet with a loyal, law abiding and high minded people, actuated by an abiding confidence in the future of this fair Dominion — this large and important part of the British Empire, — and of its many possibilities. Again we extend a warm welcome to the new Governor General, to Lady Minto and to all their family”.

The report goes on to describe the actual swearing-in and then, “as the Earl of Minto turned to assume the Throne, his predecessor stepped down to meet him pausing on the step to congratulate him, as they passed half way up and down, and respectfully bowing to him from the floor as soon as His Excellency had assumed the Throne”.

Furthermore, Lady Aberdeen, “emphasizing to all present the changed relations that had been wrought between them by the events of the last few minutes”, made a deep curtesy to both the Earl of Minto and the Countess of Minto.



GOVERNOR GENERAL

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**Joint Address of Parliament on End of Term
as Governor General (Athlone, 1946)**

To His Excellency Major-General the Right Honourable the Earl of Athlone, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, a member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Grand Master of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, one of His Majesty's Personal Aides-de-Camp, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

May it please Your Excellency:

We, the members of the Senate and of the House of Commons of Canada in parliament assembled, beg leave to convey to Your Excellency an expression of the general feeling of regret with which the people of Canada have learned of the approaching conclusion of your official relationship as the representative in Canada of His Majesty the King.

Your Excellency's period of office has extended over the most eventful years in the history of the world. It must be a source of profound gratification to you, on your retirement as Governor General, to realize that your years in Canada have witnessed victory over the enemies of freedom, and the emergence of Canada as a world power, with a foremost place among the united nations.

We cannot bid Your Excellency farewell without expressing our grateful appreciation of your helpful cooperation in the tasks of government through these years of constant anxiety. You have, throughout given unsparingly of your time and thought to sustain and strengthen the morale of the nation at war. By word and example, you brought courage and cheer to the armed forces, to the auxiliary services, and to the workers in all the fields of wartime production and supply. You lent your support to every worthy national appeal. Universities, schools, hospitals, and other agencies of health, and welfare, have all benefited from your personal interest and concern.

Your extensive travels have given Your Excellency an intimate knowledge of our country, its resources and its potential future. You have seen Canada at work under the tragic stimulus of war. You have also watched its industries being converted to the purposes of peace. We are pleased that you have been able to glimpse the broad expanses of our country and that you have found delight in its scenic grandeur. Your journeys to all parts of Canada, including many remote areas, have been greatly appreciated. Wherever you have gone, you have been warmly welcome and will be long remembered.

At no time in Canada's history has our country been visited by so many of the leading personalities of the world. Both at Government House in Ottawa, and at the Citadel in Quebec, you have extended warmest hospitality in the name of Canada.

Throughout your life, Your Excellency has given constant proof of devotion to public service. We do not forget that for seven years you were His Majesty's representative in the Union of South Africa. In Canada, as in South Africa, your unflinching

courtesy, your broad and generous sympathies and your wide experience of constitutional government have helped to further the ideals of tolerance and good-will. You have thereby helped to strengthen national unity, and the ties which bind, in close attachment to the crown, the nations of the British commonwealth.

The presence of Your Excellency and Her Royal Highness in Canada has also strengthened the place which the royal family holds in the hearts of the Canadian people. We would ask Your Excellency, on your return to the United Kingdom, to convey to Their Majesties the King and Queen, the assurance of Canada's fidelity to the crown, and of the devotion and affection felt by the Canadian people for Their Majesties. We should be pleased if you would also convey to Queen Mary an expression of our kind remembrance. We hope that in the near future Canada may be honoured by a visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Princess Elizabeth and the Princess Margaret.

In saying farewell to Your Excellency, we cannot express too warmly our appreciation of the helpful part so graciously taken by Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice in the discharge of Your Excellency's high responsibilities. The active, generous and sympathetic cooperation of Princess Alice in the performance of your public and social duties has won for Her Royal Highness an enduring place in the admiration and affection of the Canadian people. Your Excellency and Her Royal Highness have been as one, in all you have sought to foster of a high sense of public duty and social responsibility.

To Your Excellency and Her Royal Highness we extend, on behalf of all Canada, the best of wishes for the future. We hope that, in the eventide of life, you may enjoy together, in health, strength and happiness, the reward of your many years of devoted public service.

GOVERNOR GENERAL

Removal

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**Letters Patent terminating Lord Alexander's Term of Office; together
with Administrator's Subsequent Proclamation**

Letters Patent

(Sgd.) GEORGE R.
[L.S.]

CANADA

GEORGE THE SIXTH, by the Grace of God,
of Great Britain, Ireland and the British
Dominions beyond the Seas KING,
Defender of the Faith.

To Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Cousin,
Harold Rupert Leofric George, Viscount
Alexander of Tunis, Knight of Our Most
Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand
Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of
the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Our
Most Distinguished Order of Saint
Michael and Saint George, Companion of
Our Most Exalted Order of the Star of
India, Companion of Our Distinguished
Service Order, upon whom has been conferred the Decoration of the Military
Cross, Field Marshal in Our Army,

GREETING:

WHEREAS by a Commission under Our
Sign Manual and Signet bearing date the
twenty-first day of March, 1946, We did
appoint you, the said Harold Rupert Leofric
George, Viscount Alexander of Tunis, to be,
during Our pleasure, Our Governor General
and Commander-in-Chief in and over Canada,
with all the powers, rights, privileges and
advantages to the said office belonging or
appertaining;

AND WHEREAS you have requested that We
be pleased to relieve you of the duties of and
to remove you from the said office;

AND WHEREAS it is Our will and pleasure
therefore to relieve you of the duties of the
said office and to that end to declare that the
said Commission of appointment ceases to
have further effect;

AND WHEREAS the Eighth Clause of Our
Letters Patent bearing date the eighth day of
September, 1947, provides that the powers and
authorities of Our Governor General of
Canada are vested in an Administrator as
therein prescribed in the event of the death,
incapacity, removal, or absence of Our
Governor General out of Canada:

NOW THEREFORE We do by these Presents
determine your said appointment on and after
the twenty-eighth day of January, 1952, and
do declare that your said Commission shall
cease to have effect on that date.

GIVEN under Our Royal Hand and under
Our Great Seal of Canada this sixteenth day
of January, 1952, and in the Sixteenth year
of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

(Sgd.) LOUIS S. ST. LAURENT,
Prime Minister of Canada.

Proclamation

CANADA

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THIBAUDEAU RINFRET, Chief Justice
of Canada and Administrator of the
Government of Canada.

TO ALL TO WHOM these Presents shall come,
or whom the same may in anywise concern,

GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS His Majesty King George the
Sixth was graciously pleased by a Com-
mission under His Sign Manual and Signet,
bearing date the twenty-first day of March,

1946, to appoint Field Marshal the Right
Honourable Viscount Alexander of Tunis, to
be Governor General and Commander-in-Chief
of Canada.

WHEREAS by Letters Patent dated the six-
teenth day of January, 1952, His Majesty
King George the Sixth was graciously pleased
to determine the said appointment of Field
Marshal the Right Honourable Viscount
Alexander of Tunis as Governor General and
Commander-in-Chief of Canada on and after
the twenty-eighth day of January, 1952, and
to declare that his said Commission of
appointment should cease to have effect on
that day.

WHEREAS by Clause VIII of the Letters Patent bearing date the eighth day of September, 1947, constituting the office of Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada, it is provided that in the event of the death, incapacity, removal or absence of the Governor General out of Canada, all and every, the powers and authorities therein granted to him shall, until His Majesty's further pleasure is signified therein, be vested in the Chief Justice for the time being of Canada.

AND WHEREAS by determination of the appointment of Field Marshal the Right Honourable Viscount Alexander of Tunis as Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada and under and in virtue of the Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada, all and every powers and authorities granted by said Letters Patent have become vested in me as being the Chief Justice of Canada for

the time being, and having taken the necessary Oath as required by the said Letters Patent, I have therefore thought fit to issue this Proclamation to make known the same, and I do hereby require and command that all and singular His Majesty's Officers and Ministers in Canada do continue in the execution of their several and respective offices, places and employments, and that His Majesty's loving subjects and all others whom these Presents may concern do take notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at Ottawa, this twenty-eighth day of January in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifty-two and in the sixteenth year of His Majesty's Reign.

(Sgd.) THIBAUDEAU RINFRET,
*Administrator of the Government of
Canada.*

GOVERNOR GENERAL

Absence

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**Submission from Prime Minister to Sovereign regarding Visits to United States
by Governor General for Periods not exceeding Two Weeks in Each Case**

**OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
CANADA**

The Prime Minister of Canada presents his humble duty to His Majesty the King.

Article XIV of the Letters Patent constituting the Office of Governor General of Canada, effective October 1, 1947, provides that the Governor General shall not quit Canada without having first obtained leave from His Majesty through the Prime Minister.

His Excellency the Governor General has proposed that it would be expedient if general leave were granted by His Majesty for the Governor General to quit Canada for the United States of America (including Alaska), for periods not exceeding two weeks in each case, provided that the Governor General shall obtain the concurrence of the Prime Minister in each case. His Excellency would inform His Majesty when such visits are contemplated.

In view of the comparative frequency of visits to the United States by Governors General, and of the fact that these visits are often incidental to a tour of some part of Canada, the Prime Minister concurs in His Excellency's proposal and humbly petitions His Majesty to grant leave as aforesaid.

The Prime Minister remains His Majesty's most faithful and obedient servant.

(Sgd.) W.L. MACKENZIE KING

Prime Minister.

Ottawa, September 20, 1947.

**Letter from Secretary to Governor General to Prime Minister's Special Assistant
regarding Approval of Governor General's Absence to visit United States
for a Period not exceeding Two Weeks**

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
OTTAWA

Office of the Secretary
to the Governor-General

13th April, 1951.

Dear Jack,

The Governor-General proposes to visit the West Coast next August, and on the way he will stop off at Lethbridge for three days. His visit to Lethbridge will be for the primary purpose of being initiated an Honorary Chief of the Blood Tribe.

It is proposed, however, to include in his programme, during the course of his visit there, a drive to Glacier Park, Montana, on Monday the 6th August, crossing the International Border at Carway, where he would have lunch. He would return to Lethbridge that evening.

I should appreciate your informing the Prime Minister accordingly, and letting me know at an early date whether the Prime Minister sees any inconvenience to this proposal being included in His Excellency's programme.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) HARRY.

(H.F.G. Letson)
Major-General.

Secretary to the Governor-General.

J.W. Pickersgill, Esq.,
Special Assistant to the Prime Minister,
East Block,
Ottawa.

**Reply to Letter from Governor General's Secretary regarding Approval of
Governor General's Absence to visit United States for a Period
not exceeding Two Weeks**

Ottawa, April 16, 1951.

Major-General H.F.G. Letson,
Secretary to the Governor-General,
Government House,
Ottawa.

Dear Harry:

I have shown the Prime Minister your letter of the 13th of April regarding the Governor-General's proposed visit to Glacier Park, Montana, on Monday the 6th of August, during the course of a visit to the West.

Mr. St-Laurent would be grateful if you would advise His Excellency that he feels these informal visits to the United States are a contribution to good relations and that he sees no inconvenience whatever in the proposed visit to Glacier Park.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) J.W. PICKERSGILL

Special Assistant
to the Prime Minister.

**Letter from Governor General to Prime Minister seeking Queen's Permission for
Absence to visit a Country other than the United States or the
United States for more than Two Weeks**

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
OTTAWA

10th June, 1961.

My dear Prime Minister

As I mentioned to you last Thursday my wife and I would like to visit France and possibly the United Kingdom for a period of about six weeks this summer. I explained that my wife's mother who lives in Paris is 87 and rather frail. I was thinking of leaving Canada on the 15th of July, returning towards the end of August.

I am, of course, most anxious to learn whether my absence from the country would be convenient to the Government. If you see no objection to my proposal, I should greatly appreciate your formally seeking the permission of Her Majesty The Queen for my absence from Canada for this period. In the event of leave being granted, I shall, of course, arrange for the appointment of an Administrator during my absence from the country.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) GEORGES P. VANIER

The Right Hon. John G. Diefenbaker, Q.C., LL.D., D.C.L.,
Prime Minister of Canada,
24 Sussex Drive,
Ottawa.

Letter from Prime Minister to Queen's Private Secretary transmitting to Her Majesty Governor General's Request for Permission to be absent Abroad

Ottawa, June 15, 1961.

Dear Sir Michael

Will you kindly transmit to Her Majesty the enclosed message respecting a request from His Excellency the Governor General for permission to absent himself from Canada between the 15th of July and the end of August?

With kind regards,

I am,

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) JOHN G. DIEFENBAKER

The Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Adeane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.,
Private Secretary to
Her Majesty, The Queen,
Buckingham Palace,
London, England.

Ottawa, June 15, 1961.

Your Majesty

With my humble duty I wish to bring to your attention the request of His Excellency the Governor General for permission to absent himself from Canada during a period from the 15th of July to the end of August, during which time he would visit France and possibly the United Kingdom. His reason is that his wife's mother who lives in Paris is 87 and rather frail. He also has a son there.

I have the honour to be, Madam,

Your devoted servant,

(Sgd.) JOHN G. DIEFENBAKER

**Reply of Queen's Private Secretary to Prime Minister giving Permission
to Governor General to be absent Abroad**

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

26th June 1961

Dear Prime Minister

I am commanded by The Queen to thank you for your letter of 15th June.

I am to say that Her Majesty is pleased to give permission to the Governor General to be absent from Canada from 15th July to the end of August when he intends to visit Europe.

Yours sincerely

(Sgd.) MICHAEL ADEANE

The Right Honourable John Diefenbaker.

**Letter from Prime Minister to Governor General informing Him of
Queen's Permission for Absence Abroad**

Ottawa, July 6th, 1961.

Your Excellency:

In response to your letter of June 10th and our related conversations, I transmitted to Her Majesty The Queen your request to be absent from Canada from the 15th of July to the end of August this year. Sir Michael Adeane has now informed me that The Queen has been pleased to grant the permission required for your absence.

May I take this opportunity to say that I hope Madame Vanier and yourself will be able to enjoy a well earned rest overseas, and that you will find Madame Vanier's Mother well despite her years.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) JOHN G. DIEFENBAKER

His Excellency
Major General Georges P. Vanier,
D.S.O., M.C., C.D.,
Governor General of Canada,
Ottawa.



GOVERNOR GENERAL

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**Clause VIII of the 1947 Letters Patent regarding Devolution of Authority
on Death of Governor General**

VIII. And We do hereby declare Our pleasure to be that, in the event of the death, incapacity, removal, or absence of Our Governor General out of Canada, all and every, the powers and authorities herein granted to him shall until Our further pleasure is signified therein, be vested in Our Chief Justice for the time being of Canada, (hereinafter called Our Chief Justice) or, in the case of the death, incapacity, removal or absence out of Canada of Our Chief Justice, then in the Senior Judge for the time being of the Supreme Court of Canada, then residing in Canada and not being under incapacity; such Chief Justice or Senior Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, while the said powers and authorities are vested in him, to be known as Our Administrator.

Provided always, that the said Senior Judge shall act in the administration of the Government only if and when Our Chief Justice shall not be present within Canada and capable of administering the Government.

Provided further that no such powers or authorities shall vest in such Chief Justice, or other judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, until he shall have taken the Oaths appointed to be taken by Our Governor General.

Provided further that whenever and so often as Our Governor General shall be temporarily absent from Canada, with Our permission, for a period not exceeding one month, then and in every such case Our Governor General may continue to exercise all and every the powers vested in him as fully as if he were residing within Canada, including the power to appoint a Deputy or Deputies as provided in the Eighth Clause of these Our Letters Patent.

**Message from Prime Minister to Queen upon
Death of Governor General Vanier**

With my humble duty to Your Majesty, it is my sad responsibility to confirm the information I conveyed earlier today of the death this morning of His Excellency General Vanier, Governor General of Canada.

General Vanier was a great Canadian, a devoted servant of His Sovereign and his nation and, above all, a man of humility, courage and dedication to duty. May I be permitted to express to Your Majesty my profound sympathy at the loss of a public servant so loyal to the great trust committed to his charge.

Her Majesty's Reply

Rt. Hon. Lester Pearson, Prime Minister of Canada, Ottawa

My husband and I are so deeply distressed to hear the tragic news of the Governor General's death. We send our deepest sympathy to you and to the Canadian government and people in the loss of this most distinguished Canadian.

ELIZABETH R.

**Administrator's Proclamation on Death of Governor General
published in *The Canada Gazette***

[L.S.]

CANADA

BY HIS EXCELLENCY the Honourable ROBERT TASCHEREAU, Chief Justice of Canada, Administrator of the Government of Canada.

TO ALL TO WHOM these Presents shall come or whom the same may in anywise concern.
GREETING.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second was graciously pleased by a Commission under Her Royal Hand and the Great Seal of Canada bearing date the first day of August, 1959, and in the eighth year of Her Reign, to appoint the Right Honourable Georges Philias Vanier, to be Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada;

AND WHEREAS by Clause VIII of the Letters Patent, having effect from and after the first day of October 1947, constituting the office of Governor General and Commander-in-Chief in and over Canada, it is provided that in the event of the death of the Governor General, all and every, the powers and authorities therein granted to him shall, until Her Majesty's further pleasure is signified, be vested in the Chief Justice for the time being of Canada or, in the case of the death, incapacity, removal or absence out of Canada of the said Chief Justice, then in the Senior Judge for the time being of the Supreme Court of Canada, then residing in Canada and not being under incapacity;

AND WHEREAS it has pleased Almighty God to call to His Mercy the said the Right Honourable Georges Philias Vanier, by his decease and under and in virtue of the said Letters Patent, all and every the powers and authorities by the said Letters Patent granted to the Governor General have become vested in me as being the Chief Justice for the time being of Canada and, having taken the necessary Oaths as required by the said Letters Patent, I have therefore thought fit to issue this Proclamation to make known the same;

AND I DO HEREBY require and command that all and singular Her Majesty's Officers and Ministers in Canada do continue in the execution of their several and respective offices, places and employments, and that Her Majesty's

[L.S.]

CANADA

PAR SON EXCELLENCE l'honorable ROBERT TASCHEREAU, Juge en chef du Canada, Administrateur du Gouvernement du Canada.

A TOUS CEUX à qui les présentes parviendront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,

SALUT:

PROCLAMATION

ATTENDU qu'il a gracieusement plu à Sa Majesté la Reine Elisabeth II, par commission sous le seing royal et le grand sceau du Canada, datée le premier jour d'août 1959 et dans la huitième année de son règne, de nommer le Très Honorable Georges Philias Vanier, Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef du Canada;

ET ATTENDU que par l'article VIII des Lettres Patentes entrant en vigueur à partir du premier jour d'octobre 1947, constituant la charge de Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef dans et sur le Canada, il est statué qu'advenant le décès du Gouverneur général, tous les pouvoirs et autorités conférés audit Gouverneur général par lesdites lettres patentes seront donnés au Juge en chef du Canada en exercice ou, en cas de décès, d'incapacité, de renvoi ou d'absence hors du Canada dudit Juge en chef, ensuite au Juge alors le plus ancien de la Cour suprême du Canada, résidant à l'époque au Canada et n'étant pas frappé d'incapacité;

ET ATTENDU qu'il a plu au Dieu Tout-Puissant d'appeler à Sa Miséricorde ledit Très Honorable Georges Philias Vanier, par son décès et en vertu des lettres patentes susdites, tous les pouvoirs et autorités conférés par lesdites lettres patentes au Gouverneur général me sont dévolus en ma qualité de Juge en chef du Canada en exercice, et après avoir dûment prêté les serments nécessaires tel que requis par lesdites lettres patentes, j'ai jugé convenable d'émettre la présente proclamation pour ce faire connaître;

ET PAR ICELLE ordonne et commande que tous, officiers et ministres de Sa Majesté au Canada, continuent à exercer les devoirs respectifs de leurs places et emplois, et que les féaux sujets de Sa Majesté et tous autres que

loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern do take notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal of Office at Ottawa, this fifth day of March, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven, and in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

ROBERT TASCHEREAU,
Administrator of the Government.

les présentes pourront concerner, en prennent connaissance et se conduisent en conséquence.

DONNÉ sous mon seing et le sceau d'office, à Ottawa, ce cinquième jour de mars dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil neuf cent soixante-sept, et du règne de Sa Majesté la seizième.

L'Administrateur du Gouvernement,
ROBERT TASCHEREAU.

Press Release regarding Death of Governor General

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: March 5, 1967.

For Release: 4.30 p.m.
Immediate

Pour Publication:

TRIBUTE BY THE PRIME MINISTER TO HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL VANIER GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA

We mourn today, deeply and sincerely, the loss of our Governor General.

In its hundred years, Canada has had no more devoted and courageous a servant than General Georges Philias Vanier. His whole life is the shining record of that service. He never failed any test of duty, in peace or war. He was indeed the "good and faithful servant".

General Vanier was a descendant of one of Canada's first French settlers. His pride in ancestry was exceeded only by his love of the Canada of today and his passionate belief in its unity and its destiny. He was in truth a man for all Canada.

Tomorrow, the representatives of the people of Canada in Parliament assembled will pay tribute to a great patriot and a fine Christian gentleman; one who embodied in his own person and in his own life and character all that is best in our country and all that we hope for it.

We think also today of Madame Vanier and her family.

Madame Vanier was a perfect partner for our Governor General and her graciousness and kindness and goodness made her loved by everyone who knew or met her.

We send to her and the members of her family our deepest sympathy.

**Tribute to Deceased Governor General by Prime Minister in
House of Commons (6 March, 1967)**

Right Hon. L. B. Pearson (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I find it more difficult than usual to find words adequately to express the grief that I know we all feel at the passing of our Governor General. That difficulty for me is increased by the recollection of our close personal friendship over so many years.

Since his death on Sunday morning messages have been coming in from the great in the world and from plain citizens in Canada, all testifying, high and low alike, to the affection that was felt for him by everyone. Among the first messages to arrive was one from Her Majesty the Queen, whose servant and representative in Canada he was. This message, which has already been made public, read:

My husband and I are so deeply distressed to hear the tragic news of the Governor General's death. We send our deepest sympathy to you and the Canadian people and the Canadian government in the loss of this most distinguished Canadian.

He was indeed, Mr. Speaker, a distinguished Canadian and his whole life is a record of that distinction; a record of his service to Canada, a record of willing acceptance in peace and in war of every duty he was asked to perform or, perhaps I should put it, of every duty that he asked to be permitted to perform.

As we know, Mr. Speaker, General Vanier was trained for the bar to which he was called in 1911. He answered the call to arms shortly afterwards and served for three years in France as a gallant officer of a gallant regiment whose traditions he helped to create and maintain. The Distinguished Service Order, the Military Cross and bar and the Legion of Honour attest to his courage. His wounds attest to his sacrifices. After the war he returned to civilian life for a very short time, then again took up a military career, as a member of the permanent forces.

During the years he was in the army there was a steady promotion to new responsibilities until in 1928, I think it was, he was asked to be the Canadian military representative on the disarmament commission of the League of Nations at Geneva. At that time he acquired the interest in diplomacy and international affairs and in peace keeping which he retained throughout his life and which was recognized a few years later, in 1931, by the government of the day when he was made the secretary of the office of the high commissioner in London. It was at that time that our official

and family association began, Mr. Speaker, which was broken only by his death.

After serving at Canada House in London, General Vanier was made Canadian minister to France. After the outbreak of war and the collapse of France in 1940 he returned after a series of adventures to London, where I had the privilege of meeting him and Madame Vanier on their return. Although he had been going through some pretty difficult and dangerous moments he had that calm imperturbability and good humour that always characterized him in any difficulty. During the war he went to Algiers, where he was the Canadian representative to the Free French government headed by General de Gaulle and established a relationship and friendship with General de Gaulle which has persisted to the present. Then after the liberation he went back to Paris as Canadian ambassador, where he and his wife became outstanding members of the diplomatic corps.

On his retirement from the diplomatic service he might well have looked forward to some years of peace and tranquility, but when he was asked by the prime minister of the day, now the right hon. the Leader of the Opposition, to be Governor General he naturally accepted it as a call to duty. When his normal term of office ended and I as Prime Minister asked him to stay on, he agreed to do that at my request as long as his health permitted. That was permitted by his health until last week.

As you know, he had an operation last autumn, but he was recovering well from it except for his heart. I went to see him at Rideau Hall last Wednesday, after he had been examined by specialists, in order to discuss with him whether his health would permit him to take on the very heavy duties of Governor General during our centennial year. We agreed to meet again on Friday, and at that time he indicated that he felt he would not likely be able to continue in office.

On Friday afternoon he made his last appearance before a group, when he talked to students of the University of Montreal very eloquently and impressively on a subject so dear to his heart, namely Canadian unity and the part which French speaking Canadians can play in the development of this country. Then, as we have learned, he spent Saturday evening indulging in a favourite pastime,

watching the hockey game on television, and he enjoyed the victory of his favourite team. On Sunday morning this good and faithful servant passed away peacefully and quietly, without pain and with the spiritual solace of the last rites of his church.

His public career, as we know, was marked with distinction and wisdom in everything he undertook and with a broad understanding of Canada and its problems, coupled with faith and confidence in our ability as a people to solve those problems. He had a passionate belief in this country, in its unity, in its destiny of true greatness based on enduring values and patriotic ideals which should be shared by all its citizens. He made Canada and its unity his own crusade, in every word he uttered, in every visit he made and on every occasion that he honoured with his presence.

His French ancestors were among the very first settlers in Canada. He was very proud of that ancestry, but prouder still, I think, of the Canada of today. With roots so deep in our soil, he also saw far into the future and gave his all to make it a good future for the country he loved.

All his life he maintained that keen and expert interest in defence matters that befitted such a distinguished soldier and the commander in chief of the armed forces. He was always particularly interested in the welfare of the veterans. He was grand patron and honorary life member of the Canadian Legion, and he was the comrade of every legionnaire and every veteran.

As a man he had the dignity of the true patrician and the modesty and simplicity of the true gentleman. He had the calm security and inner strength that come from a deep belief in the Christian faith. His religion meant very much to him indeed. He was a devout man without being sanctimonious. He was a serious man but with a delicious sense of humour. He was a man of high quality without being stuffy or superior. Indeed, I believe our Governor General embodied in his own person and in his own life and achievements all that is best in Canadians and all that we hope for our country.

When General Vanier was installed as Governor General on April 15, 1959, he said this:

Each one of us, in his own way and place, however humble, must play his part towards the fulfilment of our national destiny. To realize how mighty this destiny will be let us lift our eyes beyond the horizon of our time. In our march forward in material happiness, let us not neglect the spiritual threads in the weaving of our lives. If Canada is to attain the greatness worthy of it, each of us must say "I ask only to serve".

His request was granted. No Canadian has ever served more abundantly, more unselfishly or more gallantly.

We also think at this time of Madame Vanier, a very gracious, generous and, indeed, wonderful person who has earned and will retain her own place in the esteem and affection of the Canadian people. She was the perfect partner for her husband over the years; to his strength and his character she added her own superlative qualities of grace, kindness and warmth. To Madame Vanier and to the children, who are following the family tradition of service, I am sure we all in this house would wish to send our deep and heartfelt sympathy. I know they are all getting comfort and support in this dark time from a faith which has given them the peace which passes all human understanding. To this spiritual peace is added the solace which comes from pride in the life of one dear to them, a life which had nothing in it of littleness or meanness, and everything that makes for a happy memory.

Mr. Speaker, when I saw the Governor General on Friday evening and he indicated to me that he did not think it would be possible for him to carry on, I said I hoped we could find some way of maintaining his association with our centennial year even if he did leave Rideau Hall. Then I made an observation which was picked, as it were, out of the air. I said "What we should do is give you a position which would in no way tax your strength but which would maintain your association with Canada in this centennial year; and perhaps I will ask you to go down to Quebec and take up residence there, at least for 1967, as the Keeper of the Citadel."

He smiled at the idea of becoming a keeper. Indeed, it would have been a small honour for a man who throughout his life was the keeper of the citadel of truth and faith and honour.

**Order in Council for Proclamation authorizing Period of Mourning
on Death of Governor General**

**CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL**

P.C. 1967-434

*Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee
of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor
General on the 6th March, 1967.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable Lester Bowles Pearson the Prime Minister, advise that a Proclamation do issue requesting the Canadian public to set aside the period of seven days from noon on Sunday, March 5, 1967, as a period in which to honour the memory of His Excellency the late Right Honourable Georges Philias Vanier, who died on the 5th March, 1967, while occupying the office of Governor General of Canada.

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

Proclamation for Period of Mourning on Death of Governor General

(Sgd.) ROBERT TASCHEREAU,

Administrator.

[L.S.]

CANADA

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories QUEEN, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

To ALL TO WHOM these Presents shall come or whom the same may in anywise concern,

GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION

(Sgd.) D. S. MAXWELL, }
Deputy Attorney General, } WHEREAS it is expedient and Our Privy Council for
Canada. } Canada has advised that a Proclamation do issue
requesting the Canadian public to set aside a period
to honour the memory of His Excellency the late Right Honourable Georges
Philias Vanier.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE that by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada We do by this Our Proclamation request Our People of Canada to set aside the period of seven days from noon on Sunday March 5, 1967, as a period in which to honour the memory of His Excellency the late Right Honourable Georges Philias Vanier who died on the fifth day of March in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven, while occupying the Office of Governor General of Canada.

OF ALL WHICH Our Loving Subjects and all others whom these Presents may concern are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: The Honourable ROBERT TASCHEREAU, Chief Justice of Canada and Administrator of the Government of Canada.

AT OTTAWA, this sixth day of March in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven and in the sixteenth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

(Sgd.) JEAN MIQUELON,
Deputy Registrar General of Canada.

GOVERNOR GENERAL

Letters Patent constituting Office of Governor General

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Letters Patent constituting the Office of Governor General of Canada

Effective October 1, 1947

(Sgd.) GEORGE R.

CANADA

GEORGE THE SIXTH, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas KING, Defender of the Faith.

[SEAL]

TO ALL TO WHOM these Presents shall come,

GREETING

WHEREAS by certain Letters Patent under the Great Seal bearing ^{Preamble} date at Westminster the Twenty-third day of March, 1931, His late Majesty King George the Fifth did constitute, order, and declare that ^{Recites} there should be a Governor General and Commander-in-Chief in and ^{Letters} over Canada, and that the person filling the office of Governor General and Commander-in-Chief should be from time to time appointed by Commission under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet: ^{Patent of 23rd March, 1931.}

AND WHEREAS at St. James's on the Twenty-third day of March, 1931, His late Majesty King George the Fifth did cause certain Instructions under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet to be given to the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief:

AND WHEREAS it is Our Will and pleasure to revoke the Letters Patent and Instructions and to substitute other provisions in place thereof:

NOW THEREFORE We do by these presents revoke and determine ^{Revokes} the said Letters Patent, and everything therein contained, and all ^{Letters} amendments thereto, and the said Instructions, but without prejudice ^{Patent of 23rd March, 1931, and} to anything lawfully done thereunder: ^{Instructions.}

AND WE do declare Our Will and pleasure as follows:

I. We do hereby constitute, order, and declare that there shall ^{Office of} be a Governor General and Commander-in-Chief in and over Canada, ^{Governor} and appointments to the Office of Governor General and Commander- ^{General and} in-Chief in and over Canada shall be made by Commission under ^{Commander-in-Chief} Our Great Seal of Canada. ^{constituted.}

II. And We do hereby authorize and empower our Governor ^{His powers} General, with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada or of any ^{and} members thereof or individually, as the case requires, to exercise all ^{authorities.}

powers and authorities lawfully belonging to Us in respect of Canada, and for greater certainty but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing to do and execute, in the manner aforesaid, all things that may belong to his office and to the trust We have reposed in him according to the several powers and authorities granted or appointed him by virtue of The British North America Act, 1867 to 1946 and the powers and authorities hereinafter conferred in these Letters Patent and in such Commission as may be issued to him under Our Great Seal of Canada and under such laws as are or may hereinafter be in force in Canada.

Great Seal.

III. And We do hereby authorize and empower Our Governor General to keep and use Our Great Seal of Canada for sealing all things whatsoever that may be passed under Our Great Seal of Canada.

Appointment
of Judges,
Justices, etc.

IV. And We do further authorize and empower Our Governor General to constitute and appoint, in Our name and on Our behalf, all such Judges, Commissioners, Justices of the Peace, and other necessary Officers (including diplomatic and consular officers) and Ministers of Canada, as may be lawfully constituted or appointed by Us.

Suspension
or removal
from Office.

V. And We do further authorize and empower Our Governor General, so far as We lawfully may, upon sufficient cause to him appearing, to remove from his office, or to suspend from the exercise of the same, any person exercising any office within Canada, under or by virtue of any Commission or Warrant granted, or which may be granted, by Us in Our name or under Our authority.

Summoning,
proroguing,
or dissolving
the
Parliament
of Canada

VI. And We do further authorize and empower Our Governor General to exercise all powers lawfully belonging to Us in respect of summoning, proroguing or dissolving the Parliament of Canada.

Power to
appoint
Deputies.

VII. And whereas by The British North America Acts, 1867 to 1946, it is amongst other things enacted that it shall be lawful for Us, if We think fit, to authorize Our Governor General to appoint any person or persons, jointly or severally, to be his Deputy or Deputies within any part or parts of Canada, and in that capacity to exercise, during the pleasure of Our Governor General, such of the powers, authorities, and functions of Our Governor General as he may deem it necessary or expedient to assign to such Deputy or Deputies, subject to any limitations or directions from time to time expressed or given by Us: Now We do hereby authorize and empower Our Governor General, subject to such limitations and directions, to appoint any person or persons, jointly or severally, to be his Deputy or Deputies within any part or parts of Canada, and in that capacity to exercise, during his pleasure, such of his powers, functions, and authorities as he may deem it necessary or expedient to assign to him or them: Provided always, that the appointment of such a Deputy or Deputies

shall not affect the exercise of any such power, authority or function by Our Governor General in person.

VIII. And We do hereby declare Our pleasure to be that, in ^{Succession.} the event of the death, incapacity, removal or absence of Our Governor General out of Canada, all and every, the powers and authorities herein granted to him shall until Our further pleasure is signified therein, be vested in Our Chief Justice for the time being of Canada, (hereinafter called Our Chief Justice) or, in the case of the death, incapacity, removal or absence out of Canada of Our Chief Justice, then in the Senior Judge for the time being of the Supreme Court of Canada, then residing in Canada and not being under incapacity; such Chief Justice or Senior Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, while the said powers and authorities are vested in him, to be known as Our Administrator.

Provided always, that the said Senior Judge shall act in the ^{Proviso.} administration of the Government only if and when Our Chief Justice shall not be present within Canada and capable of administering the Government.

Provided further that no such powers or authorities shall vest ^{Adminis-} in such Chief Justice, or other judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, ^{trator to} until he shall have taken the Oaths appointed to be taken by Our ^{take oaths} Governor General. ^{of office} before ad-
^{ministering} the Govern-
^{ment.}

Provided further that whenever and so often as Our Governor General shall be temporarily absent from Canada, with Our permission, for a period not exceeding one month, then and in every such case Our Governor General may continue to exercise all and every the powers vested in him as fully as if he were residing within Canada, including the power to appoint a Deputy or Deputies as provided in the Seventh Clause of these Our Letters Patent.

IX. And We do hereby require and command all Our ^{Officers and} Officers and Ministers, Civil and Military, and all the other inhabitants of ^{other to} Canada, to be obedient, aiding, and assisting, unto Our Governor ^{obey and} General, or, in the event of his death, incapacity, or absence, to such ^{assist the} person as may, from time to time, under the provisions of these Our ^{Governor} Letters Patent administer the Government of Canada. ^{General}

X. And We hereby declare Our Pleasure to be that Our Governor ^{Publication} General for the time being shall with all due solemnity, cause Our ^{of Governor} Commission under Our Great Seal of Canada, appointing Our Governor ^{General's} General for the time being, to be read and published in the presence of Our Chief Justice, or other Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, and of members of Our Privy Council for Canada, and that Our Governor General shall take the Oath of Allegiance in the form ^{Oaths to be} following:—"I, ^{do swear that I will be} taken by ^{Governor} faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George the ^{General, etc.}

Sixth, His Heirs and successors, according to law. So Help me God"; and likewise he shall take the usual oath for the due execution of the Office of Our Governor General and Commander-in-Chief in and over Canada, and for the due and impartial administration of justice; which Oaths Our Chief Justice, or, in his absence, or in the event of his being otherwise incapacitated, any Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada shall, and he is hereby required to, tender and, administer unto him.

Oaths to be administered by the Governor General.

XI. And We do authorize and require Our Governor General from time to time, by himself or by any other person to be authorized by him in that behalf, to administer to all and to every person or persons, as he shall think fit, who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit in Canada, that said Oath of Allegiance, together with such other Oath or Oaths as may from time to time be prescribed by any Laws or Statutes in that behalf made and provided.

Grant of Pardons.

XII. And We do further authorize and empower Our Governor General, as he shall see occasion, in Our name and on Our behalf, when any crime or offence against the laws of Canada has been committed for which the offender may be tried thereunder, to grant a pardon to any accomplice, in such crime or offence, who shall give such information as shall lead to the conviction of the principal offender, or of any one of such offenders if more than one; and further to grant to any offender convicted of any such crime or offence in any court, or before any Judge, Justice, or Magistrate, administering the laws of Canada, a pardon, either free or subject to lawful conditions, or any respite of the execution of the sentence of any such offender, for such period as to Our Governor General may seem fit, and to remit any fines, penalties, or forfeitures which may become due and payable to Us. And We do hereby direct and enjoin that Our Governor General shall not pardon or reprieve any such offender without first receiving in capital cases the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada and, in other cases, the advice of one, at least, of his Ministers.

Power to issue Exequaturs.

XIII. And We do further authorize and empower Our Governor General to issue Exequaturs, in Our name and on Our behalf, to Consular Officers of foreign countries to whom Commissions of Appointment have been issued by the Heads of States of such countries.

Governor General's absence.

XIV. And whereas great prejudice may happen to Our Service and to the security of Canada by the absence of Our Governor General, he shall not quit Canada without having first obtained leave from Us for so doing through the Prime Minister of Canada.

Power reserved to His Majesty to revoke, alter or amend the present Letters Patent.

XV. And We do hereby reserve to Ourselves, Our heirs and successors, full power and authority from time to time to revoke, alter, or amend these Our Letters Patent as to Us or them shall seem meet.

XVI. And We do further direct and enjoin that these Our Letters Patent shall be read and proclaimed at such place or places within Canada as Our Governor General shall think fit.

Publication
of Letters
Patent

XVII. And We do further declare that these Our Letters Patent shall take effect on the first day of October, 1947.

Coming into
effect of
Letters
Patent.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and for the greater testimony and validity thereof, We have caused Our Great Seal of Canada to be affixed to these presents, which We have signed with Our Royal Hand.

GIVEN the eighth day of September in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty-seven and in the Eleventh Year of Our Reign.

BY HIS MAJESTY'S COMMAND,

(Sgd.) W. L. MACKENZIE KING,

Prime Minister of Canada



GOVERNOR GENERAL

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**Order in Council leaving Provincial Statutes
to "such operation as they may have"**

CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 1966 -907

*Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of
the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor
General on May 19, 1966.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report from the Minister of Justice submitting:

That, with the assistance of the legal officers of His Department he has examined the statutes of the Province of Alberta passed at the Second Session of the Fifteenth Legislative Assembly and received by the Secretary of State of Canada on the Seventeenth day of May, 1965, and is of opinion that these statutes may be left to such operation as they may have.

The Committee advise that a copy hereof be transmitted to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Alberta for the information of his Government.

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

Order in Council disallowing Provincial Statute

CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 2820

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of APRIL, 1943

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Alberta, with the Legislative Assembly of that Province, did on the 19th day of March, 1942, pass The Land Sales Prohibition Act, Chapter 16 (6 George VI);

AND WHEREAS the said Act has been laid before His Excellency the Governor General in Council, together with a report from the Minister of Justice recommending that the said Act be disallowed;

NOW, THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council has thereupon this day been pleased to declare his disallowance of the said Act and it is hereby disallowed accordingly.

WHEREOF the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Alberta and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Certified to be a true copy

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON

Clerk of the Privy Council

**Certificate of Governor General regarding the Day on which Disallowed
Provincial Statute was received by Him**

I, the Right Honourable the Earl of Athlone, Governor General
of Canada, do hereby certify that, —

“The Land Sales Prohibition Act, Chapter 16 (6 George VI)”
passed by the Legislature of the Province of Alberta on the 19th day
of March, 1942, was received by me on the 9th day of April, 1942.

Given under my hand and Seal this 7th day of April, 1943.

(Sgd.) ATHLONE

**Extract from 1938 Supreme Court of Canada Decision regarding
Reservation and Disallowance Powers ^a**

We come now to the precise questions submitted which are, as to both disallowance and reservation: Is the power still a subsisting power and, if so, is it subject to any limitations or restrictions?

We are not concerned with constitutional usage. We are concerned with questions of law which, we repeat, must be determined by reference to the enactments of the *British North America Acts* of 1867 to 1930, *The Statute of Westminster*, and, it might be, to relevant statutes of the Parliament of Canada if there were any.

Section 90 which, with the changes therein specified, re-enacts sections 55, 56 and 57 of the *B.N.A. Act*, is still subsisting. It has not been repealed or amended by the Imperial Parliament and it is quite clear that, by force of subsection 1 of section 7 of *The Statute of Westminster*, the Dominion Parliament did not acquire by that statute, any authority to repeal, amend or alter the *British North America Acts*. Whether or not, by force of section 91 (29) and section 92 (1) of the *B.N.A. Act*, the Dominion Parliament has authority to legislate in respect of reservation, it is not necessary to consider because no such legislation has been passed.

The powers are, therefore, subsisting. Are they subject to any limitation or restriction?

Once more, we are not concerned with constitutional usage or constitutional practice. Nor is it necessary to consider whether the Parliament of Canada, though not competent to repeal or amend section 90 of the *British North America Act*, possesses authority by legislation to dictate the form or the substance of the Instructions to the Lieutenant-Governors as touching the reservation of bills or the rules and principles by which the Governor General is to be guided in exercising the power of disallowance. Here again, there is no pertinent legislation.

As to disallowance, it was said in the judgment of the Judicial Committee in *Wilson v. E. & N. Railway Co.* (1), "It is indisputable that in point of law the authority is unrestricted."

As to reservation, the statute in express terms (section 55, as re-enacted by section 90) imposes on the Lieutenant-Governor the duty to declare either that he assents to a bill presented to him, or that he withholds assent, or that he reserves the bill for the signification of the Governor General's pleasure. He is to act, the statute says, "according to his discretion, but subject to the provisions of this Act and to . . . Instructions" of the Governor General.

There is nothing in the *British North America Act* controlling this discretion; nor is there any other statute having any relevancy to the matter.

^aDuff, C.J., in *Reference re the Power of the Governor General in Council to Disallow Provincial Legislation and the Power of Reservation of a Lieutenant-Governor of a Province* 1938 S.C.R. 71, at 78 - 79.

(1) (1922) 1 A.C. 202, at 210.

The power of reservation is subject to no limitation or restriction, except in so far as his discretion in exercising it may be controlled or regulated by the Instructions of the Governor General and it is not suggested that the Instructions contain anything of that character.

The conclusion, therefore, is that the power of disallowance and the power of reservation are both subsisting powers, and that the former is subject to no limitations or restrictions and the latter only to the restriction that the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor shall be exercised subject to the Governor General's Instructions.

Order in Council assenting to Reserved Provincial Statute

CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 1961-675

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

FRIDAY, the 5th day of MAY, 1961

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS Bill No. 56 entitled "The Mineral Contracts Alteration Act, 1961" passed by the Legislature of the Province of Saskatchewan at the First Session of the Fourteenth Legislature of the Province of Saskatchewan, was reserved on the 8th day of April, 1961, by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan for the signification of the pleasure of the Governor General;

AND WHEREAS the Lieutenant-Governor, in transmitting the Bill, gave as his reasons for reserving it

- (a) that the Bill, in his view, was *ultra vires* the Legislature, and
- (b) that the Bill was not in the national interest;

AND WHEREAS it is the established policy in these matters to consider first the question of whether the Bill is within the competence of the Legislature to enact and second the question of whether it is in conflict with national policy or interest, and if these two questions be resolved favourably, to recommend that assent be given unless the Bill is otherwise objectionable;

AND WHEREAS the Minister of Justice has examined the Bill and has considered the reasons given by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for the reservation thereof, and he is of the opinion, with respect to the first question, that the Bill is within the competence of the Legislature to enact, that, with respect to the second question, the Minister has considered the authorities and precedents, and is of the opinion that the expression "conflict with national policy or interest" does not relate solely to a difference of principle or point of view, but must include matters of practical or physical effect, and that in this sense the Bill is not in conflict with national policy or interest;

AND WHEREAS the question of whether the Bill is otherwise objectionable, being a matter that involves considerations other than legal, has been considered by His Excellency's advisers as a whole, and the conclusion has been reached that the nature of the Bill is not such as to warrant departure from the normal course of recommending assent;

WHEREFORE His Excellency the Governor General, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased hereby to declare his assent to the said Bill.

Certified to be a true copy

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

**Statement regarding Exercise of Power of Reservation by Lieutenant-Governor
made by Prime Minister in House of Commons on 5 May, 1961**

Right Hon. J. G. Diefenbaker (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I wish to table two copies of order in council P.C. 1961-675, dated May 5, in which His Excellency the Governor General by and with the advice of Her Majesty the Queen's privy council for Canada declares his assent to Bill No. 56 of the legislature of Saskatchewan passed during the present year and which was reserved by the lieutenant governor of Saskatchewan for the signification of the pleasure of the Governor General in accordance with the terms of the British North America Act.

In view of the importance of the constitutional issue involved, and with the leave of the house, I should like to place on the record the text of this order in council. It is a relatively short one. Leaving out the preliminaries and commencing with the preamble it reads as follows:

Whereas Bill No. 56 entitled "The Mineral Contracts Alteration Act, 1961" passed by the legislature of the province of Saskatchewan at the first session of the fourteenth legislature of the province of Saskatchewan, was reserved on the 8th day of April, 1961, by his honour the lieutenant governor of Saskatchewan for the signification of the pleasure of the Governor General;

And whereas the lieutenant governor, in transmitting the bill, gave as his reasons for reserving it

(a) that the bill, in his view, was ultra vires the legislature, and

(b) that the bill was not in the national interest;

And whereas it is the established policy in these matters to consider first the question of whether the bill is within the competence of the legislature to enact and second the question of whether it is in conflict with national policy or interest, and if these two questions be resolved favourably, to recommend that assent be given unless the bill is otherwise objectionable;

And whereas the Minister of Justice has examined the bill and has considered the reasons given by his honour the lieutenant governor for the reservation thereof, and he is of the opinion, with respect to the first question, that the bill is within the competence of the legislature to enact; that, with respect to the second question, the minister has considered the authorities and precedents, and is of the opinion that the expression "conflict with national policy or interest" does not relate solely to a difference of principle or point of view, but must include matters of practical or physical effect, and that in this sense the bill is not in conflict with national policy or interest;

And whereas the question of whether the bill is otherwise objectionable, being a matter that involves considerations other than legal, has been

considered by His Excellency's advisers as a whole, and the conclusion has been reached that the nature of the bill is not such as to warrant departure from the normal course of recommending assent:

Wherefore His Excellency the Governor General, by and with the advice of the Queen's privy council for Canada, is pleased hereby to declare his assent to the said bill.

The house will recall that Hon. Frank Bastedo, lieutenant governor of Saskatchewan, reserved this bill, and did so without instructions from or consultation with the federal government. I have no hesitation in saying that had there been such consultation my colleagues and I would have recommended to the Governor General that the lieutenant governor be instructed not to reserve the bill.

I should call your attention, sir, and that of the house to the fact that in 1882 the governor general in council in a minute of council transmitted to the lieutenant governors of each province, noted:

The lieutenant governor is not warranted in reserving any measure for the assent of the governor general on the advice of his ministers. He should do so in his capacity of a dominion officer only, and on instructions from the Governor General. It is only in a case of extreme necessity that a lieutenant governor should without such instructions exercise his discretion as a dominion officer in reserving a bill. In fact, with facility of communication between the dominion and provincial governments such a necessity can seldom if ever arise.

That was in 1882. In view of the development of communication since, it is evident that nowadays there should be ample opportunity for lieutenant governors to confer with the federal government before reserving a bill. I should point out that while no formal instructions have yet been given to lieutenant governors to reserve a bill unless upon specific instructions, my colleagues and I are now considering whether such formal instructions should be given.

In so far as the substance and other aspects of the bill in question are concerned, they are properly, of course, the concern of the governor general in council; and I feel that instead of going into detail, if there is any discussion to take place on this matter it might well be postponed until the estimates of the privy council are before the house unless naturally, in the meantime, opportunity arises for discussion.

GOVERNOR GENERAL

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**Clause XII of the 1947 Letters Patent regarding the
Exercise of Mercy by the Governor General**

XII. And We do further authorize and empower our Governor General, as he shall see occasion, in Our name and on Our behalf, when any crime or offence against the laws of Canada has been committed for which the offender may be tried thereunder, to grant a pardon to any accomplice, in such crime or offence, who shall give such information as shall lead to the conviction of the principal offender, or of any one of such offenders if more than one; and further to grant to any offender convicted of any such crime or offence in any court, or before any Judge, Justice, or Magistrate, administering the laws of Canada, a pardon, either free or subject to lawful conditions, or any respite of the execution of the sentence of any such offender, for such period as to Our Governor General may seem fit, and to remit any fines, penalties, or forfeitures which may become due and payable to Us. And We do hereby direct and enjoin that Our Governor General shall not pardon or reprieve any such offender without first receiving in capital cases the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada and, in other cases, the advice of one, at least, of his Ministers.

**Order in Council commuting Sentence of Death
to a Term of Life Imprisonment**

**CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL**

P.C. 1966 – 1457

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA
WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of AUGUST, 1966
PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS [name of prisoner], having been convicted of capital murder at Sittings of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, held at the city of Vancouver, British Columbia, during the month of October, 1965, was sentenced to be executed on the eighth day of February, 1966, reprieved and execution of sentence postponed from time to time, by Order of the Court, to the ninth day of August, 1966;

AND WHEREAS there has been laid before the Privy Council the report of the trial judge, the Honourable Mr. Justice T.W. Brown, a transcript of evidence adduced at the trial and other documents relating to the case.

The circumstances of the case having been fully considered by the Governor General in Council together with the report of the Solicitor General with respect thereto –

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, pursuant to section 656 of the Criminal Code, hereby commutes the sentence of death passed upon the prisoner to a term of life imprisonment in the British Columbia Penitentiary.

Certified to be a true copy

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

Order in Council allowing Law to take its Course (regarding Sentence of Death)

CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 1960 - 1548

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA
FRIDAY, the 11th day of NOVEMBER, 1960
PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS [name of prisoner] having been convicted at Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta held at the City of Edmonton during the month of June, 1960, of the crime of murder, was sentenced to death, the sentence to be carried into execution on the 11th day of October, 1960, reprieved and execution of sentence postponed by Order of the Court of the 15th of November, 1960;

AND WHEREAS there have been laid before the Privy Council the report of the trial judge, the Honourable Harold W. Riley, a transcript of the evidence adduced at the trial and other documents relating to the case.

The circumstances of the case having been fully considered by the Governor General in Council together with the report of the Solicitor General with respect thereto —

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is unable to order any interference with the sentence of the Court.

Certified to be a true copy

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

Order in Council postponing Date of Execution of Sentence

CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 1964 — 985

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 2nd of JULY, 1964

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased hereby to order that the date of execution of sentence of [name of prisoner] for the crime of capital murder, fixed at the third day of July, 1964, be postponed to the tenth day of July, 1964.

Certified to be a true copy

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

Order in Council for Remission of Sentences on Occasion of 1957 Royal Visit

CANADA PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 1957-1277

Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 20th of September, 1957.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report dated September 6, 1957, from the Minister of Justice, submitting:

That the visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II to Canada for the purpose of opening in person the session of the Parliament of Canada on October 14, 1957, will be an event of historic importance;

That it has been the practice in Canada for the Sovereign to mark such occasions by an act of grace and mercy;

That it appears to be appropriate and in keeping with the regard of Her Majesty for the needy and unfortunate that a measure of clemency should be extended on such an occasion to prisoners throughout Canada who are undergoing sentences of imprisonment.

The Committee, therefore, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, advise that Your Excellency may be pleased to exercise the Royal Prerogative of Mercy in respect of every person who, having been convicted of an offence under any Act of the Parliament of Canada and having on or before the 14th day of October, 1957, been sentenced to imprisonment for a definite term of six months or more, is on that day, in custody pursuant to such sentence, in accordance with the following rules and conditions:

1. Every such person shall be entitled to remission of a portion of the time for which he is sentenced to be confined in accordance with the following rules, namely,

- (a) the portion of time to be remitted shall be thirty days for each year of sentence; and
- (b) the portion of time to be remitted shall, where the term of the sentence is less than one year, be the number of days that bears the same proportion to the term of the sentence that thirty days bear to one year.

2. The calculation of the portion of time to be remitted hereunder shall be made as of October 14, 1957.

3. The portion of time to be remitted hereunder shall be in addition to any remission earned under the Penitentiary Act or the Prisons and Reformatories Act, as the case may be.

4. The portion of time to be remitted hereunder applies in respect of the unexpired portion of a sentence of imprisonment that a person is serving pursuant to cancellation of a licence issued under the Ticket of Leave Act, but does not apply in respect of persons who are released on licence under the Ticket of Leave Act before October 14, 1957.

Proclamation regarding Remission of Sentences on Occasion of 1957 Royal Visit

(Sgd.) P. KERWIN,
Deputy Governor General.

[L.S.]

CANADA

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories QUEEN, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

TO ALL TO WHOM these Presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,

GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION

(Sgd.) W. R. JACKETT, } WHEREAS on the
Deputy Attorney } twentieth day of
General, Canada. } September, One
thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven, His Excellency the Governor General was pleased, in an exercise of the Royal Prerogative of Mercy, to order a reduction in the sentences of prisoners throughout Canada.

AND WHEREAS the said Order reads as follows:

"The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report dated September 6, 1957, from the Minister of Justice submitting:

That the visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II to Canada for the purpose of opening in person the session of the Parliament of Canada on October 14, 1957, will be an event of historic importance;

That it has been the practice in Canada for the Sovereign to mark such occasions by an act of grace and mercy;

That it appears to be appropriate and in keeping with the regard of Her Majesty for the needy and unfortunate that a measure of clemency should be extended on such an occasion to prisoners throughout Canada who are undergoing sentences of imprisonment.

The Committee, therefore, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, advise that Your Excellency may be pleased to exercise the Royal Prerogative of Mercy in respect of every person who, having been convicted of an offence under any Act of the Parliament of Canada and having on or before the 14th day of October, 1957, been sentenced to imprisonment for a definite term of six months or more, is on that day, in custody

pursuant to such sentence, in accordance with the following rules and conditions:

1. Every such person shall be entitled to remission of a portion of the time for which he is sentenced to be confined in accordance with the following rules, namely,

(a) the portion of time to be remitted shall be thirty days for each year of sentence; and

(b) the portion of time to be remitted shall, where the term of the sentence is less than one year, be the number of days that bears the same proportion to the term of the sentence that thirty days bear to one year.

2. The calculation of the portion of time to be remitted hereunder shall be made as of October 14, 1957.

3. The portion of time to be remitted hereunder shall be in addition to any remission earned under the Penitentiary Act or the Prisons and Reformatories Act, as the case may be.

4. The portion of time to be remitted hereunder applies in respect of the unexpired portion of a sentence of imprisonment that a person is serving pursuant to cancellation of a licence issued under the Ticket of Leave Act, but does not apply in respect of persons who are released on licence under the Ticket of Leave Act before October 14, 1957.

5. In the case of persons serving a sentence of imprisonment for life the rule of practice governing the minimum period of time to be served shall be modified on the basis hereinbefore mentioned, provided such person is otherwise found suitable for conditional release."

AND WHEREAS it is expedient and Our Privy Council has advised that a Proclamation do issue giving public notice of this said Order.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE that We by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada hereby give public notice of this said Order by this Our Proclamation.

OF ALL WHICH Our Loving Subjects and all others whom these Presents may concern are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: The Honourable PATRICK KERWIN, Chief Justice of Canada and

Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor, VINCENT MASSEY, Member of Our Order of the Companions of Honour, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

AT OTTAWA, this Twenty-third day of September, in the year of Our Lord One thousand

nine hundred and fifty-seven and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

(Sgd.) C. STEIN,

Under Secretary of State.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

GOVERNOR GENERAL

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**Order in Council for Issue of Special Warrant to authorize
Urgent Payment for the Public Good**

CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 1966-38

*Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of
the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor
General on January 7, 1966.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report dated 5th January 1966, from the Minister of Finance, submitting that the payment of the amount of \$12,000,000 mentioned in the annexed recommendation and schedule thereto, has been reported by the Minister concerned as being urgently required for the public good.

The Committee, therefore, on the recommendation of the Minister of Finance, advise that Your Excellency may be pleased, pursuant to the Financial Administration Act, to direct the preparation of a special warrant to be signed by Your Excellency authorizing the payment of the said amount of \$12,000,000 to be made out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

[RECOMMENDATION]

P.C. 1966-38

The Secretary of State for External Affairs

Canada

Ottawa, January 5, 1966.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

The undersigned has the honour to report that the payment in the total amount of \$12,000,000 mentioned in the annexed schedule is urgently required for the public good and accordingly recommends that Your Excellency in Council direct the preparation of a special warrant to be signed by Your Excellency authorizing the payment of the said sum to be made out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) PAUL MARTIN

Secretary of State for External Affairs.

[SCHEDULE]

P.C. 1966-38

The Secretary of State for External Affairs

Canada

SERVICE

AMOUNT

No.
Vote 35

Economic, technical, educational, and other assistance, as detailed in the Estimates.

International Food Aid Program including commodity contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and to the World Food Program.

\$12,000,000

Special Warrant authorizing Urgent Payment for the Public Good

SPECIAL WARRANT

Issued pursuant to section 28 of the
Financial Administration Act

Pursuant to Order in Council P.C. 1966-38 of 7th January 1966, the Minister of Finance and Receiver General is hereby authorized to pay out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund an amount not to exceed \$12,000,000 for the purpose set forth in the schedule hereto.¹

(Sgd.) GEORGES P. VANIER
Governor General of Canada.

OTTAWA, January 7th, 1966.

[¹ See schedule attached to preceding Order in Council.]

**Order in Council for Issue of Warrant authorizing Expenditures
under Approved Appropriation Act**

CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 1967-565

*Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee
of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Adminis-
trator on the 23rd March, 1967.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the President of the Treasury Board, advise that Your Excellency may be pleased, in accordance with the provisions of section twenty-six of the Financial Administration Act, to authorize the expenditure of the sums granted to Her Majesty to defray certain expenses of the Public Service for the financial year ending 31st March, 1967, as set forth in the Appropriation Act No. 2, 1967, assented to 23rd March, 1967.

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

Warrant authorizing Expenditures under Approved Appropriation Act

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

OTTAWA

WARRANT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

His Excellency the Administrator, pursuant to Order in Council P.C. 1967-565, 23 March, 1967, and section 26 of the Financial Administration Act, is pleased hereby to authorize payments by the Minister of Finance and Receiver General out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the sums granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Public Service for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1967, as set forth in the Appropriation Act No. 2, 1967.

(Sgd.)

J. R. CARTWRIGHT,

Deputy Administrator,

March 23rd, 1967.



GOVERNOR GENERAL

Great Seal of Canada and Governor General's Privy Seal

PAGE

Order in council authorizing Secretary of State to request the Sovereign's approval for design and authorization for use of a new Great Seal of Canada; together with submission from Secretary of State to Sovereign requesting such approval and authorization¹ 267

¹These two documents are included for purposes of illustration only. The order in council would now authorize the minister performing the duties of the Registrar General who would make the submission to the Sovereign.

**Order in Council authorizing Secretary of State to request the Sovereign's
Approval for Design and Authorization for Use of a New Great Seal
of Canada; together with Submission from Secretary of State to
Sovereign requesting such Approval and Authorization**

CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 1955-1661

*Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee
of the Privy Council approved by His Excellency the Governor
General on November 3, 1955.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report dated 26th October 1955, from the Secretary of State of Canada, submitting:

That by warrant of His late Majesty King George VI, dated January 19, 1940, authority was given for the use by the Government of Canada of a Great Seal of Canada bearing the effigy of His said Majesty, robed, crowned and seated upon His Throne, with orb and sceptre, with the Arms of Canada and the inscription:—GEORGIUS. VI. D.G. MAG. BRIT. HIB. ET. TERR. TRANS-MAR. QUAE. IN DIT. SUNT. BRIT. REX. F. D. IND. IMP.;

That by endorsement of His said late Majesty's approval on a submission dated July 5, 1950 from the Secretary of State of Canada, authority was given for the deletion from the said inscription of the abbreviation "IND. IMP.";

That the said Great Seal, with the inscription so amended, is still being used to seal all documents requiring to be sealed with the Great Seal of Canada and it is expedient to seek the authority of Her Majesty the Queen for the adoption and use of a new Great Seal of Canada.

The Committee, therefore, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State of Canada, advise that the Secretary of State of Canada be authorized to sign and to have placed before Her Majesty the Queen a submission in the form set out in the appendix hereto seeking Her Majesty's authority for the adoption and use by the Government of Canada of a new Great Seal of Canada, bearing the effigy figure of Her Majesty, robed, crowned and seated upon Her Throne, with orb and sceptre, with the Arms of Canada and the inscription "Elizabeth II Queen of Canada—Reine du Canada".

(Sgd.) R. G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

DRAFT ONLY

The Secretary of State of Canada presents his humble duty to Her Majesty the Queen.

He has the honour to submit that it is expedient that there should be adopted for use by the Government of Canada a new Great Seal of Canada bearing the effigy of Her Majesty, robed, crowned and seated upon Her Throne, with orb and sceptre, with the Arms of Canada and the inscription:— ELIZABETH II QUEEN OF CANADA — REINE DU CANADA.

He has the honour to submit further that it is expedient that authority be obtained for the use by the Government of Canada of this new Great Seal of Canada until adoption and use of another seal is authorized by Her Majesty.

The Secretary of State of Canada, therefore, humbly petitions Her Majesty to give authority accordingly by endorsing Her approval of the present submission with Her Royal Hand.

The Secretary of State of Canada remains Her Majesty's most faithful and obedient servant.

Secretary of State of Canada.

GOVERNOR GENERAL

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**Submission from Prime Minister to Sovereign regarding Approval by Latter of
Governor General's Absence from Canada for Purpose of State Visit**

Ottawa (4),
February 12, 1968.

With my humble duty I wish to request that His Excellency the Governor General be permitted to absent himself from Canada for a period from the 4th to the 26th of March, during which time he would visit Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana and Barbados, in all cases representing the Head of State of Canada. After his official duties end in Barbados, he hopes to avail himself of the opportunity to take a short vacation before returning to Canada on March 26th.

I have the honour to be, Madam,

Your devoted servant,

(Sgd.) L.B. PEARSON.

**Sovereign's Reply to Submission for Approval of Governor General's Absence
from Canada for Purpose of State Visit**

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

15 February, 1968.

Dear Prime Minister.

I am commanded by The Queen to thank you for your letter of 12th February and to say that Her Majesty is pleased to give permission to the Governor-General to be absent from Canada from 4th to 26th March when His Excellency will be paying State Visits to Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana and Barbados.

Yours sincerely

(Sgd.) MICHAEL ADEANE

The Right Honourable Lester Pearson, OBE, M.P.

Press Release regarding State Visit by Governor General

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: February 18, 1968

For Release: Immediate

Pour Publication:

It is announced by the Prime Minister that Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Mrs. Michener have accepted invitations from the Governments of Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana and Barbados to pay state visits to these four Commonwealth Caribbean countries during the month of March. Their Excellencies will depart Ottawa for Kingston, Jamaica on Monday, March 4; leave Kingston for Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago on Friday, March 8; travel from Port of Spain to Georgetown, Guyana on Wednesday, March 13; and on Monday, March 18 depart Georgetown for Bridgetown, Barbados whence they will return to Ottawa on Tuesday, March 26.

A more detailed programme for Their Excellencies' visits in each of the four countries will be issued shortly.

**Message from Mr. Massey to Sovereign regarding
His 1954 Visit to United States**

**FROM: SECRETARY TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL, OTTAWA
TO: PRIVATE SECRETARY TO QUEEN, ROYAL PARTY
ON TOUR, AUSTRALIA.**

SECRET. 4th March. Governor-General would appreciate your laying following message before Her Majesty: —

BEGINS: My humble duty to Your Majesty. On the occasion of his first visit to Ottawa last November, the President of the United States expressed the hope that I should visit him in Washington at some convenient time. With the concurrence of my Prime Minister, and in consultation with the Secretary of State for External Affairs, arrangements have been made in the last few weeks to make this visit possible. I now expect to receive a formal invitation from the President to visit him in Washington on May 3rd and 4th and I wish to accept. Washington is the only city in the United States I shall visit and my absence from Canada will not be for more than four days. In accordance with the procedure approved by His Late Majesty King George VI in 1947, it will not be necessary for my Prime Minister to trouble Your Majesty with a petition for leave of absence in this case, but I feel it my duty to inform Your Majesty of my intended visit, prior to its formal announcement. I remain Your Majesty's most faithful and obedient servant, Vincent Massey.
ENDS.

**Sovereign's Reply to Mr. Massey's Message
regarding His 1954 Visit to United States**

TO: THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL
FROM: THE PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE ROYAL PARTY

GOTHIC.

March 6th, 1954.

Your telegram of March 4th. The Queen thanks you for your message and is very glad to learn of your impending visit to Washington.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.

**Submission from Prime Minister to Sovereign regarding Approval of Governor
General's Absence from Canada for Purpose of Private Visit**

Ottawa, June 15, 1961.

Your Majesty

With my humble duty I wish to bring to your attention the request of His Excellency the Governor General for permission to absent himself from Canada during a period from the 15th of July to the end of August, during which time he would visit France and possibly the United Kingdom. His reason is that his wife's mother who lives in Paris is 87 and rather frail. He also has a son there.

I have the honour to be, Madam,

Your devoted servant,

(Sgd.) JOHN G. DIEFENBAKER

**Sovereign's Reply to Submission for Approval of Governor General's
Absence from Canada for Purpose of Private Visit**

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

26th June 1961

Dear Prime Minister

I am commanded by The Queen to thank you for your letter of 15th June.

I am to say that Her Majesty is pleased to give permission to the Governor General to be absent from Canada from 15th July to the end of August when he intends to visit Europe.

Yours sincerely

(Sgd.) MICHAEL ADEANE

The Right Honourable John Diefenbaker.

**Message from Prime Minister to Governor General regarding Sovereign's
Approval of Absence of Governor General from Canada for
Purpose of Private Visit**

Ottawa, July 6th, 1961.

Your Excellency:

In response to your letter of June 10th and our related conversations, I transmitted to Her Majesty The Queen your request to be absent from Canada from the 15th of July to the end of August this year. Sir Michael Adeane has now informed me that The Queen has been pleased to grant the permission required for your absence.

May I take this opportunity to say that I hope Madame Vanier and yourself will be able to enjoy a well earned rest overseas, and that you will find Madame Vanier's Mother well despite her years.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) JOHN G. DIEFENBAKER

His Excellency

Major General Georges P. Vanier,
D.S.O., M.C., C.D.,
Governor General of Canada,
Ottawa.

State and Official Visits made by Governors General

Willingdon, 1928	—	U.S.A.	—	State
Tweedsmuir, 1937	—	U.S.A.	—	Official
Athlone, 1945	—	U.S.A.	—	State
Alexander, 1947	—	U.S.A.	—	Official
Alexander, 1948	—	Brazil	—	
Massey, 1954	—	U.S.A.	—	State
Michener, 1968	—	Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana and Barbados ¹	—	State

¹ These four visits, planned to begin on 4 March, 1968, were postponed because of the parliamentary situation in Canada.



GOVERNOR GENERAL

New Year Levee

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Minister or a representative will attend Levee 285



**Letter from Governor General's Secretary to Prime Minister
informing Latter of Plans for Levee**

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
OTTAWA

9th December 1964

My dear Prime Minister

Although the Governor-General realizes that it may possibly be your intention to be away from Ottawa on New Year's Day, His Excellency has asked me to acquaint you with the arrangements which have been made in connection with his New Year Levee on Friday, January 1st, 1965.

As in previous years, the Governor-General proposes to receive gentlemen attending the Levee in the Senate Chamber, standing at the foot of the Throne. His Excellency will receive civilians at 11.00 a.m., and 12.00 noon will receive Members of the Armed Forces, the Defence Research Board and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

His Excellency, attended by his staff, will enter the Houses of Parliament by the Private Entrance of the Speaker of the Senate, where he will be met by his Honorary Aides-de-Camp. A procession will be formed, and His Excellency will proceed to the Speaker's Quarters which have been made available to him as a Dressing Room. When His Excellency has removed his coat, the procession will return to the north corridor, and thence to the Senate Chamber.

The Order of Procession is set out in the Regulations, copies of which I have the honour to enclose. You will observe that those having the Private and Special Entrée will assemble in the Hall of Honour. The Diplomatic Corps will assemble in the Reading Room and the Opposition Lobby.

Should it be your intention to be in Ottawa on this day, you will be asked to enter the north corridor from the Hall of Honour for presentation in the Senate Chamber, as soon as His Excellency has taken his position there. After you have been presented, I shall escort you to the Refreshment Room, where you will yourself, no doubt, wish to greet some of the other gentlemen who will be received by His Excellency.

The general public will enter by the House of Commons Entrance and will assemble in the West Lobby in time for presentation at 11.00 a.m. His Excellency will arrive at 10.55 a.m.

Members of the Armed Forces, the Defence Research Board and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police will assemble in the Chamber of the House of Commons to be presented at 12.00 noon.

I should be most grateful if you would instruct your Secretary to inform me whether there are any suggestions which you may wish to make in connection with this function.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) ESMOND BUTLER

Secretary to the Governor-General.

The Right Hon. Lester B. Pearson, O.B.E., M.P., M.A., LL.D.,
Prime Minister of Canada.

**Reply of Prime Minister's Secretary to Governor General's Secretary
regarding Attendance of Prime Minister at Levee**

Ottawa (4),
December 16, 1964.

Dear Esmond:

The Prime Minister has asked me to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of December 9 in which you outline arrangements for the Governor-General's New Year Levee on Friday, January 1st, 1965.

If the Prime Minister is in Ottawa he will, of course, be delighted to attend. Perhaps you would be good enough to keep in touch with Mr. James Regan concerning the Prime Minister's plans in this regard.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) JAMES A. COUTTS
Secretary.

Mr. Esmond Butler,
Secretary to
The Governor-General,
Government House,
Ottawa, Ontario.



GOVERNOR GENERAL

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Ambassador's Letter of Credence

Carlos Lleras Restrepo

President of the Republic of Colombia

to

Her Majesty Elizabeth II by the Grace of God, of the United
Kingdom, of Canada, and of Her other Kingdoms and Terri-
tories, Queen, Head of the Commonwealth,
Defender of the Faith.

May it please Your Majesty:

With a view to maintaining and strengthening the traditional relations of friendship which happily exist between the Republic of Colombia and Canada, I have decided to appoint, as I do appoint by these Letters, as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Your Majesty's Government, the distinguished citizen Victor Chaux Villamil, Esquire, who has been Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Government of Switzerland.

The excellent personal qualities which distinguish Mr. Chaux Villamil assure me that he will be worthy of Your Majesty's esteem, and I request Your Majesty to grant him full Credence to all that he may say in the name of Colombia and its Government, especially when he affirms my profound wishes for the grandeur of Canada and for Your Majesty's personal happiness.

Your good and faithful friend

(Sgd.) CARLOS LLERAS RESTREPO

(Sgd.) GERMAN ZEA

The Minister of External Affairs, signed, German Zea

Bogota, October 27, 1966.

(Seal) Republic of Colombia, Ministry of External Affairs.

High Commissioner's Head of State Letter of Commission

*Lieutenant-General Joseph Arthur Ankrah
Chairman of the National Liberation Council
Republic of Ghana*

TO

HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH THE SECOND, BY THE GRACE
OF GOD OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, CANADA AND HER OTHER
REALMS AND TERRITORIES QUEEN, HEAD OF THE
COMMONWEALTH, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH

Your Majesty,

Being desirous of making suitable provision for the representation in Canada of the interests of the Republic of Ghana and of maintaining and strengthening the relations of friendship and concord which so happily subsist between Canada and the Republic of Ghana, I have to that end made choice of my trusty and worthy countryman JUSTICE WILLIAM BEDFORD VAN LARE to reside near you in the quality of High Commissioner of the Republic of Ghana.

The personal qualities by which MR. JUSTICE WILLIAM BEDFORD VAN LARE has distinguished himself in the affairs of state assure me that he is eminently worthy of the important mission which has been entrusted to him and that he will discharge the duties of his Mission in such a manner as to merit Your Majesty's approbation and esteem.

In this confidence, I request that Your Majesty will receive MR. JUSTICE WILLIAM BEDFORD VAN LARE favourably and will give full credence to all that he shall have occasion to communicate to Your Majesty in my name and also when he shall express to Your Majesty my cordial wishes for Your personal welfare and the prosperity of the people of Canada.

Given at The Castle, Accra, the Eleventh day of August One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixty-Six in the Seventh Year of our Republic.

(Sgd.) JOSEPH ARTHUR ANKRAH,
Chairman,
National Liberation Council.

High Commissioner's Head of Government Letter of Introduction

(TRANSLATION)

No: PR/AC/CA/2.

Colombo.

7th September, 1965.

My dear Prime Minister,

I have much pleasure in introducing to you Mr. Leslie Simon Bernard Perera who has been appointed by the Government of Ceylon to be High Commissioner for Ceylon in Canada in succession to Mr. R. S. S. Gunewardene.

Prior to his appointment as High Commissioner, Mr. Perera has had a distinguished career in the Ceylon Civil Service and held several judicial and administrative appointments. He has also served as Permanent Secretary to the Ministries of Health, Commerce and Trade, and Cultural Affairs and Social Services.

He is well acquainted with the mutual interests of our two countries and I am confident that he will endeavour to promote them as well as the friendly relations which so happily exist between Ceylon and Canada. I have no doubt that in this high mission he will receive every assistance and co-operation of your Government.

He brings with him my best wishes for your personal well-being and for the prosperity of your country.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) DUDLEY SENANAYAKE.

The Hon. Lester B. Pearson, O.B.E.,
Prime Minister of Canada.

Prime Minister's Reply to High Commissioner's Letter of Introduction

Ottawa, September 28, 1965.

My dear Prime Minister,

It was with great pleasure that I received, on September 23, Mr. Leslie Perera as the new High Commissioner for Ceylon in Canada.

At that time he gave me your letter of September 7, and I assured him, as I do you, that he would be able to count on full co-operation from us during his stay here.

Please accept, my dear Prime Minister, my warm wishes for your health and prosperity.

(Sgd.) L. B. PEARSON.

The Honourable Dudley Senanayake,
Prime Minister of Ceylon.

Government House Order of Ceremony for Ambassador Presentation

Presentation of Letters of Credence by The Ambassador of Indonesia

to His Excellency The Governor-General

Tuesday, 27 September 1966 at 11:00 hrs.

1. The Aide-de-Camp in-Waiting, F/L J. A. M. Landry, in a Government House car, will call for the Deputy Chief of Protocol, Mr. Paul LaFlèche, at his Office in the East Block.

At 0955 hrs the Deputy Chief of Protocol and the ADC in-Waiting will proceed to the Embassy residence, 864 Echo Drive, to call for the Ambassador, His Excellency Lieutenant-General Hidajat Martaatmadja, leaving for the East Block at 1015 hrs. On arrival at the East Block the Ambassador, the Deputy Chief of Protocol and the ADC in-Waiting will walk through the corridor leading to the Ambassadors' Entrance.

The Ambassador will be accompanied by the following members of his staff:

Mr. John Muzhar, First Secretary.

Mr. Wisber Loeis, Second Secretary (Press and Public Relations).

They will proceed to the Ambassadors' Entrance to the East Block under their own arrangements.

2. The State Carriage, accompanied by a mounted escort of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, in accordance with arrangements made by the Comptroller of the Household, will proceed directly to the Ambassadors' Entrance to the East Block to await the arrival of the Ambassador. On departure from the East Block the Carriage will circle Parliament Hill, but not on its return to the East Block.

3. At 1040 hrs the Ambassador, the Deputy Chief of Protocol and the ADC in-Waiting will proceed in the State Carriage from the Ambassadors' Entrance to the East Block to Government House, arriving at 1100 hrs.

The Ambassador's Staff will follow the State Carriage in the Government House car.

4. Mr. J. C. Langley, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, will arrive at Government House at 1050 hrs and will be conducted to His Excellency's Study by the ADC next-in-Waiting.

5. Mr. Esmond Butler, Secretary to the Governor-General, will greet the Ambassador on his arrival and will present to him the members of the Governor-General's Staff: Colonel A. G. Cherrier, Assistant Secretary; Commander F. J. D.

Pemberton, Comptroller of the Household; Mr. Guy Robillard, Press Secretary; Mr. George Cowley, Attaché; Lieut. M. Price, RCN and Capt. R. B. Stock, Aides-de-Camp.

6. The ADC in-Waiting will inform the Governor-General of the Ambassador's arrival and His Excellency, accompanied by the Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, will take up his position in the Ballroom. The Assistant Under-Secretary will stand on His Excellency's right, and the ADC in-Waiting on His Excellency's left.

7. Meanwhile in the Front Hall a procession will form as follows:

Aide-de-Camp	Aide-de-Camp
Attaché	
Comptroller of the Household	Press Secretary
Assistant Secretary	
Staff of the Ambassador	
Deputy Chief of Protocol	
Secretary to the Governor-General	THE AMBASSADOR

8. The Doorkeeper will be posted inside the entrance to the Ballroom, the door being closed. When His Excellency is in place in front of the dais, the Doorkeeper will open the door to allow the procession to enter.

9. The Secretary to the Governor-General will stand on the right of the Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs. The Press Secretary, the Attaché and the Aides-de-Camp will take up positions on the east side of the dais; the Comptroller of the Household will take up a position on the west side of the dais. The Assistant Secretary will lead the members of the Ambassador's Staff to a position on the Comptroller's right and will then take up his position between the latter and the Secretary.

10. The Order of Ceremony will be as follows:

The Deputy Chief of Protocol will continue to lead the Ambassador forward, and when about five paces from His Excellency will present the Ambassador.

The Ambassador, remaining where he is, will address a few formal phrases to His Excellency, at the conclusion of which he will step forward, hand his Letters of Credence to His Excellency, and return to his former position.

The Governor-General, on behalf of Her Majesty The Queen, will extend a welcome to the Ambassador.

The Governor-General will hand the Letters of Credence to the Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs who in turn will hand them to the Secretary.

The Ambassador will beg leave to present the members of his staff.

11. The formal presentation concluded, the Governor-General, with the Ambassador walking on his right and the Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs on his left—the ADC in-Waiting in the lead—will proceed to the Governor-General's Study and converse for approximately ten minutes. After a sufficient pause, the others will proceed informally to the Drawing Room.

12. At 1110 hrs the wife of the Ambassador and other ladies attending the reception will arrive at Government House. They will be met and conducted to the Drawing Room by the Lady-in-Waiting, who will present them to the ladies already in the Drawing Room.

13. When the time set aside for conversation in the Governor-General's Study has elapsed, the ADC in-Waiting will inform the Governor-General accordingly and a group photograph of the Governor-General, the Ambassador and the Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs will be taken in the small Drawing Room.

While the photograph is being taken, an ADC will inform Her Excellency of the arrival of the guests and will escort Her Excellency, attended by the Lady-in-Waiting, to the Drawing Room. The guests will be presented to Her Excellency.

14. The Governor-General, the Ambassador and the Assistant Under-Secretary will proceed to the Drawing Room, where the Governor-General will present the Ambassador to Her Excellency. The ADC in-Waiting will present the Ambassador's wife to the Governor-General, and also the wives of the members of the Ambassador's staff. The ADC next-in-Waiting will present the Assistant Under-Secretary to Her Excellency, and will also present to the Ambassador the ladies present whom he has not met.

Refreshments will be served.

15. When it is the Governor-General's wish to withdraw, Their Excellencies will take leave of the guests.

After Their Excellencies have withdrawn the guests may leave.

16. The Deputy Chief of Protocol and the ADC in-Waiting will accompany the Ambassador to the Ambassadors' Entrance to the East Block in the State Carriage, and after walking through the corridor leading to the Wellington Street Entrance they will proceed to the Embassy residence in GH Car No. 1.

The ADC next-in-Waiting will accompany the wife of the Ambassador to the Embassy residence in GH Car No. 2.

Members of the Embassy staff will follow the State Carriage to the East Block in GH Car No. 1.

17. A motorcycle escort will be provided by the City Police to accompany the State Carriage from the Ambassadors' Entrance to the East Block to Government House at 1040 hrs. Similar police escort will be provided for the return journey, leaving Government House at approximately 1145 hrs.

18. Dress: The Governor-General — Morning coat
Staff — Morning coat or Uniform
Ladies — Afternoon dress with hat.

(Sgd.) A. G. CHERRIER
Assistant Secretary to the Governor-General.

Government House.
23 September 1966.

Government House Order of Ceremony for High Commissioner Presentation

Presentation of Letter of Commission by
the High Commissioner-designate for Ghana in Canada to His Excellency
the Governor-General

Thursday, 22 September 1966 at 1230 hrs.

At 1145 hrs the Aide-de-Camp in-Waiting, in GH Car No. 1, will call for the Deputy Chief of Protocol, Mr. Paul LaFlèche, at his Office in the East Block.

At 1150 hrs the Deputy Chief of Protocol and the ADC in-Waiting will proceed to the official residence, 1 Clemow Avenue, to call for the High Commissioner-designate, the Hon. Mr. Justice W. B. Van Lare, proceeding from there to arrive at Government House at 1230 hrs.

At 1220 hrs the Minister of Public Works, the Hon. George J. McIlraith, will arrive at Government House and will be conducted to His Excellency's Study.

Upon arrival at Government House, the High Commissioner will be greeted by the Secretary to the Governor-General, Mr. Esmond Butler, and conducted in company with the Deputy Chief of Protocol to His Excellency's Study.

The Deputy Chief of Protocol will present the High Commissioner to the Governor-General.

The High Commissioner will present his Letter of Commission to His Excellency.

The Secretary and the Deputy Chief of Protocol will withdraw.

The Governor-General will converse with the High Commissioner and the Minister.

A photograph will be taken.

At 1220 hrs the ADC next-in-Waiting, in GH Car No. 2, will call at the official residence for the wife of the High Commissioner, proceeding from there to arrive at Government House at 1245 hrs.

Mrs. George McIlraith will also arrive at Government House at 1245 hrs.

Mrs. Van Lare and Mrs. McIlraith will be met by the Lady-in-Waiting and escorted to the Drawing Room.

At 1250 hrs Her Excellency, attended by the Lady-in-Waiting, will enter the Drawing Room and presentations will take place.

Immediately afterwards His Excellency, the High Commissioner and the Minister will enter the Drawing Room and presentations will take place.

Luncheon will be served at 1300 hrs. At the conclusion His Excellency will say a few words of welcome, to which the High Commissioner will reply.

After Their Excellencies take leave of the guests the ADC in-Waiting and the Deputy Chief of Protocol will accompany the High Commissioner and Mrs. Van Lare to the official residence in GH Car No. 1.

Dress: Gentlemen — Short black coat.

Ladies — Afternoon dress with hat.

(Sgd.) A. G. CHERRIER

Assistant Secretary to the Governor-General.

Government House.

19 September 1966.

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Order in Council appointing Secretary to the Governor General

**CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL**

P.C. 1959 - 1373

**AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA
SATURDAY, the 24th day of OCTOBER, 1959.**

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased hereby to appoint Esmond Unwin Butler, Esquire, to be Secretary to the Governor General, effective 15th November, 1959, with salary of \$10,000 per annum.

Certified to be a true copy
(Sgd.) **R. G. ROBERTSON**
Clerk of the Privy Council



GOVERNOR GENERAL

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**Commission of Appointment as Deputy Governor General with All
Powers except Power to dissolve Parliament**

(Sgd.) GEORGES P. VANIER

CANADA

By His Excellency Major-General Georges Philias Vanier, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order upon whom has been conferred the Military Cross and the Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

**TO THE HONOURABLE WILFRED JUDSON, a Puisne Judge of the
Supreme Court of Canada,**

GREETING:

KNOW YOU that being well assured of your loyalty, fidelity and capacity, I, Major-General Georges Philias Vanier, Governor General of Canada, under and by virtue of and in pursuance of the power and authority vested in me by the Commission of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, under the Great Seal of Canada, dated August 1, 1959, constituting and appointing me to be Governor General of Canada do hereby nominate, constitute and appoint you the said WILFRED JUDSON, to be my Deputy within Canada and in that capacity to exercise, subject to any limitations or directions from time to time expressed or given by Her Majesty, all the powers, authorities and functions vested in and of right exercisable by me as Governor General, saving and excepting the power of dissolving the Parliament of Canada.

TO HAVE, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office of Deputy of me, the Governor General of Canada as aforesaid, together with all and every the powers, authorities and functions to the said office belonging unto you, the said WILFRED JUDSON, for and during my pleasure.

PROVIDED ALWAYS that the appointment of my said Deputy shall not affect the exercise of any such power, authority or function by me, the said Major-General Georges Philias Vanier, in person.

AND PROVIDED ALWAYS, that you the said WILFRED JUDSON, shall, during your continuance in the said office, obey all such orders and instructions as you shall from time to time receive from me.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at Ottawa, this fifth day of October in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine and in the eighth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

BY COMMAND,

(Sgd.) C. STEIN,
Under Secretary of State

**Commission of Appointment as Deputy Governor General
for Signature of Certain Documents**

(Sgd.) GEORGES P. VANIER

CANADA

BY HIS EXCELLENCY Major-General Georges Philias Vanier, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order upon whom has been conferred the Military Cross and the Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

TO ESMOND UNWIN BUTLER, Esquire, of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario,

GREETING:

WHEREAS by certain Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Canada bearing date the eighth day of September in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and forty-seven, it is constituted, ordered and declared that there shall be a Governor General and Commander-in-Chief in and over Canada.

AND WHEREAS Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second, by Commission under the Great Seal of Canada bearing date the first day of August in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine was graciously pleased to appoint me during the Royal Pleasure Governor General and Commander-in-Chief in and over Canada, and has further in and by the said Commission authorized, empowered and Commanded me to exercise and perform all and singular the powers and directions contained in the said Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor General and Commander-in-Chief aforesaid, or in any other Letters Patent adding to, amending or substituted for the same.

AND WHEREAS under and pursuant to the provisions in that behalf in the British North America Act, 1867, in and by the said Letters Patent His Excellency the Governor General for the time being is authorized and empowered subject to any limitations and directions from time to time expressed or given by Her Majesty to appoint any person or persons, jointly or severally, to be his Deputy or Deputies within any part or parts of Canada, and in that capacity to exercise, during the Royal Pleasure such of his powers, functions and authorities as he might deem it necessary or expedient to assign to such person or persons, provided that the appointment of such Deputy or Deputies should not affect the exercise of any such power, authority or function by the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief in person.

AND WHEREAS, I deem it necessary and expedient with a view to preventing delay in the performance of the public business and affairs of Canada to appoint some fit and proper person to be my Deputy within Canada for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

NOW KNOW YE, that being well assured of the loyalty, fidelity and capacity of you the said ESMOND UNWIN BUTLER, and in pursuance of the authority vested in me in such behalf I have constituted and appointed and do hereby constitute and appoint you the said ESMOND UNWIN BUTLER to be my DEPUTY within Canada, whether I be absent from Canada or not and in that capacity to sign Warrants of Election, Writs for the Election of Members of the House of Commons and Letters Patent of lands and similar documents to be issued consequent upon approval by me, or authorized by Act of Parliament.

TO HAVE, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office of Deputy of me, the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada as aforesaid, unto you the said ESMOND UNWIN BUTLER, during my pleasure, but subject to any limitations or directions from time to time expressed or given by Her Majesty.

PROVIDED ALWAYS that the appointment of my said Deputy shall not affect the exercise of any power, authority or function by me in person.

AND PROVIDED ALWAYS that you the said ESMOND UNWIN BUTLER, shall during your continuance in the said office obey all such orders and instructions as you shall from time to time receive from me or the person administering the Government of Canada.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at arms at Ottawa, this Twenty-fifth day of January in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixty and in the Eighth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

BY COMMAND,

(Sgd.) C. STEIN,

Under Secretary of State.

Oath of Deputy Governor General (1936)

You,, Chief Justice of Canada (or Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada), do solemnly promise and swear that you will truly and faithfully execute the Office of Deputy Governor General according to the best of your skill and knowledge and according to the power to you granted by virtue of the Commission dated under the Seal at Arms of His Excellency, the Governor General of this Dominion. So help you God.

Letter from Assistant Secretary to Governor General to Clerk of Privy Council
giving Name and Period of Duty of Deputy Governor General

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
OTTAWA

June 29th, 1967

Dear Sir,

His Excellency the Governor General will be absent from Ottawa from noon on Monday, July 3rd through Tuesday, July 4th, and again on Monday, July 10th.

During these absences, the Deputy of the Governor General will be:

Monday, July 3rd (noon)	The Hon. Robert Taschereau, P.C.,
Tuesday, July 4th	Chief Justice of Canada.
Monday, July 10th	The Hon. Emmett M. Hall,
	Puisne Judge of the
	Supreme Court of Canada.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) A. G. CHERRIER
Assistant Secretary to the
Governor General.

The Clerk of the Privy Council,
Privy Council Office,
Ottawa.

GOVERNOR GENERAL

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**Letter from Governor General to Prime Minister asking for Sovereign's
Approval for Leave to be absent from Canada**

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

OTTAWA

10th June, 1961.

My dear Prime Minister

As I mentioned to you last Thursday my wife and I would like to visit France and possibly the United Kingdom for a period of about six weeks this summer. I explained that my wife's mother who lives in Paris is 87 and rather frail. I was thinking of leaving Canada on the 15th of July, returning towards the end of August.

I am, of course, most anxious to learn whether my absence from the country would be convenient to the Government. If you see no objection to my proposal, I should greatly appreciate your formally seeking the permission of Her Majesty The Queen for my absence from Canada for this period. In the event of leave being granted, I shall, of course, arrange for the appointment of an Administrator during my absence from the country.

Yours sincerely

(Sgd.) GEORGES P. VANIER

The Right Hon. John G. Diefenbaker, Q.C., LL.D., D.C.L.,
Prime Minister of Canada,
24 Sussex Drive,
OTTAWA.

**Letter from Governor General to Prime Minister advising
that Administrator will assume Office**

**GOVERNMENT HOUSE
OTTAWA**

6th May, 1963.

My Dear Prime Minister

My doctors have advised me that it would be unwise to undertake the arduous duties connected with the Opening of Parliament on Thursday, May 16th, so soon after my mild heart attack.

Because of this incapacity, I should like to let you know that it is my intention to call on the Chief Justice of Canada to act as Administrator from noon on Thursday until 6.00 p.m. of the same day.

Yours sincerely

(Sgd.) GEORGES P. VANIER

The Right Hon. Lester B. Pearson, O.B.E., LL.D.,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa.

Oaths taken by Administrator

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

I, Robert Taschereau, Chief Justice of Canada do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second, Her Heirs and Successors, according to Law.

So help me, God.

SERMENT D'ALLÉGEANCE

Je, Robert Taschereau, Juge en chef du Canada, jure d'être fidèle et de porter sincèrement allégeance à Sa Majesté la Reine Elisabeth Deux, ainsi qu'à Ses Héritiers et successeurs, selon la Loi.

Ainsi Dieu me soit en aide.

OFFICIAL OATHS

I do swear that I will well and truly serve Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second as Administrator of the Government of Canada and duly and impartially administer justice therein.

So help me, God.

SERMENTS OFFICIELS

Je jure de servir fidèlement et sincèrement Sa Majesté la Reine Elisabeth Deux en qualité d'Administrateur du Gouvernement du Canada et d'administrer la justice dûment et impartialement.

Ainsi Dieu me soit en aide.

I do swear that I will well and truly serve Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second in the office of Keeper of the Great Seal of Canada.

So help me, God.

Je jure de servir fidèlement et sincèrement Sa Majesté la Reine Elisabeth Deux en qualité de Garde du Grand Sceau du Canada.

Ainsi Dieu me soit en aide.

(Sgd.) ROBERT TASCHEREAU

The foregoing Oaths were administered by me to His Excellency the Honourable Robert Taschereau as Administrator of the Government of Canada, at the City of Ottawa, this fifth day of March, 1967.

(Sgd.) L. B. PEARSON

(Sgd.) R. G. ROBERTSON

*Clerk of the Queen's Privy Council
for Canada*

Proclamation of Administrator

CANADA

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONOURABLE PATRICK KERWIN, Chief Justice of Canada, Administrator of the Government of Canada.

TO ALL TO WHOM these Presents shall come or whom the same may in anywise concern,

GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second was graciously pleased by a Commission under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the first day of August, 1959, and in the eighth year of Her Majesty's Reign, to appoint Major-General Georges Philias Vanier, to be Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

WHEREAS no new Commission has been granted superseding the said Commission to the said Major-General Georges Philias Vanier, appointing him to be Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada, and the said Commission remains in full force and effect.

WHEREAS by Clause VIII of the Letters Patent bearing date the eighth day of September, 1947, constituting the office of Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada, it is provided that in the event of the absence of the Governor General out of Canada, all and every the powers and authorities therein granted to him shall, until Her Majesty's further pleasure is signified therein, be vested in the Chief Justice for the time being of Canada.

AND WHEREAS by reason of the absence of the said Major-General Georges Philias Vanier, out of Canada, and under and in virtue of the Letters Patent all and every the powers and authorities by the said Letters Patent have become vested in me as being the Chief Justice for the time being of Canada, and having taken the necessary Oath as required by the said Letters Patent, I have therefore thought fit to issue this Proclamation to make known the same, and I do hereby require and command that all and singular Her Majesty's Officers and Ministers in Canada do continue in the execution of their several and respective offices, places and employments, and that Her Majesty's loving subjects and all others whom these Presents may concern do take notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at Beaverton, in the County of Ontario and Province of Ontario, this fifteenth day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-one and in the tenth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

(Sgd.) P. KERWIN,

Administrator of the Government of Canada.

Arrangements for Swearing-In of Administrator

1. The Honourable Robert Taschereau, Chief Justice of Canada, will be sworn in as Administrator of the Government of Canada on Sunday, March 5th, 1967, at 7 P.M.
2. The following persons will be present for the ceremony:
 - The Clerk of the Privy Council to administer the Oaths,
 - The Acting Registrar General to return and receive the Great Seal of Canada,
 - The Deputy Registrar General to bring the Great Seal of Canada, the Administrator's Privy Seal and the Administrator's Proclamation,
 - The Secretary to the Chief Justice,
 - An Officer from the Privy Council to bring the Oath Book and Bible.
3. The Clerk of the Privy Council will hand the Bible to the Chief Justice and read the Oaths of Administrator. The Chief Justice will say "So help me God" after the oaths are read.
4. The Chief Justice will sign the Oath Book.
5. The Acting Registrar General will hand the Great Seal of Canada to the Administrator who will hand it back to the Acting Registrar General saying "I hand you the Great Seal of Canada for safekeeping".
6. The Deputy Registrar General will read the Administrator's Proclamation.
7. The Proclamation will then be signed by the Administrator and sealed, with the Privy Seal, by the Deputy Registrar General.
8. Dress: informal.

**Draft Letter from Clerk of Privy Council to Administrator forwarding Bible
on which Administrator was sworn**

Ottawa,.....

Your Excellency:

It gives me pleasure to send you, herewith, the bible on which you were sworn as Administrator of the Government of Canada. The front page has been inscribed as a memento of the occasion.

I am, Your Excellency,

Yours sincerely,

.....
Clerk of the Privy Council.

His Excellency,

The Honourable (name of Justice acting as Administrator),
Administrator of the Government of Canada,
Ottawa.

Commission of Appointment as Deputy Administrator

(Sgd.) P. KERWIN,

Administrator.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONOURABLE PATRICK KERWIN,
Chief Justice of Canada, Administrator of the Government of Canada.

TO the Honourable CHARLES HOLLAND LOCKE, a Puisne Judge of
the Supreme Court of Canada,

GREETING:

KNOW YOU that being well assured of your loyalty, fidelity and capacity, I, the Honourable Patrick Kerwin, Administrator of the Government of Canada, under and by virtue of and in pursuance of the power and authority vested in me by the Letters Patent of His late Majesty King George VI constituting the office of Governor General of Canada, do hereby nominate, constitute and appoint you the said Charles Holland Locke to be my Deputy within Canada and in that capacity to exercise, subject to any limitations or directions from time to time expressed or given by Her Majesty, all the powers, authorities and functions vested in and of right exercisable by me as Administrator of the Government of Canada, saving and excepting the power of dissolving the Parliament of Canada.

TO HAVE, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office of Deputy of me, the Administrator of the Government of Canada as aforesaid, together with all and every the powers, authorities and functions to the said office belonging unto you, the said Charles Holland Locke for and during my pleasure.

PROVIDED ALWAYS that the appointment of my said Deputy shall not affect the exercise of any such power, authority or function by me, the said Honourable Patrick Kerwin, in person.

AND PROVIDED ALWAYS, that you the said Charles Holland Locke shall, during your continuance in the said office, obey all such orders and instructions as you shall from time to time receive from me.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at Beaverton, Ontario, this fifteenth day of July in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-one and in the tenth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

BY COMMAND,

(Sgd.) C. STEIN,

Under Secretary of State.

Oath of Deputy Administrator (1945)

You,, Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, do solemnly promise and swear that you will duly and faithfully execute the Office of Deputy Administrator according to the best of your skill and knowledge and according to the powers to you granted by virtue of the Commission dated under the Seal of Arms of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government of Canada.

So help you God.



HONOURS AND AWARDS



HONOURS AND AWARDS

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Order in Council establishing Constitution of Order of Canada

CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL
P.C. 1967-389

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA
THURSDAY, the 2nd day of MARCH, 1967

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is desirable that there be a society of honour in Canada to be known as the Order of Canada.

AND WHEREAS the establishment of the Order of Canada is properly of concern to Her Majesty as Queen of Canada and should be made only with Her Majesty's personal approval.

THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, is pleased to advise Her Majesty the Queen that Letters Patent, to which Her Majesty may be graciously pleased to affix Her signature, do issue under the Great Seal of Canada, providing that there shall be, in Canada, a society of honour to be known as the Order of Canada which Order shall be established and governed in accordance with the annexed Constitution of the Order of Canada.

Certified to be a true copy
(Sgd.) R. G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

CONSTITUTION OF THE ORDER OF CANADA

The Order of Canada

1. (1) The Order of Canada, hereinafter called "the Order", shall consist of the Sovereign, the Governor General of Canada and the members and honorary members of the Order.

(2) Every Canadian citizen appointed to be a Companion of the Order, every person to whom the Medal of Courage is awarded and every Canadian citizen to whom the Medal of Service is awarded is a member of the Order.

(3) Every person appointed to be an honorary Companion of the Order and every person to whom the Medal of Service is awarded on an honorary basis is an honorary member of the Order.

Officers and Council of the Order of Canada

2. The Governor General of Canada shall, by virtue of that Office, be the Chancellor of the Order and Principal Companion of the Order.

3. The Chancellor is charged with the administration of the Order.

4. There shall be an Advisory Council for the Order, hereinafter called "the Council", comprised of

- (a) the Chief Justice of Canada, who shall be the Chairman of the Council;
- (b) the Clerk of the Privy Council;
- (c) the Under Secretary of State;
- (d) the Chairman of the Canada Council;
- (e) the President of the Royal Society of Canada; and
- (f) the President of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada.

5. The Council shall

- (a) consider nominations of Canadian citizens of merit for
 - (i) admission to the Order as Companions, or
 - (ii) awards of the Medal of Serviceand compile lists of those nominees who, in the opinion of the Council, are the nominees of greatest merit;
- (b) consider nominations of persons, together with recommendations and supporting material, received from the Government of Canada Decorations Committee for awards of the Medals of Courage and compile lists of those nominees who, in the opinion of the Council, are nominees to whom a Medal of Courage may be awarded under section 17;
- (c) forward to the Governor General each list compiled pursuant to paragraph (a) or (b); and
- (d) advise the Governor General in respect of any other matters concerning the Order referred by the Governor General to the Council for consideration.

6. The Secretary to the Governor General shall be Secretary General of the Order and shall maintain the records of the Order and of the Council, arrange for investitures and perform such other functions in respect of the Order as the Governor General may require him to perform.

7. The Governor General may appoint such other officials for the Order, as he, in his sole discretion, considers advisable.

8. A person is not a member of the Order by reason only of his being a member of the Council or an official for the Order.

Appointments and Awards

9. Appointments as Companions and honorary Companions of the Order and awards of the Medal of Courage and Medal of Service shall be made, with the approval of the Sovereign, by Instrument signed by the Governor General and sealed with the Seal of the Order and shall have effect from the date of the affixing of the Seal unless another effective date is specified in the Instrument.

10. Nothing in this Constitution limits the right of the Governor General to exercise all powers and authorities of the Sovereign in respect of the Order.

Companions of the Order of Canada

11. (1) Only Canadian citizens are eligible to be appointed as Companions of the Order.

(2) Only persons other than Canadian citizens are eligible to be appointed as honorary Companions of the Order.

12. (1) Appointments as Companions and honorary Companions of the Order shall be made for merit, especially service to Canada or to humanity at large.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) any distinguished citizen of a country other than Canada whom Canada desires to honour may be appointed as an honorary Companion of the Order.

13. (1) Any person or organization may submit to the Secretary General of the Order for consideration by the Council a nomination of a Canadian citizen for appointment to the Order as a Companion.

(2) Appointments as honorary Companions of the Order shall be made by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

14. Subject to sections 15 and 16, the Governor General may appoint to be Companions of the Order of Canada, other than honorary Companions, a maximum of

(a) fifty persons in 1967; and

(b) twenty-five persons in any year thereafter.

15. Membership, other than honorary membership, in the Order, is limited, in the case of Companions, to one hundred and fifty Companions in addition to the Principal Companion.

16. When the maximum number of Companions of the Order have been appointed, a person may be appointed as a Companion of the Order only where a vacancy occurs.

The Medal of Courage

17. (1) A Medal, to be known as the "Medal of Courage", may be awarded in connection with the Order to any person who, as a civilian or a member of

an armed force or police force performs an act of conspicuous courage in circumstances of great danger.

(2) The Medal of Courage may be awarded posthumously but the deceased recipient of the medal does not become a member of the Order.

18. Any person or organization may submit to the Secretary General of the Order for consideration by the Government of Canada Decorations Committee and the Council, a nomination of a person for an award of the Medal of Courage together with any descriptions, evidence and attestations in respect of the act of courage that are available.

The Medal of Service

19. (1) A medal, to be known as the "Medal of Service", may be awarded in connection with the Order to any person for merit, especially service to Canada or humanity at large.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the Medal of Service may be awarded on an honorary basis to any distinguished citizen of a country other than Canada whom Canada desires to honour.

20. (1) Any person or organization may submit to the Secretary General of the Order for consideration by the Council, a nomination of a Canadian citizen for an award of the Medal of Service.

(2) Awards of Medals of Service to persons other than Canadian citizens shall be made by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

21. The Governor General may award the Medal of Service to a maximum of

- (a) one hundred persons in 1967; and
- (b) fifty persons in any year thereafter.

Termination of Membership in the Order

22. A person ceases to be a member or honorary member of the Order upon

- (a) his death;
- (b) his resignation from the Order, which shall have effect from the date on which a resignation in writing is accepted by the Governor General; or
- (c) the termination of his appointment or revocation of his award by the Governor General.

Designations and Insignia

23. (1) A Companion of the Order of Canada is entitled to

- (a) have the letters "C.C." placed after his name on all occasions when the use of such letters is customary; and
- (b) wear as a decoration the insignia of the Order prescribed in the Ordinances of the Order.

- (2) A person to whom a Medal of Courage is awarded is entitled to
 - (a) have the letters "C.M." placed after his name on all occasions when the use of such letters is customary; and
 - (b) wear as a decoration the insignia prescribed for recipients of the Medal of Courage in the Ordinances of the Order.
- (3) A person to whom a Medal of Service is awarded is entitled to
 - (a) have the letters "S.M." placed after his name on all occasion when the use of such letters is customary; and
 - (b) wear as a decoration the insignia prescribed for recipients of the Medal of Service in the Ordinances of the Order.

24. (1) When worn in Canada by a Canadian citizen, the insignia of the Order shall be worn immediately after the Victoria Cross and the George Cross and in front of all other decorations.

(2) When worn in Canada by a Canadian citizen, the Medal of Courage shall be worn immediately after the insignia of the Order and in front of all other decorations.

(3) When worn in Canada by a Canadian citizen, the Medal of Service shall be worn immediately after the insignia of the Order and the Medal of Courage and in front of all other decorations.

25. Except as may otherwise be provided in the Ordinances, the insignia of the Order shall remain the property of the Order.

Ordinances of the Order

26. The Governor General may make Ordinances, not inconsistent with this Constitution, respecting the establishment, government, investitures and insignia of the Order.

Motto

27. The motto of the Order shall be *Desiderantes Meliorem Patriam.*

Seal

28. (1) The Seal of the Order shall be confided to the custody of the Governor General.

(2) No appointment, revocation of appointment, award or Ordinance has effect unless it has been sealed with the Seal of the Order.

Date of Institution

29. Notwithstanding section 9, no appointment to the Order, other than an honorary appointment, shall have effect and no award of the Medal of Courage or the Medal of Service, other than on an honorary basis, shall be deemed to be made before July 1, 1967, which date shall be deemed to be the date of institution of the Order.

Letters Patent establishing Order of Canada

(Sgd.) ELIZABETH R

CANADA

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories QUEEN, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

TO ALL TO WHOM these Presents shall come or whom the same may in anywise concern,

GREETING:

WHEREAS it is desirable and Our Privy Council for Canada has advised that Letters Patent do issue establishing a society of honour in Canada to be known as the Order of Canada, for the purpose of according recognition to Canadian citizens and other persons for merit or for courage.

NOW KNOW YE that by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, We, by these Presents, do institute, erect, constitute and create a society of honour to be known by and have for ever hereafter, the name, style and designation of the "Order of Canada".

AND WE DO ordain, direct and appoint that the said Order shall consist of the Sovereign, the Governor General of Canada and such members together with such honorary members as We, Our heirs and successors or Our Governor General of Canada on Our behalf shall, in accordance with the constitution of the Order, from time to time appoint.

AND WE DO further ordain, direct and appoint that the said Order shall be governed by the Constitution of the Order of Canada set out in the Schedule hereto¹ and by such ancillary Ordinances as may from time to time be established, made, amended and abrogated by Our Governor General of Canada.

AND to the end that the Ordinances of the said Order may be legally established, We do hereby authorize and command that a seal be immediately engraven, that the said Seal shall hereafter be the Seal of the Order, that the

¹ See preceding document.]

Ordinances of the Order shall be sealed by and with the said Seal after having received the signature of Our Governor General of Canada and that the Ordinances so signed and sealed shall be of the same validity and read and taken as if those Ordinances and every article of them had been recited verbatim in these Our Letters Patent and passed under the Great Seal of Canada.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and for the greater testimony and validity thereof, We have caused Our Great Seal of Canada to be affixed to these presents, which We have signed with Our Royal Hand.

GIVEN the 21st day of March in the Year of Our Lord One thousand Nine Hundred and Sixty-Seven and in the Sixteenth Year of Our Reign.

BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMAND,

(Sgd.) L. B. PEARSON,
Prime Minister of Canada.

Instrument of Appointment to Order of Canada

ORDER OF CANADA GOVERNMENT HOUSE OTTAWA

His Excellency, the Right Honourable Roland Michener, in his capacity as Chancellor and Principal Companion of the Order of Canada, and with the approval of Her Majesty The Queen of Canada, Sovereign of the Order, is pleased hereby to appoint the following Canadians who have been recommended for such appointment by the Advisory Council of the Order;

To be Companions of the Order:

Edgar Spinney Archibald, C.B.E., of Ottawa, Ont.
Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin Albert Baker, O.B.E., M.C.,
of Toronto, Ont.
Marius Barbeau, of Ottawa, Ont.
Lieutenant-General Eedson Louis Millard Burns, D.S.O.,
O.B.E., M.C., of Ottawa, Ont.
George Brock Chisholm, C.B.E., M.D., of Victoria, B.C.
Honourable M.J. William Coldwell, P.C., of Ottawa, Ont.
Donald Grant Creighton, of Brooklin, Ont.
Jean Drapeau, of Montreal, P.Q.
Miss Maureen Forrester, of Toronto, Ont.
Raoul Jobin, of Quebec City, P.Q.
Walter Charles Koerner, of Vancouver, B.C.
Arthur Lismer, of Montreal, P.Q.
John Alexander MacAulay, Q.C., of Winnipeg, Man.
Chalmers Jack Mackenzie, C.M.G., M.C., of Ottawa, Ont.
William Archibald Mackintosh, C.M.G., of Kingston, Ont.
Hugh MacLennan, of Montreal, P.Q.
Léo-Edmond Marion, of Ottawa, Ont.
Right Honourable Vincent Massey, P.C. (Canada), P.C.
(United Kingdom), C.H., of Port Hope, Ont.
Colonel Robert Samuel McLaughlin, C.D., E.D., of Oshawa, Ont.
Honourable John Babbitt McNair, Q.C., of Fredericton, N.B.
Donald Walter Gordon Murray, M.D., of Toronto, Ont.
Monseigneur Alphonse Marie Parent, S.T.D., of Quebec City, P.Q.
Major-General the Honourable George Randolph Pearkes,
V.C., P.C., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., of Victoria, B.C.
Alfred Pellán, of Ville d'Auteuil, P.Q.
Wilfrid Pelletier, C.M.G., of Montreal, P.Q.

Colonel Wilder Graves Penfield, O.M., C.M.G., M.D.,
of Westmount, P.Q.

Norman Alexander Robertson, of Ottawa, Ont.

Mademoiselle Gabrielle Roy, of Quebec City, P.Q.

Right Honourable Louis Stephen St-Laurent, P.C., Q.C.,
of Quebec City, P.Q.

Francis Reginald Scott, Q.C., of Westmount, P.Q.

Henry George Thode, M.B.E., of Hamilton, Ont.

Walter Palmer Thompson, of Saskatoon, Sask.

Honourable Madame Georges P. Vanier, P.C., of Montreal, P.Q.

Leolyn Dana Wilgress, of Ottawa, Ont.

Healey Willan, of Toronto, Ont.

To receive the Medal of Service of the Order of Canada:

Madame Pierrette Alarie, of St. Bruno, P.Q.

Reverend David Bauer, of Vancouver, B.C.

James M. Bentley, of Edmonton, Alta.

Mademoiselle Yvette Brind'Amour, of Montreal, P.Q.

Madame Thérèse Casgrain, of Montreal, P.Q.

Floyd Sherman Chalmers, of Toronto, Ont.

Gregory Clark, O.B.E., M.C., of Toronto, Ont.

Alexander Colville, of Sackville, N.B.

Reverend Clément Cormier, D.D., of Montreal, P.Q.

Air Marshal Wilfred Austin Curtis, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C., E.D.,
of Toronto, Ont.

Madame Pauline Donalda, of Montreal, P.Q.

Philip Sydney Fisher, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C., of Montreal, P.Q.

Robert MacLaren Fowler, of Westmount, P.Q.

Lawrence Freiman, of Ottawa, Ont.

Jean Gascon, of Montreal, P.Q.

Gratien Gélinas, of Montreal, P.Q.

Gustave Gingras, M.D., of Montreal, P.Q.

Robert Glen, of Ottawa, Ont.

H. Carl Goldenberg, O.B.E., Q.C., of Montreal, P.Q.

John W. Goodall, of Fort Simpson, N.W.T.

Léo Guindon, of Montreal, P.Q.

Raymond Gushue, C.B.E., Q.C., of St. John's, Nfld.

Henry Foss Hall, of Montreal, P.Q.

Eric Lafferty Harvie, Q.C., of Calgary, Alta.

John Steven Hirsch, of Stratford, Ont.

William Bruce Hutchison, of Victoria, B.C.

Claude Jodoin, of Manotick, Ont.

Kenojuak, of Cape Dorset, N.W.T.
 David Arnold Keys, of Deep River, Ont.
 Gustave Lanctot, Q.C., of Kirk's Ferry, P.Q.
 Lawrence M. Lande, of Montreal, P.Q.
 Gilles Lefebvre, of Montreal, P.Q.
 Most Reverend Georges-Henri Levesque, of Quebec City, P.Q.
 Miss Elizabeth Pauline MacCallum, of Ottawa, Ont.
 Augustine A. MacDonald, M.D., of Souris, P.E.I.
 Brian Macdonald, of Winnipeg, Man.
 Monseigneur Joseph Thomas Arthur Maheux, O.B.E.,
 of Quebec City, P.Q.
 Reverend Mother Maura, of Toronto, Ont.
 Vernon Francis McAdam, of Montreal, P.Q.
 Leonard Hanson Nicholson, M.B.E., of Woodlawn, Ont.
 Jean Palardy
 Harry Thomas Patterson, of Stratford, Ont.
 Isaac Phills, of Sydney, N.S.
 Maurice Richard, of Montreal, P.Q.
 Paul André Rivard, of Montreal, P.Q.
 Chester Alvin Ronning, of Ottawa, Ont.
 Phyllis Gregory (Mrs. Frank M.) Ross, of Vancouver, B.C.
 Adelaide (Mrs. D.B.) Sinclair, with UNICEF, New York
 Ralph Steinhauer, of the Saddle Lake Reserve, Alta.
 Marlene Stewart (Mrs. J.D.) Streit, of Toronto, Ont.
 Kenneth Wiffin Taylor, C.B.E., of Hamilton, Ont.
 Honourable William Ferdinand Alphonse Turgeon, P.C., Q.C.,
 of Prince Albert, Sask.
 William Elgin van Steenburgh, O.B.E., E.D., of Ottawa, Ont.
 Alje Vennema, M.D., in Saigon, South Vietnam
 Adam Hartley Zimmerman, O.B.E., of Ottawa, Ont.

(Sgd.) ROLAND MICHENER

6th July, 1967.

**Arrangements for Investiture of Recipients of the Order of Canada,
Friday, November 24, 1967, at Government House**

1. Departure

Buses will be leaving the Skyline Hotel at 4.45 p.m. The Registrar of the Order will be present to assist.

2. Arrival

- (a) All those invited to attend will arrive at the Front Entrance at approximately 5.00 p.m. They should be shown to Cloakrooms. About 210 persons are expected.
- (b) *Recipients of Awards* will be directed by an Aide-de-Camp to the Ambassadors' Room. Arrangements will be made to furnish all guests with a list of recipients and provide brooches to those who require them.
- (c) *The guests of recipients* do not enter the Ambassadors' Room, but should be directed to the Ballroom.
- (d) After recipients have received a list they will remain in the Ambassadors' Room. Two Aides-de-Camp will conduct them in groups of two or three to the specially reserved places assigned to them in the Ballroom.
- (e) Recipients will not sit with their guests in the Ballroom.

3. Seating

- (a) The Assistant Secretary and the Comptroller of the Household and the Attaché will show guests of the recipients to their places in the Ballroom. They will be seated without reference to seniority.
- (b) Recipients will be shown to their specially reserved seats by the Aides-de-Camp in accordance with a seating plan which will be made available to them. The recipients will be seated in alphabetical order with Companions closest to the dais.
- (c) Special guests will be shown to seats reserved for them.
- (d) A limited number of seats will be reserved at the back of the Ballroom for representatives of the Press and Radio.

4. Ceremony

- (a) At 5.30 p.m. the Comptroller will ask those present to stand. Their Excellencies, preceded by the Aides-de-Camp (3) and followed by the Secretary General of the Order of Canada, the Lady-in-Waiting, the Assistant Secretary and the Registrar of the Order of Canada, will enter the Ballroom from the Ante-room and proceed to the dais, taking up positions as shown on the plan attached.

- (b) When all are in position, the Band will play the first six bars of "God Save The Queen". The Comptroller will issue the necessary instructions to the conductor of the Band.
- (c) His Excellency will say a few formal words.
- (d) His Excellency will ask those present to be seated.
("Please be seated" . . . "Veuillez vous asseoir".)
- (e) The Secretary General, after bowing to His Excellency, will announce successively each of the recipients. As the name is called, the recipient will advance from his position up to the centre aisle to the foot of the dais and bow to His Excellency. The appropriate insignia will be handed by the Comptroller to the Assistant Secretary, who will present it to His Excellency.
- (f) On receiving the insignia from His Excellency, the recipient will step back, bow to His Excellency, half-turn bow to Her Excellency and proceed to the table on his left to sign the Register and return to his place.
- (g) On completion of signing of the Register, the recipient will be handed his scroll by the Registrar of the Order and will then return to his seat.
- (h) When the last recipient has received his decoration and is on his way back to his place, the Secretary General will bow to His Excellency.
- (i) At the conclusion of the Investiture, His Excellency will speak. Following this, the Band will play O CANADA. The procession will then be re-formed as in para 4(a), and Their Excellencies escorted to the Anteroom, where they will take up a position in front of the Smoking Room door.

5. Reception: 6.30 P.M.

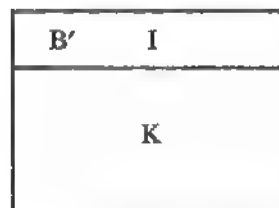
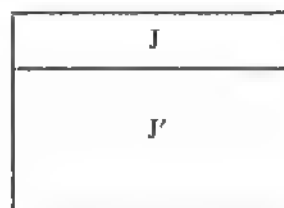
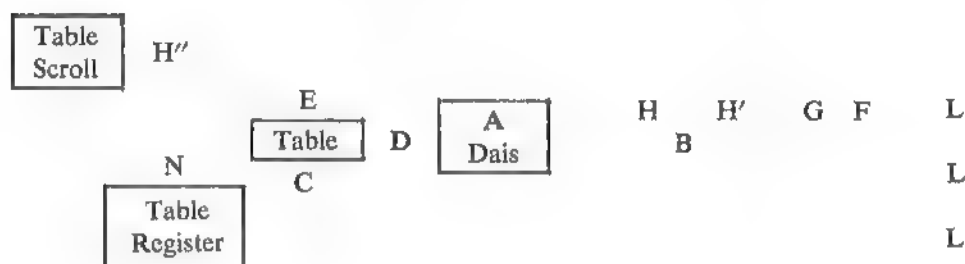
- (a) The Aide-de-Camp-in-Waiting will make the presentations in the following order:—
 - (1) Special guests
 - (2) The recipients, accompanied by their guests.
- (b) The Assistant Secretary and the Comptroller will see that the special guests, the recipients and their guests leave the Ballroom in the order prescribed.
The Aide-de-Camp out-of-Waiting will assist by taking up a position inside the Ballroom entrance, marshalling recipients and guests at that point preparatory to their presentation.
- (c) The Aide-de-Camp next-in-Waiting will ensure that the special guests, the recipients and those accompanying them, proceed to the Tentroom by the Ambassadors' Room after being presented.
- (d) In the Ambassadors' Room a tube will be available for recipients who wish to use them for their scrolls, and they may be left and sent at a future date by registered mail to the recipients' homes.

- (e) The Comptroller will take up a position just inside the Tentroom entrance from the Ante-room, and will ask the guests to move to the further end of the room in order to avoid congestion at the entrance.
- (f) After all the guests have been presented, Their Excellencies will move into the Tentroom by the Long Gallery.

6. Departure: 7.30 P.M.

- (a) Arrangements have been made to hand each recipient, before he departs, the case for his insignia. These cases will be on a table at the top of the stairway near the entrance to the Ambassadors' Room. The recipient at this point will also be asked for the return of the brooch, if previously supplied with one.
- (b) The Registrar will arrange for the departure of the special guests, recipients and their guests, by bus for the West Block, where they will be guests at a dinner given by the Government of Canada. After dinner, buses will be available to conduct the guests back to the hotel.

PLAN OF SEATING IN BALLROOM, GOVERNMENT HOUSE



- A —His Excellency
- B —Her Excellency
- B' —Lady-in-Waiting
- C —Secretary
- D —Assistant Secretary
- E —Comptroller
- F —Press Secretary
- G —Attaché
- H —ADC in-Waiting
- H' —ADC next-in-Waiting
- H'' —ADC out-of-Waiting
- I —Special guests
- J —Seats for recipients of the Companions in alphabetical order
- J' —Seats for recipients of Medal of Service in alphabetical order
- K —Seats for relatives
- L —Press, Radio and TV
- N —Registrar of the Order

Table of Titles to be used in Canada

1. The persons designated in Part I of the following Table shall be styled as set out in that Table.

2. The persons designated in Part II of the following Table are eligible to be granted permission by the Governor General on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen to retain the title of "Honourable" after they have ceased to hold office

TABLE

PART I

1. The Governor General of Canada to be styled "Right Honourable" for life and to be styled "His Excellency" and his wife "Her Excellency" during office.

2. A Lieutenant-Governor of a Province to be styled "Honourable" during office and on retirement, and to be styled "His Honour" during office.

3. The Prime Minister of Canada to be styled "Right Honourable" for life.

4. The Chief Justice of Canada to be styled "Right Honourable" for life.

5. Privy Councillors of Canada to be styled "Honourable".

6. Senators of Canada to be styled "Honourable" during office and retired Senators of Canada to be styled "Honourable" for life.

7. The Speaker of the House of Commons to be styled "Honourable" during tenure of office.

8. The Judges of the Supreme and Exchequer Courts of Canada, and the Chief Justices and Judges of the undermentioned Courts in the Provinces and Territories of Canada:—

Ontario—The Supreme Court of Ontario

Quebec—The Court of Queen's Bench and the Superior Court

Nova Scotia—The Supreme Court of Nova Scotia

New Brunswick—The Supreme Court of New Brunswick

Manitoba—The Court of Appeal and the Court of Queen's Bench

British Columbia—The Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court
of British Columbia

Prince Edward Island—The Supreme Court of Judicature of Prince
Edward Island

Saskatchewan—The Court of Appeal and the Court of Queen's Bench

Alberta—The Supreme Court of Alberta

Newfoundland—The Supreme Court of Newfoundland

Northwest Territories—The Territorial Court

Yukon Territory—The Territorial Court

to be styled "Honourable" during tenure of office.

9. The Presidents and Speakers of the Legislatures of the Provinces to be styled "Honourable" during tenure of office.

10. Executive Councillors of the Provinces to be styled "Honourable" while in office.

PART II

1. Speakers of the House of Commons on retirement.

2. The Chief Justices and Judges designated in item 8 of Part I of this Table on retirement.

Ottawa, April 2, 1968

**Submission from Prime Minister to Sovereign for Amendment
to Table of Titles for Canada**

(Sgd.) Appd. ER

PRIME MINISTER - PREMIER MINISTRE

Ottawa,

April 10, 1967.

The Prime Minister of Canada presents his humble duty to Her Majesty the Queen and petitions Her Majesty graciously to approve the following revision to the "Table of Titles" to be used in Canada.

Part I, paragraph 1 of the Table to be deleted and replaced by the following:

1. The Governor General of Canada to be styled "*Right Honourable*" *for life* and to be styled "His Excellency" and his wife "Her Excellency" *during office*.

The Prime Minister remains Her Majesty's most faithful and obedient servant.

(Sgd.) L.B. PEARSON
Prime Minister of Canada.

**Explanatory Letter from Prime Minister to Sovereign regarding
Amendment to Table of Titles for Canada**

PRIME MINISTER - PREMIER MINISTRE

Ottawa,
April 10, 1967.

MADAME:

I present my humble duty to Your Majesty and should like to explain my reasons for submitting the enclosed recommendation¹ for a change in the Table of Titles for Canada.

Governors General have, in the past, been entitled "Right Honourable" either by reason of their rank as Peers or their membership in the United Kingdom Privy Council. I venture to hope that Your Majesty will consider it desirable that the holder of this high office should continue to be entitled to this traditional *honorific*. If so, Your Majesty may conclude that it is now also desirable for this title of the Governor General of Canada to be removed from dependence on membership in the United Kingdom Privy Council. I therefore presume to suggest that Your Majesty may be pleased to decide that the Governor General should be accorded the title "Right Honourable" for life by reason alone of having been appointed Your Majesty's representative in Canada.

In 1966 Your Majesty graciously agreed that changes in the Table of Titles to be used in Canada could be approved on Your Majesty's behalf by the Governor General unless a change were regarded as being of such consequence that Your Majesty's pleasure should be ascertained. My present recommendation is clearly of such consequence and I hope it will attract Your Majesty's approval. If it does, the change could be effective immediately so that the new Governor General would be entitled to the new title from the moment of his installation.

I remain Your Majesty's most faithful
and
obedient servant,

(Sgd.) L. B. PEARSON

[¹ See previous document.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Members of House of Commons:	PAGE
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Notice in <i>The Canada Gazette</i> regarding election of member of Parliament .	349
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CANADA ELECTIONS ACT

*Return of Member elected at the By-election
held on November 6, 1967*

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of subsection (5) of section 56 of the Canada Elections Act, that a return has been received of the election of the following member to serve in the House of Commons of Canada for the undermentioned electoral district:

<i>Electoral District</i>	<i>Member</i>
Bonavista-Twillingate, Nfld.	Charles Ronald Granger

Issued at Ottawa, this twentieth day of November, 1967.

J.-M. HAMEL,
Chief Electoral Officer.

Oath of Allegiance taken by Member of Parliament

I do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Vacation of Seats in House of Commons

PAGE

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Written notice from two Government members of Parliament to Speaker regarding vacancy created by acceptance of office of emolument	356



**Written Notice given to Speaker regarding Death
of Member of Parliament**

To the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons:

We, the undersigned, hereby give notice, in pursuance of section ten of the House of Commons Act, that a vacancy hath occurred in the representation in the House of Commons for the electoral district of Gatineau, in the Province of Quebec, by reason of the death of Joseph-Célestin Nadon.

Given under our hands and seals, at Ottawa, this thirteenth day of January, 1954.

(Sgd.) LOUIS S. ST. LAURENT
*Member for the Electoral District
of Quebec East.*

(Sgd.) ALCIDE CÔTÉ
*Member for the Electoral District
of Saint-Jean-Iberville-
Napierville.*

**Statement of Resignation made in
House of Commons by Member of
Parliament (29 April, 1953)**

PRIVILEGE

MR. DEWAR—REFERENCE TO NEWSPAPER
ARTICLE—ANNOUNCEMENT OF RESIGNATION

Mr. A. E. Dewar (Qu'Appelle): Mr. Speaker, I rise on a question of personal privilege which arises from a series of articles published in the *Toronto Telegram* on Wednesday, April 22, and subsequent dates.

Regretfully, I tender my resignation as a member of the House of Commons.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Qu'Appelle having given in his place in the house notice of his intention to resign, I shall immediately after such notice has been entered by the Clerk in the *Journals* of the house, forthwith address my warrant under my hand and seal to the chief electoral officer for the issue of a writ for the election of a new member in the place and stead of the hon. member who has resigned.

**Written Notice of Resignation from
Resigning Member of Parliament to
Speaker**

To the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons:

I, Arthur Laing, Member of the House of Commons of Canada, for the Electoral District of Vancouver South, do hereby resign my seat in the said House of Commons, for the constituency aforesaid.

Given under my hand and seal at Ottawa, this thirtieth day of April, 1953.

(Sgd.) ARTHUR LAING

Witnesses:

(Sgd.) W. A. BOUCHER, M.P.

(Sgd.) JOHN H. DICKEY, M.P.

**Written Notice from Two Government Members of Parliament to Speaker
regarding Vacancy created by Acceptance of Office of Emolument
(13 January, 1954)**

To the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons:

We, the undersigned, hereby give notice, in pursuance of section ten of the House of Commons Act, that a vacancy hath occurred in the representation in the House of Commons for the electoral district of Verdun, in the Province of Quebec, by reason of the acceptance of an office of emolument under the Crown by the Member therefor, Paul-Emile Côté.

Given under our hands and seals, at Ottawa, this thirteenth day of January, 1954.

(Sgd.) LOUIS S. ST. LAURENT
*Member for the Electoral District
of Quebec East.*

(Sgd.) ALCIDE CÔTÉ
*Member for the Electoral District
of Saint-Jean-Iberville-
Napierville.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Expulsion of Members from House of Commons	PAGE
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**Motion for Expulsion for Failure to obey House Order
(1st Riel Expulsion, 16 April, 1874)**

That Louis Riel, member of this House for the electoral district of Provencher, in the Province of Manitoba, having been charged with murder, and a bill of indictment for the said offence having been found against him, and warrants issued for his apprehension, and the said Louis Riel having fled from justice and having failed to obey an order of this House that he should attend in his place on Thursday, the 9th day of April, 1874, be expelled from this House.

**Motion for New Writ of Election to replace Member unable
to sit or vote because of Criminal Conviction
(Rose Expulsion, 30 January, 1947)**

That Fred Rose, member for Cartier, having been adjudged guilty of an indictable offence and sentenced to six years' imprisonment and not having served the punishment to which he was adjudged, has become and continues incapable of sitting or voting in this house, and it is ordered that Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant to the chief electoral officer to make out a new writ for the election of a new member to serve in the present parliament for the county of Cartier in the room of said Fred Rose adjudged and sentenced as aforesaid.

**Motion for Expulsion on Basis of House Committee Report
(McGreevy Expulsion, 29 September, 1891)**

That the Hon. Thomas McGreevy, member for the electoral district of Quebec West, having been guilty of a contempt of the authority of this House, by failing to obey its order to attend in his place therein, and having been adjudged by this House guilty of certain of the charges made against him on the 11th day of May last, be expelled from this House.

Section 654 of Criminal Code

Conviction of
person
holding
public office
vacates office.

654. (1) Where a person is convicted of treason or of an indictable offence for which he is sentenced to death or to imprisonment for a term exceeding five years and holds, at the time he is convicted, an office under the Crown or other public employment, the office or employment forthwith becomes vacant.

When
disability
ceases.

(2) A person to whom subsection (1) applies is, until he undergoes the punishment imposed upon him or the punishment substituted therefor by competent authority or receives a free pardon from Her Majesty, incapable of holding any office under the Crown or other public employment, or of being elected or sitting or voting as a member of the Parliament of Canada or of a legislature or of exercising any right of suffrage.

Disability to
contract.

(3) No person who is convicted of an offence under section 102, 105 or 361 has, after that conviction, capacity to contract with Her Majesty or to receive any benefit under a contract between Her Majesty and any other person or to hold office under Her Majesty.

Removal of
disability.

(4) Where a conviction is set aside by competent authority any disability imposed by this section is removed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Members of House of Commons: Indemnity

PAGE

Section 16 of the *Senate and House of Commons Act* regarding prohibition against members of Parliament being employed by or doing business with Government 365

Table showing remuneration of persons holding parliamentary office in House of Commons 366

**Section 16 of the *Senate and House of Commons Act* regarding Prohibition
against Members of Parliament being employed by or doing
Business with Government**

s. 16: If any member of the House of Commons accepts any office or commission, or is concerned or interested in any contract, agreement, services or work which, by this Act, renders a person incapable of being elected to, or of sitting or voting in the House of Commons, or knowingly sells any goods, wares or merchandise to, or performs any service for the Government of Canada, or for any of the officers of the Government of Canada for which any public money of Canada is paid or to be paid, whether such contract, agreement or sale is expressed or implied, and whether the transaction is single or continuous, the seat of such member shall thereby be vacated and his election shall thenceforth be null and void.
R.S., c. 147, s. 16.

Office	Salary	Sessional Indemnity	Expense Allowance ¹	Motor Vehicle Allowance ¹	Residence Allowance	Special Allowance	Total Remuneration ²
Prime Minister	\$25,000	\$12,000	\$6,000	\$2,000			\$45,000 ³
Cabinet Ministers (with Portfolio)	\$15,000	\$12,000	\$6,000	\$2,000			\$35,000
Ministers without Portfolio	\$ 7,500	\$12,000	\$6,000	\$2,000			\$27,500
Speaker	\$ 9,000	\$12,000	\$6,000	\$1,000	\$3,000		\$31,000
Deputy Speaker	\$ 6,000	\$12,000	\$6,000		\$1,500		\$25,500
Deputy Chairman of Committees		\$12,000	\$6,000			\$ 4,000	\$22,000
Asst. Deputy Chairman of Committees		\$12,000	\$6,000			\$ 4,000	\$22,000
Leader of the Opposition		\$12,000	\$6,000	\$2,000		\$15,000	\$35,000
Leaders of other Parties of 12 or more members		\$12,000	\$6,000			\$ 4,000	\$22,000
Parliamentary Secretaries	\$ 4,000	\$12,000	\$6,000				\$22,000
Chief Government Whip		\$12,000	\$6,000			\$ 4,000	\$22,000
Chief Opposition Whip		\$12,000	\$6,000			\$ 4,000	\$22,000
Members of Parliament		\$12,000	\$6,000				\$18,000

Source: *Salaries Act* (R.S. 1952, c. 243); *Senate and House of Commons Act* (R.S. 1952, c. 249); *Parliamentary Secretaries Act* (1959, c. 15) - except for the salary of Ministers without Portfolio, the Residence Allowance of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker and the Special Allowance of the Deputy Chairman of Committees and the Assistant Deputy Chairman of Committees, all of which are provided through votes in the estimates.

¹ The Expense Allowance and the Motor Vehicle Allowance are non-taxable. All other remuneration is taxable.

² In addition to the specific sums payable to members, each member is allowed, for each session of Parliament, such actual moving or transportation and travelling expenses between his place of residence or his constituency and Ottawa, and such actual telecommunication expenses incurred while in Ottawa, as the House may by order prescribe for its members (*Senate and House of Commons Act*, section 44(1)).

³ The Prime Minister is also provided with an official residence. The terms governing its operation and maintenance are set out in the *Prime Minister's Residence Act* (R.S. 1952, c. 216).

NOVEMBER 1967

HOUSE OF COMMONS

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**Motion for Election of Speaker
(18 January, 1966)**

Mr. Pearson (Prime Minister):

. . .
Therefore I take great pleasure in moving, seconded by
the President of the Privy Council (Mr. Favreau):

That Lucien Lamoureux, member of the electoral
district of Stormont, do take the Chair of this house as
Speaker.

Extract from Table of Titles for Canada
regarding "Honourable" Title for Speaker

TABLE OF TITLES TO BE USED IN CANADA

1. The persons designated in Part I of the following Table shall be styled as set out in that Table.
2. The persons designated in Part II of the following Table are eligible to be granted permission by the Governor General on behalf of Her Majesty to retain the title of "Honourable" after they have ceased to hold office.

TABLE
PART I

. . .

5. The Speaker of the House of Commons to be styled "Honourable" during tenure of office.

. . .

PART II

1. Speakers of the House of Commons on retirement.

. . .

Speakers of the House of Commons 1867-1967

Name	Parliaments ¹	Political Affiliation ²	Ministries
J. Cockburn (1867-1874)	1st & 2nd	Liberal-Conservative	1st Liberal-Conservative (Macdonald) 2nd Liberal (Mackenzie)
T.W. Anglin (1874-1878)	3rd ³	Conservative ⁴	2nd Liberal (Mackenzie)
J-G. Blanchet (1879-1882)	4th	Liberal-Conservative	3rd Liberal-Conservative (Macdonald)
G.A. Kirkpatrick (1883-1887)	5th	Liberal-Conservative	3rd Liberal-Conservative (Macdonald)
J.A. Ouimet (1887-1891)	6th	Liberal-Conservative	3rd Liberal-Conservative (Macdonald)
P. White (1891-1896)	7th	Conservative	3rd Liberal-Conservative (Macdonald) 4th Liberal-Conservative (Abbott) 5th Liberal-Conservative (Thompson) 6th Liberal-Conservative (Bowell) 7th Liberal-Conservative (Tupper)
J.D. Edgar (1896-1899)	8th	Liberal	8th Liberal (Laurier)
T. Bain (1899-1900)	8th	Liberal	8th Liberal (Laurier)
L.P. Brodeur (1901-1904)	9th	Liberal	8th Liberal (Laurier)
N.A. Belcourt (1904)	9th	Liberal	8th Liberal (Laurier)
R.F. Sutherland (1905-1908)	10th	Liberal	8th Liberal (Laurier)
C. Marcil (1909-1911)	11th	Liberal	8th Liberal (Laurier)
T.S. Sproule (1911-1915)	12th	Conservative	9th Conservative (Borden)
A. Sévigny (1916-1917)	12th	Conservative	9th Conservative (Borden)
E.N. Rhodes (1917-1921)	12th & 13th	Conservative-Unionist	9th Conservative (Borden) 10th Unionist (Borden) 11th Unionist (Meighen)
R. Lemieux (1922-1930)	14th, 15th & 16th	Liberal	12th Liberal (King) 13th Conservative (Meighen) 14th Liberal (King)
G. Black (1930-1935)	17th	Liberal-Conservative	15th Conservative (Bennett)
J.L. Bowman (1935)	17th	Conservative	15th Conservative (Bennett)
P.F. Casgrain (1936-1940)	18th	Liberal	16th Liberal (King)
J.A. Glen (1940-1945)	19th	Liberal-Progressive	16th Liberal (King)
G. Fauteux (1945-1949)	20th	Liberal	16th Liberal (King) 17th Liberal (St. Laurent)
W.R. Macdonald (1949-1953)	21st	Liberal	17th Liberal (St. Laurent)
L.R. Beaudoin (1953-1957)	22nd	Liberal	17th Liberal (St. Laurent)
D.R. Michener (1957-1962)	23rd & 24th	Progressive-Conservative	18th Progressive-Conservative (Diefenbaker)

Name	Parliaments ¹	Political Affiliation ²	Ministries
M. Lambert (1962-1963)	25th	Progressive-Conservative	18th Progressive-Conservative (Diefenbaker)
A.A. Macnaughton (1963-1965)	26th	Liberal	19th Liberal (Pearson)
L. Lamoureux (1966 ---)	27th	Liberal	19th Liberal (Pearson)

¹ All the Speakers of the House of Commons, with the exception of five, have served for the full term of the Parliament for which they were elected. The exceptions are (a) J.D. Edgar who died; (b) G. Black who resigned for reasons of ill-health; (c) T.S. Sproule who resigned and was appointed to the Senate; and (d) L.P. Brodeur and A. Sévigny who resigned and were appointed to the Cabinet.

² There are only two cases (1873, 1926) of a Speaker of the House serving in that office while not being a supporter of the Government. Both these cases were occasioned by the resignation of the Government which had nominated the Speaker and the immediate formation, without a general election, of a new Government by the Opposition. In each case the Speaker continued in office under the new Government until the end of the Parliament for which he was elected.

The first instance was in 1873 when the Liberal-Conservative Government of Sir John A. Macdonald resigned during the Second Parliament and was immediately succeeded by a Government formed from the Liberal Opposition and under the leadership of Alexander Mackenzie. J. Cockburn, who was a supporter of Macdonald and who had been chosen to be Speaker by him, continued in office for the remainder of the Second Parliament.

The second instance was in 1926 when the Liberal Government of Mackenzie King resigned during the Fifteenth Parliament and was immediately succeeded by a Government formed from the Conservative Opposition and under the leadership of Arthur Meighen. R. Lemieux, who was a supporter of King and who had been chosen to be Speaker by him, continued in office for the remainder of the Fifteenth Parliament. In the subsequent general election of 1926 the Liberal Party under King was returned to power and at the opening of the Sixteenth Parliament Mr. Lemieux, as a supporter of the Government, was re-elected as Speaker.

³ T.W. Anglin was elected to the Speakership at the opening of the Third Parliament and was the only Speaker to serve during that Parliament. However, between May 31, 1877 and February 7, 1878 the position of Speaker was vacant. This vacancy occurred when Parliament stood prorogued, the fourth session of the Third Parliament having been prorogued on April 28, 1877 and the fifth session being opened on February 7, 1878. Mr. Anglin resigned from the House on May 31, 1877 for reason of an alleged violation by him of the *Independence of Parliament Act*. He was subsequently re-elected to the House in a by-election and was re-elected to the Speakership at the opening of the fifth session.

⁴ In the first decades of Confederation a Member of Parliament's affiliation with a particular political party was often not as obvious as it has subsequently become. However, all Speakers have been supporters of the Government nominating them. Thus, T.W. Anglin, Speaker during the Third Parliament (1874-1878) and who described himself as a Conservative, was a supporter of the Liberal Government of Alexander Mackenzie which appointed him to be Speaker.

APRIL 1968

**Motion for Election of Deputy Speaker
(Chairman of Committees of the Whole
House) made by Prime Minister on
18 January, 1966**

Right Hon. L. B. Pearson (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I should like to make a motion regarding the appointment of the Chairman of committees of the whole house, and for that purpose to submit to the house the name of the hon. member for Humber-St. George's, Mr. Herman Batten. Mr. Batten, as hon. members who have been in the twenty sixth Parliament know, has been Deputy Chairman of the committees of the whole house. In that capacity he has won their respect and the good will of all members. He has acted in the Chair in that capacity with impartiality and fairness, and I think we can be sure that he will do the same as Chairman. I believe that before Mr. Batten, the hon. member for Humber-St. George's, came to the House of Commons he was the principal of a school. As your Deputy, Mr. Speaker, he will be able to help you to keep the boys in order.

● (4:30 p.m.)

Therefore I move, seconded by the Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. Martin), that Herman S. Batten, Esquire, Member for the electoral district of Humber-St. George's, be appointed Chairman of Committees of the Whole House.

Motion agreed to.

**Motion for Election of Deputy Chairman of
Committees of the Whole House made by
Prime Minister on 18 January, 1966**

Right Hon. L. B. Pearson (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, with a lawyer in the Chair and a school teacher as his Deputy, I should like to propose as the Deputy Chairman of committees of the whole house a businessman, a member from Montreal, the hon. member for Saint-Jacques, Mr. Maurice Rinfret. We who know him best know that Mr. Rinfret is energetic, fair-minded, impartial, and that he has a good sense of humour. All these things should stand him in good stead if the house chooses him for this important post, for which I now have the honour to recommend him.

Therefore I move, seconded by the Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. Martin), that Maurice Rinfret, Esquire, Member for the electoral district of Saint-Jacques, be appointed Deputy Chairman of committees of the whole house.

Motion agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

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**Section 16 of *House of Commons Act* regarding Appointment of
Commissioners of Internal Economy of House of Commons**

Speaker and
four other
commis-
sioners to
act.

16. (1) The Governor in Council shall appoint four members of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada who are also members of the House of Commons, who, with the Speaker of the House of Commons, shall be commissioners for the purposes of this section and sections 17 and 18.

How
appointed.

(2) The names and offices of such commissioners shall be communicated by message from the Governor in Council to the House of Commons, in the first week of each session of Parliament.

Quorum.

(3) Three of the commissioners, whereof the Speaker of the House of Commons shall be one, may carry the said provisions into execution.

Case of
death or
absence of
Speaker.

(4) In the event of the death, disability, or absence from Canada of the Speaker during any dissolution or prorogation of Parliament, any three of the commissioners may carry the said provisions into execution. R.S., c. 145, s. 16.

Order in Council for Appointment of Commissioners of Internal Economy

CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 1966-40

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

FRIDAY, the 7th day of JANUARY, 1966.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable Lester Bowles Pearson, the Prime Minister, pursuant to section 16 of the House of Commons Act, is pleased hereby to appoint,

The Honourable George James McIlraith

The Honourable John Robert Nicholson

The Honourable Maurice Sauvé

and

The Honourable Edgar John Benson

to act with the Speaker of the House of Commons, as commissioners for the purposes of sections 16, 17 and 18 of the said Act.

Certified to be a true copy

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

**Message from Governor General to House of Commons transmitting Order in
Council appointing Commissioners of Internal Economy**

**GOVERNMENT HOUSE
OTTAWA**

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons a certified copy of an Order in Council appointing the Honourable Walter Lockhart Gordon, Minister of Finance, the Honourable George James McIlraith, President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, the Honourable Judy LaMarsh, Minister of National Health and Welfare, and the Honourable Guy Favreau, Minister of Justice and Attorney General, to act with the Speaker of the House of Commons as commissioners for the purposes and under the provisions of the one hundred and forty-third chapter of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952, entitled: An Act respecting the House of Commons.

(Sgd.) } Approved
GEORGES P. VANIER
14th February, 1964.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

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**Motion made by Prime Minister for
Secret Session of House of Commons
(15 April, 1918)**

Resolved that the sitting of Wednesday next, the seventeenth day of April, instant, shall be a secret session until the House shall then otherwise order, and that all strangers be ordered to withdraw during such secret session;

Provided however, that this Order shall not affect the privilege enjoyed by members of the Senate of being present at Debates in this House.

Resolved further that a message be sent to the Senate acquainting their Honours with the terms of this Resolution.

**Motion made by Prime Minister for Ban
on reporting of House Debates
(18 July, 1942)**

Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King (Prime Minister) moved:

That the secret session of the house to be held this day be not reported in the official report of the House of Commons Debates and that at the conclusion of the secret session a report of its proceedings be issued under the authority of Mr. Speaker.

Motion agreed to.

The house went into secret session.

**Extract from Official Report of Debates of House of Commons
for 27 November, 1944, regarding Decision
that Doors remain closed after Prayers**

SECRET SESSION

Mr. Mackenzie King: Mr. Speaker, this evening the house has heard the leader of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation (Mr. Coldwell) complain that he has not been able to get information which he thinks it is necessary he should have because that information can be given only in secret session. Many hon. members have made a similar representation to me. The other day, as the house will have heard, the hon. member for Prince (Mr. Ralston), ex-minister of defence, stated that he himself would have liked to have some information which could not be given out except in secret session. In these circumstances I am going to ask that to-morrow the house shall meet in secret session before the doors are open. I have taken care not to ask this until all the leaders of the various groups on the opposite side had had an opportunity to speak.

As to procedure, all that is required to have the house meet in secret session is for an hon. member to spy strangers in the gallery, and the galleries may then be cleared. It would be preferable, I think, that the doors should not be opened until after the session is over. I therefore would hope that to-morrow, Mr. Speaker, when the house assembles, you do not declare the doors open until hon. members have had a chance of meeting in secret session and obtaining information of vital importance in connection with the further discussion of the question which is before us at this time. I would hope that at the same time the minister of defence would be permitted the same courtesy which was accorded him the other day, of appearing on the floor of the house to give the very necessary information to which the house is entitled at the present time.

**Speaker's Report of Proceedings following Secret Session
of House of Commons held on 28 November, 1944**

Tuesday, November 28, 1944

The house met at three o'clock.

SECRET SESSION OF THE HOUSE

The house went into secret session.

At the conclusion of the secret session, the following report of its proceedings was issued under the authority of Mr. Speaker:

"The House of Commons held a secret sitting from 3 o'clock p.m. to-day. General the Honourable A. G. L. McNaughton, Minister of National Defence, was present and gave information respecting the Canadian forces.

J.Allison Glen,
Speaker."

**Extract from Official Report of Debates of House of Commons
for 27 November, 1944, regarding Decision
that Doors remain closed after Prayers**

SECRET SESSION

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As to procedure, all that is required to have the house meet in secret session is for an hon. member to spy strangers in the gallery, and the galleries may then be cleared. It would be preferable, I think, that the doors should not be opened until after the session is over. I therefore would hope that to-morrow, Mr. Speaker, when the house assembles, you do not declare the doors open until hon. members have had a chance of meeting in secret session and obtaining information of vital importance in connection with the further discussion of the question which is before us at this time. I would hope that at the same time the minister of defence would be permitted the same courtesy which was accorded him the other day, of appearing on the floor of the house to give the very necessary information to which the house is entitled at the present time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

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**Motion for Appointment of House Committee to consider Changes in Procedures
of House of Commons, as moved by Prime Minister on 3 June, 1963**

That a select committee be appointed to consider with Mr. Speaker the procedures and organization of this house, for the purpose of suggesting any changes that would assure the more expeditious dispatch of public business and would strengthen parliament and make it more effective; that the committee have power to send for persons and papers; that it report from time to time its findings and recommendations to the house; and that it consist, in addition to Mr. Speaker, of 14 members to be designated at a later date.

**Motion made in House of Commons on 20 March, 1964 for Appointment
of Members of House to Committee on Procedures**

PROCEDURE

Composition of special committee

Mr. J.E. Walker (York Centre) moved:

That the special committee on procedures and organization of the House of Commons appointed March 9, 1964 be composed of Mr. Speaker, Miss Jewett, Messrs. Aiken, Balcer, Baldwin, Fairweather, Grégoire, Knowles, Lachance, Lambert, Lamoureux, MacEachen, Olson, Rouleau, and Walker.

Motion agreed to.

**Motion for Acceptance of House Committee's Report
regarding Procedures of House of Commons
(9 October, 1964)**

Mr. Stanley Knowles (Winnipeg North Centre) moved that the thirteenth report of the special committee on procedure, presented to the house on Wednesday, October 7, be now concurred in.

He said: Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege and honour to move concurrence in the thirteenth report of the special committee on procedure and organization, and to do so on behalf of the committee. I trust hon. members have read this report, which was made part of *Votes and Proceedings* for Wednesday, October 7, but I think it would be desirable that a brief summary of what we are now proposing be given to the house and thus placed on *Hansard* at this time.



HOUSE OF COMMONS

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**Order in Council for Appointment of Clerk
of House of Commons**

CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 1967-1441

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 18th day of JULY, 1967

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, pursuant to section 38 of the Public Service Employment Act, is pleased hereby to appoint Mr. Alistair Fraser to be Clerk of the House of Commons, effective 6th August, 1967, and to fix his remuneration at the rate of \$26,500 per annum.

Certified to be a true copy

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

Canada

(Sgd.) Roland Michener

Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories **QUEEN**, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

TO

ALISTAIR FRASER,

Esquire,

of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario,

GREETING:

KNOW YOU that reposing special trust and confidence in your loyalty, integrity and ability We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, did, on the eighteenth day of July in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven and in the sixteenth year of Our Reign, constitute and appoint you the said Alistair Fraser, to be

CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TO HAVE, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office of Clerk of the House of Commons unto you the said Alistair Fraser with all and every the powers, rights, authority, privileges, profits, emoluments and advantages unto the said office of right and by law appertaining during Our Pleasure from the sixth day of August in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor, Roland Michener, Chancellor and Principal Companion of Our Order of Canada, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, this twenty-eighth day of August in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven and in the sixteenth year of Our Reign.

BY COMMAND,

(Sgd.) Donald S. Maxwell
DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

(Sgd.) D.H.W. Henry
ACTING
DEPUTY REGISTRAR GENERAL OF CANADA

**Motion made by Acting Prime Minister for Appointment of Retiring Clerk
of House of Commons as Honorary Officer of the House (7 July, 1967)**

Hon. Paul Martin (Acting Prime Minister):

Mr. Speaker, the Clerk of the house is discharging his duties for the last time today as he is retiring.

...

It is now my privilege to move a resolution, to be seconded by the right hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Diefenbaker), which I am sure will meet with acceptance by all the members of this house. I move, seconded by the right hon. Leader of the Opposition:

That the members of this house, desiring to record their deep appreciation of the long and distinguished services rendered by Mr. Léon-J. Raymond, Esquire, O.B.E., as Clerk of the House of Commons, and acknowledging the dignity and profound learning with which he graced his office, designate him as honorary officer of the House of Commons with an entrée to the chamber and a seat at the table on ceremonial occasions.

**Announcement made by Speaker regarding
Appointment of Clerk of House of Commons**

Mr. Speaker: It is my duty to inform the house that the governor general in council has appointed Alistair Fraser, Esquire, B.A., LL.B. as Clerk of the House in the place of Léon-J. Raymond, Esquire, O.B.E., LL.B., retired.

Press Release regarding Appointment of Clerk of House of Commons

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUÉ

Date: July 31, 1967

For Release: Immediate

Pour Publication:

The Prime Minister announces the appointment of MR. ALISTAIR FRASER, Clerk Assistant of the House of Commons, as Clerk of the House on the retirement of Mr. Léon Raymond on August 5th.

The Prime Minister said that Mr. Fraser's long association with Parliament and his comprehensive acquaintance with its rules and procedures have given him special qualifications for the important role as Clerk of the House of Commons.

[Attached biographical notes not included.]

**Clerks of the Canadian House of Commons
1867-1967**

<i>Name</i>	<i>Term of Office</i>
W.B. Lindsay	Nov. 2, 1867 to Sept. 2, 1872
Alfred Patrick	Jan. 21, 1873 to Nov. 30, 1880
Sir John Bourinot	Dec. 1, 1880 to Oct. 13, 1902
Thomas B. Flint	Nov. 11, 1902 to Sept. 20, 1917
W.B. Northrup	March 11, 1918 to 1924
Arthur Beauchesne	Jan. 7, 1925 to Aug. 5, 1949
Léon-J. Raymond	Aug. 5, 1949 to Aug. 5, 1967
Alistair Fraser	Appt. August 6, 1967

Order in Council for Appointment of Clerk Assistant of House of Commons

CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 4042

Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on August 10, 1949.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable Louis S. St. Laurent, the Prime Minister, advise that Edward Russell Hopkins, Esquire, of the City of Ottawa, be appointed Clerk Assistant of the House of Commons, with salary at the rate of \$8,000 per annum.

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

Order in Council for Appointment of Sergeant-at-Arms

CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 1960-22

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 7th day of JANUARY, 1960

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, is pleased hereby to appoint Lt. Col. David Vivian Currie, V.C., of the City of Lachine, Province of Quebec, to be Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons with salary of \$10,500 per annum vice Lt. Col. W. J. Franklin.

Certified to be a true copy

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

Press Release regarding Appointment of Sergeant-at-Arms

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: January 7, 1959

For Release: Immediate

Pour Publication:

The Prime Minister, the Right Honourable John G. Diefenbaker, today announced the appointment of LT. COL. DAVID V. CURRIE, V.C., of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, and Montreal, to succeed LT. COL. W. J. FRANKLIN, M.C., as Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons.



JUDGES

JUDGES

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**List of Courts to which Judges are appointed
by the Federal Government**

1. Supreme Court of Canada
 - The Chief Justice of Canada
 - 8 puisne judges
2. Exchequer Court of Canada
 - The President of the Exchequer Court of Canada
 - 6 puisne judges
3. District Courts in Admiralty of the Exchequer Court
 - The District Judge of the Admiralty District of Quebec
 - The District Judge of the Admiralty District of Nova Scotia
 - The District Judge of the Admiralty District of New Brunswick
 - The District Judge of the Admiralty District of Prince Edward Island
 - The District Judge of the Admiralty District of British Columbia
 - The District Judge of the Admiralty District of Ontario
 - 3 District Judges of the Admiralty District of Newfoundland
4. Supreme Court of Ontario
 - The Chief Justice of Ontario
 - 9 Justices of Appeal
 - The Chief Justice of The High Court
 - 26 judges of The High Court
5. Court of Queen's Bench for Quebec
 - The Chief Justice of Quebec
 - 11 puisne judges of the Court of Queen's Bench
6. Superior Court in and for the Province of Quebec
 - The Chief Justice of the Superior Court
 - The Associate Chief Justice
 - 85 puisne judges of the Superior Court
7. Supreme Court of Nova Scotia
 - The Chief Justice of Nova Scotia
 - 2 judges of the Appeal Division
 - The Chief Justice of the Trial Division
 - 5 judges of the Trial Division
8. Supreme Court of New Brunswick
 - The Chief Justice of New Brunswick
 - 3 judges of the Appeal Division
 - The Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench Division
 - 5 judges of the Queen's Bench Division

9. Court of Appeal for Manitoba
 - The Chief Justice of Manitoba
 - 4 judges of Appeal
10. Court of Queen's Bench for Manitoba
 - The Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench
 - 7 puisne judges of the Court of Queen's Bench
11. Court of Appeal for British Columbia
 - The Chief Justice of British Columbia
 - 8 Justices of Appeal
12. Supreme Court of British Columbia
 - The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
 - 16 judges of the Supreme Court
13. Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island
 - The Chief Justice of the Court
 - 1 judge of the Court, being also Master of the Rolls of the Court of Chancery
 - 1 judge of the Court, being also Vice-Chancellor
 - 1 other judge of the Court
14. Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan
 - The Chief Justice of Saskatchewan
 - 4 judges of Appeal
15. Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan
 - The Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench
 - 7 judges of the Court of Queen's Bench
16. Supreme Court of Alberta
 - The Chief Justice of Alberta
 - 6 Justices of Appeal
 - The Chief Justice of the Trial Division
 - 9 Justices of the Supreme Court of Alberta
17. Supreme Court of Newfoundland
 - The Chief Justice
 - 3 judges
18. Territorial Court of the Yukon Territory
 - 1 judge
19. Territorial Court of the Northwest Territories
 - 1 judge

**List of Courts to which Judges are appointed
by the Federal Government**

1. Supreme Court of Canada
 - The Chief Justice of Canada
 - 8 puisne judges
2. Exchequer Court of Canada
 - The President of the Exchequer Court of Canada
 - 6 puisne judges
3. District Courts in Admiralty of the Exchequer Court
 - The District Judge of the Admiralty District of Quebec
 - The District Judge of the Admiralty District of Nova Scotia
 - The District Judge of the Admiralty District of New Brunswick
 - The District Judge of the Admiralty District of Prince Edward Island
 - The District Judge of the Admiralty District of British Columbia
 - The District Judge of the Admiralty District of Ontario
 - 3 District Judges of the Admiralty District of Newfoundland
4. Supreme Court of Ontario
 - The Chief Justice of Ontario
 - 9 Justices of Appeal
 - The Chief Justice of The High Court
 - 26 judges of The High Court
5. Court of Queen's Bench for Quebec
 - The Chief Justice of Quebec
 - 11 puisne judges of the Court of Queen's Bench
6. Superior Court in and for the Province of Quebec
 - The Chief Justice of the Superior Court
 - The Associate Chief Justice
 - 85 puisne judges of the Superior Court
7. Supreme Court of Nova Scotia
 - The Chief Justice of Nova Scotia
 - 2 judges of the Appeal Division
 - The Chief Justice of the Trial Division
 - 5 judges of the Trial Division
8. Supreme Court of New Brunswick
 - The Chief Justice of New Brunswick
 - 3 judges of the Appeal Division
 - The Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench Division
 - 5 judges of the Queen's Bench Division

9. Court of Appeal for Manitoba
 - The Chief Justice of Manitoba
 - 4 judges of Appeal
10. Court of Queen's Bench for Manitoba
 - The Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench
 - 7 puisne judges of the Court of Queen's Bench
11. Court of Appeal for British Columbia
 - The Chief Justice of British Columbia
 - 8 Justices of Appeal
12. Supreme Court of British Columbia
 - The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
 - 16 judges of the Supreme Court
13. Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island
 - The Chief Justice of the Court
 - 1 judge of the Court, being also Master of the Rolls of the Court of Chancery
 - 1 judge of the Court, being also Vice-Chancellor
 - 1 other judge of the Court
14. Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan
 - The Chief Justice of Saskatchewan
 - 4 judges of Appeal
15. Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan
 - The Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench
 - 7 judges of the Court of Queen's Bench
16. Supreme Court of Alberta
 - The Chief Justice of Alberta
 - 6 Justices of Appeal
 - The Chief Justice of the Trial Division
 - 9 Justices of the Supreme Court of Alberta
17. Supreme Court of Newfoundland
 - The Chief Justice
 - 3 judges
18. Territorial Court of the Yukon Territory
 - 1 judge
19. Territorial Court of the Northwest Territories
 - 1 judge

20. County and District Courts

ONTARIO

- 1 Chief Judge of County and District Courts
- 88 judges and junior judges of County and District Courts

NOVA SCOTIA

- 7 County Court judges

NEW BRUNSWICK

- 6 County Court judges

MANITOBA

- 10 judges and junior judges of the County Courts

BRITISH COLUMBIA

- 18 judges and junior judges of the County Courts

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

- 3 County Court judges

SASKATCHEWAN

- 18 District Court judges

ALBERTA

- 14 chief judges and judges of the District Courts

NEWFOUNDLAND

- 5 District Court judges

21. Court Martial Appeal Court¹

- Not less than four judges of the Exchequer Court of Canada
- Such additional judges of a superior court of criminal jurisdiction as are appointed by the Governor in Council

22. Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes of Nova Scotia

- Such of the judges of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia and such judges of the County Courts of Nova Scotia as are from time to time appointed by the Governor General

23. Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes of New Brunswick

- The court consists of two or more judges of the Superior Courts and County Courts of New Brunswick as from time to time are appointed by the Governor General

NOVEMBER 1968

¹ The President of the Court, one of the judges of the Court Martial Appeal Court, is designated by the Governor in Council.

**Order in Council for Appointment of Chief Justice
of Supreme Court of Canada**

**CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL**

P.C. 1967-1574

*Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee
of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor
General on August 9, 1967.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable Lester B. Pearson, the Prime Minister, advise that Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Canada do issue appointing the Honourable John Robert Cartwright, one of the Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada, to be Chief Justice of Canada, vice the Honourable Robert Taschereau whose resignation is hereby accepted, effective 1st September, 1967.

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

Letters Patent for Appointment of Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Canada

Canada

(Sgd.) Roland Michener

Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories QUEEN, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

TO

THE HONOURABLE JOHN ROBERT CARTWRIGHT,

a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada,

GREETING:

KNOW YOU that, reposing special trust and confidence in your loyalty, integrity and ability, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, do hereby constitute and appoint you the said John Robert Cartwright to be

CHIEF JUSTICE OF CANADA.

TO HAVE, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office of Chief Justice of Canada unto you the said John Robert Cartwright with all and every the powers, rights, authority, privileges, profits, emoluments and advantages unto the said office of right and by law appertaining during your good behaviour from the first day of September in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor, Roland Michener, Chancellor and Principal Companion of Our Order of Canada, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, this thirty-first day of August in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven and in the sixteenth year of Our Reign.

BY COMMAND,

(Sgd.) P.E. Trudeau
ATTORNEY GENERAL
OF CANADA

(Sgd.) John Turner
REGISTRAR GENERAL OF CANADA

**Press Release regarding Appointment of Chief Justice
of Supreme Court of Canada**

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUÉ

Date: August 15, 1967

For Release: 10:00 a.m.

Pour Publication:

The Prime Minister announces that His Excellency The Governor-General has approved his recommendation that The Honourable John Robert Cartwright be appointed Chief Justice of Canada, effective September 1, 1967.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Cartwright succeeds The Honourable Robert Taschereau who has submitted his resignation because of ill health.

The Prime Minister has expressed to Mr. Taschereau the great regret of the government over his resignation and their deep gratitude for his distinguished service over so many years.

(The exchange of letters concerning the resignation is attached)¹

THE HONOURABLE JOHN ROBERT CARTWRIGHT, M.C., K.C., was born in Toronto, Ont., March 23, 1895.

...²

[¹Letters not included.]

[²Attached biographical notes not included.]

Oath taken by Judges of Supreme Court of Canada

I,, do solemnly and sincerely promise and swear that I will duly and faithfully, and to the best of my skill and knowledge, execute the powers and trusts reposed in me as Chief Justice (*or* as one of the judges) of the Supreme Court of Canada. So help me God.

Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of Canada

Name	Date of Appointment to Supreme Court	Date of Appointment as Chief Justice of Canada	Date of Appointment to Privy Council of Canada
Hon. Sir W.B. Richards	Oct. 8, 1875	Oct. 8, 1875	
Hon. Sir W.J. Ritchie	Oct. 8, 1875	Jan. 11, 1879	
The Rt. Hon. Sir S.H. Strong	Oct. 8, 1875	Dec. 13, 1892	
The Rt. Hon. Sir H.E. Taschereau	Oct. 7, 1878	Nov. 21, 1902	
The Rt. Hon. Sir C. FitzPatrick	June 4, 1906	June 4, 1906	Feb. 11, 1902 ¹
The Rt. Hon. Sir L.H. Davies	Sept. 25, 1901	Oct. 23, 1918	July 13, 1896 ²
The Rt. Hon. F.A. Anglin	Feb. 16, 1909	Sept. 16, 1924	
The Rt. Hon. Sir L.P. Duff	Sept. 27, 1906	Mar. 17, 1933	
The Rt. Hon. T. Rinfret	Oct. 1, 1924	Jan. 8, 1944	
The Hon. P. Kerwin	July 20, 1935	July 1, 1954	July 1, 1954
The Rt. Hon. R. Taschereau	Feb. 9, 1940	April 22, 1963	April 26, 1963
The Rt. Hon. J.R. Cartwright ³	Dec. 22, 1949	Sept. 1, 1967	Sept. 4, 1967

¹ Summoned to the Canadian Privy Council upon appointment as Minister of Justice.

² Summoned to the Canadian Privy Council upon appointment as Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

³ Cartwright was the first Chief Justice to acquire the "Right Honourable" title by virtue of the 1968 amendment to the Table of Titles for Canada which provided that the title would henceforth attach to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Upon adoption of the amendment special provision was also made to grant the title to Mr. Taschereau, the retired Chief Justice. All other Chief Justices described as "Rt. Hon." in the above list acquired their title through their membership in the U.K. Privy Council.

MAY 1968

Instrument of Advice summoning Chief Justice of Canada to Privy Council

PRIME MINISTER - PREMIER MINISTRE

To His Excellency

The Right Honourable Roland Michener, P.C., Q.C., M.A., B.C.L.B.,
Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

Your Excellency:

The undersigned submits for Your Excellency's pleasure that the Honourable John Robert Cartwright, Chief Justice of Canada, be chosen and summoned to be a Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

Respectfully submitted

(Sgd.) L.B. PEARSON
Prime Minister

(Sgd.) { Approved
ROLAND MICHENER
4th Sept., 1967.

Order in Council for Appointment of Superior Court Judge

CANADA PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 1966-425

Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on March 10, 1966.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Justice, advise that Bernard de L. Bourgeois, of the City of Montreal in the Province of Quebec, one of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the law, be appointed a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court for the District of Montreal in the said Province, effective 30th March, 1966, and that the City of Montreal or the immediate vicinity thereof shall be the place at which during the pleasure of Her Majesty he shall reside.

The Committee further advise that Bernard de L. Bourgeois be appointed to be ex officio a Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench (Crown Side) of the Province of Quebec.

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

(Signé) Georges P. Vanier

Canada

Elisabeth Deux, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine
du Royaume-Uni, du Canada et de ses autres royaumes
et territoires, Chef du Commonwealth, Défenseur de
la Foi.

À

MONSIEUR BERNARD DE LORIMIER BOURGEOIS,

un de Nos savants conseillers juridiques,
de la ville de Montréal, dans la province de Québec,

SALUT :

SACHEZ QUE, en raison de la confiance particulière que Nous mettons dans votre fidélité, votre intégrité et votre compétence, Nous vous avons, le dixième jour de mars de l'an de grâce mil neuf cent soixante-six, le quinzième de Notre règne, constitué et nommé, vous, ledit Bernard de Lorimier Bourgeois

JUGE PUÎNÉ DE LA COUR SUPÉRIEURE POUR LE DISTRICT DE MONTRÉAL
DANS LA PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC, ET EX OFFICIO JUGE DE LA COUR
DU BANC DE LA REINE (JURIDICTION CRIMINELLE) DE LA PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC.

IL VOUS appartiendra, à vous, ledit Bernard de Lorimier Bourgeois, d'occuper, d'exercer et d'avoir en partage ladite charge de juge puîné de la Cour supérieure pour le district de Montréal dans la province de Québec et ex officio juge de la Cour du banc de la Reine (juridiction criminelle) dans la province de Québec, avec tous les pouvoirs, droits, autorisations, prérogatives, bénéfices, émoluments et avantages attachés de droit et de par la loi auxdites fonctions durant votre bonne conduite.

ET NOUS désignons par les présentes la ville de Montréal, ou ses environs immédiats, comme lieu où, à titre de juge, vous résiderez durant Notre bon plaisir.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada.

TÉMOIN : Notre très fidèle et bien-aimé Conseiller, le général Georges P. Vanier, membre de Notre très honorable Conseil privé, Compagnon de Notre Ordre du Service distingué, à qui Nous avons décerné Notre Croix militaire et Notre Décoration des forces canadiennes, Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef du Canada.

À NOTRE HÔTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT, en Notre ville d'Ottawa, ce trentième jour de mai en l'an de grâce mil neuf cent soixante-six le quinzième de Notre règne.

PAR ORDRE,

(Signé) Lucien Cardin
PROCUREUR GÉNÉRAL
DU CANADA

(Signé) Judy Lamarch
SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT DU CANADA

Press Release regarding Appointment of Judge

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

CABINET DU MINISTRE DE LA JUSTICE

Not to be released before: June 14th, 1967.

Immediate

Ne pas publier avant:

The Minister of Justice, the Honourable Pierre Elliott Trudeau, to-day announced the appointment of J.H. Blumenstein, Q.C., as a Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec for the District of Montreal, to replace the Honourable Benjamin Robinson, who retired recently on account of ill health.

Mr. Justice Blumenstein was admitted to the Bar in 1928 and was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1960. He was a partner in the law firm of Garber & Blumenstein.

**Press Release regarding Appointment of Chief Justice of
Provincial Court**

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUÉ

Date: September 25, 1967

For Release: Immediate

Pour Publication:

The Prime Minister announces the appointment of the HONOURABLE GEORGE ALEXANDER GALE, as Chief Justice of The Court of Appeal for Ontario with the style and title of Chief Justice of Ontario, and ex officio a member of The High Court of Justice for Ontario.

The Honourable George Alexander Gale was born in Quebec, P.Q., June 24, 1906. He took his B.A. at the University of Toronto and his law degree at Osgoode Hall, Toronto.

Mr. Justice Gale was called to the Bar of Ontario in 1932 and became a King's Counsel in 1945. He practised law with the firm of Mason, Foulds, Davidson and Gale.

He was appointed to the High Court of Ontario and elevated to the Court of Appeal in November, 1963. In June, 1964, he was appointed to the High Court of Ontario as Chief Justice.

Mr. Justice Gale is a member of the Council of the Canadian Bar Association, a member of the Board of Governors of Wycliffe College, Toronto, and honorary lecturer of the Osgoode Hall Law School and the Medical School, University of Toronto.

Mr. Justice Gale is married to the former Hilda Georgina Daly. They have three sons.

Order in Council for Compulsory Retirement of Judge at Age 75

**CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL**

P.C. 1967-1090

*Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee
of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor
General on June 1, 1967.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report from the Minister of Justice submitting that His Honour Donald Alexander Ross, Judge of the County Court of the Dauphin Judicial District in the Province of Manitoba, will attain the age of seventy-five years on the seventeenth day of June, 1967.

The Committee, therefore, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, advise that pursuant to section 26 of the Judges Act, His Honour Judge Donald Alexander Ross be retired on the seventeenth day of June, 1967, and that he be granted an annuity of \$14,000 to commence immediately after his retirement and to continue thenceforth during his natural life.

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

JUDGES

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Order in council for compulsory retirement of judge at age 75	430



**Order in Council for Grant of Leave of
Absence to Chief Justice of Canada**

CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 1967 850

*Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee
of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor
General on May 4, 1967.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before
them a report from the Minister of Justice, representing:

That the Honourable Robert Taschereau, Chief
Justice of Canada, has requested leave of absence on ac-
count of ill-health for a period of sixty days from the
twenty-fourth day of April, 1967, and has submitted a
medical certificate in support of his application.

That the leave may be granted without undue
interference with the administration of justice.

The Committee, therefore, on the recommendation
of the Minister of Justice, advise that leave of absence be
granted to the Honourable Robert Taschereau for a period
of sixty days from the twenty-fourth day of April, 1967,
as requested.

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

Order in Council for Grant of Leave of Absence to County Court Judge

**CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL**

P.C. 1967-347

Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on February 24, 1967.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report from the Minister of Justice submitting that His Honour Charles William Morrow, a Judge of the County Court of Yale in the Province of British Columbia, has requested leave of absence for the months of July and August, 1967.

The Minister has been assured that adequate arrangements have been made to take care of Judge Morrow's judicial work and that the leave may be granted without detriment to the administration of justice in the Province.

The Committee, therefore, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, advise that leave of absence be granted to His Honour Judge Charles William Morrow for the months of July and August, 1967.

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

Order in Council accepting Judicial Resignation and fixing Annuity

**CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL**

P.C. 1963-1701

Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on November 21, 1963.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report dated 18th November 1963, from the Minister of Justice, submitting that His Honour John Welsford Macdonald, Judge of the County Court of District No. 5 in the Province of Nova Scotia, has continued in judicial office for at least fifteen years, has attained the age of seventy years and has tendered his resignation as of the first day of January 1964.

The Committee, therefore, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, advise that the resignation of Judge Macdonald be accepted and that, pursuant to the Judges Act, he be granted an annuity of \$10,666.66 to commence on the day of his resignation and to continue thenceforth during his natural life.

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

Press Release regarding Resignation of Chief Justice of Canada

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: August 15, 1967

For Release: 10:00 a.m.

For Publication:

The Prime Minister announces that His Excellency The Governor-General has approved his recommendation that The Honourable John Robert Cartwright be appointed Chief Justice of Canada, effective September 1, 1967.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Cartwright succeeds The Honourable Robert Taschereau who has submitted his resignation because of ill health.

The Prime Minister has expressed to Mr. Taschereau the great regret of the government over his resignation and their deep gratitude for his distinguished service over so many years.

(The exchange of letters concerning the resignation is attached)

— — —

THE HONOURABLE JOHN ROBERT CARTWRIGHT, M.C., K.C., was born in Toronto, Ont., March 23, 1895.

— — —¹

August 8, 1967.

The Right Honourable Lester B. Pearson,
Prime Minister of Canada,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter I sent to-day to your colleague, the Minister of Justice.

I assure you that I gave very careful consideration to the matter before deciding to tender my resignation. However, I am sure you will understand that I must be guided by the opinion of my medical advisers. In the circumstances, I arrived at the conclusion that there was no other course open for me but to resign.

[¹Attached biographical notes not included.]

It was you, Sir, who appointed me Chief Justice of Canada and I shall be forever grateful to you for that honour. I have always been acutely aware of the importance of the highest judicial office in Canada and my every effort has been directed to the proper discharge of those duties and responsibilities. The Supreme Court of Canada is a strong Court, enjoying the respect of the Bench and Bar throughout Canada and, in fact, of all Canadians. I have no doubt it will go on from strength to strength.

With kindest regards and warmest wishes,

Most sincerely yours,
(Sgd.) ROBERT TASCHEREAU.

August 10, 1967.

The Honourable Robert Taschereau,
Chief Justice of Canada,
Supreme Court of Canada,
Ottawa.

My dear Chief Justice:

I have received your letter of August 8th enclosing a copy of that which you sent to my colleague, the Minister of Justice, informing him that you wish to retire from the Chief Justiceship as of September 1st, 1967.

You will know with how much regret I have received this news, more particularly the reason for the action which you have felt you had to take.

I would like, both personally and as Head of the Government, to thank you for the distinguished and devoted service you have given to Canada in the honourable and responsible position of, first, a member of and, then, as head of the country's Supreme Court. I share your view that it is a strong Court and thank you for your own contribution to that good result. I also share your feeling that "it will go on from strength to strength".

As you give up your onerous responsibilities, I can only hope that a period of rest will restore your health completely and that you will be able to enjoy fully the retirement which you have so well earned.

With kindest personal regards and all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,
(Sgd.) L.B. PEARSON.

Order in Council for Compulsory Retirement of Judge at Age 75

CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 1967-1205

Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on June 15, 1967.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report from the Minister of Justice submitting that His Honour Robert Forsyth, Judge of the County Court for the County of York in the Province of Ontario, will attain the age of seventy-five years on the thirteenth day of July, 1967.

The Committee, therefore, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, pursuant to section 26 of the Judges Act, advise that His Honour Judge Robert Forsyth be retired on the thirteenth day of July, 1967, and that he be granted an annuity of \$14,000 per annum, to commence immediately after his retirement and to continue thenceforth during his natural life.

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

JUDGES

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Submission from Minister of Justice to Governor General for retention of "Honourable" title by judges leaving the Bench	434



Table of Titles to be used in Canada

1. The persons designated in Part I of the following Table shall be styled as set out in that Table.

2. The persons designated in Part II of the following Table are eligible to be granted permission by the Governor General on behalf of Her Majesty to retain the title of "Honourable" after they have ceased to hold office.

TABLE

PART I

...
4. The Chief Justice of Canada to be styled "Right Honourable" for life.

...
8. The Judges of the Supreme and Exchequer Courts of Canada, and the Chief Justices and Judges of the undermentioned Courts in the Provinces and Territories of Canada:—

Ontario — The Supreme Court of Ontario

Quebec — The Court of Queen's Bench and the Superior Court

Nova Scotia — The Supreme Court of Nova Scotia

New Brunswick — The Supreme Court of New Brunswick

Manitoba — The Court of Appeal and the Court of Queen's Bench

British Columbia — The Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court of British Columbia

Prince Edward Island — The Supreme Court of Judicature of Prince Edward Island

Saskatchewan — The Court of Appeal and the Court of Queen's Bench

Alberta — The Supreme Court of Alberta

Newfoundland — The Supreme Court of Newfoundland

Northwest Territories — The Territorial Court

Yukon Territory — The Territorial Court

to be styled "Honourable" during tenure of office.

...

PART II

...
2. The Chief Justices and Judges designated in item 8 of Part I of this Table on retirement.

**Submission from Minister of Justice to Governor General for
Retention of "Honourable" Title by Retiring Judge**

MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF CANADA

MINISTRE DE LA JUSTICE ET
PROCUREUR GÉNÉRAL DU CANADA

The Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada has the honour to represent to His Excellency the Governor General that the Honourable Mark Rudolph MacGuigan, who was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of Prince Edward Island and Master of the Rolls, on the second day of May, 1944, will cease to hold office on the fifth day of November, 1967. Mr. Justice MacGuigan has served in this office with distinction and is eligible to be granted permission to retain the title "Honourable".

The Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, accordingly, has the honour to recommend that Your Excellency may be pleased, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen, to grant permission to Mark Rudolph MacGuigan to retain the title "Honourable" after his retirement.

The Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada remains His Excellency's obedient servant.

(Sgd.) P.E. TRUDEAU

Ottawa, October 30, 1967.

(Sgd.) { Approved
ROLAND MICHENER
December 1, 1967.

JUDGES

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Order in council for annuity to widow of retired judge .	440

**Order in Council for Annuity to Judge who ceases to
hold Office at Age 75**

CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 1967-502

*Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee
of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Administrator
on March 16, 1967.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report dated 13th March, 1967, from the Minister of Justice, submitting that the Honourable Charles Edouard Ferland, a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court for the District of Montreal in the Province of Quebec, attained the age of seventy-five years on the second day of March, 1967, and therefore ceased to hold office on that date under the provisions of subsection (2) of Section 99 of the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1964; and

That the said Judge held office for at least ten years.

The Committee, therefore, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, pursuant to the Judges Act, advise that the Honourable Charles Edouard Ferland be granted an annuity of \$17,333.33 to commence on the second day of March, 1967, and to continue thenceforth during his natural life.

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

Order in Council for Annuity to Resigning Judge

CANADA PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 1964-1249

Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on August 13, 1964.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report from the Minister of Justice submitting that His Honour Frank Fingland, Judge of the County Court for the County of Huron, in the Province of Ontario, has become afflicted with a permanent infirmity disabling him from the due execution of his office and has tendered his resignation.

The Committee, therefore, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, advise that Judge Fingland's resignation be accepted and that pursuant to the Judges Act he be granted an annuity of \$10,666.66, to commence on the day of his resignation and to continue during his natural life.

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

Order in Council for Annuity to Widow of Judge who dies in Office

**CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL**

P.C. 1967-450

*Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee
of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Administrator
on March 10, 1967.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report dated 2nd March, 1967, from the Minister of Justice, submitting that the Right Honourable James Lorimer Ilsey, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, died on the fourteenth day of January, 1967, while holding such office.

The Committee, therefore, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, pursuant to the Judges Act, advise that Evelyn W. Ilsey, widow of the said James Lorimer Ilsey, be granted an annuity of \$5,555.55, to commence immediately after the 14th day of January, 1967, and to continue thenceforth during her natural life.

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

Order in Council for Annuity to Widow of Retired Judge

**CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL**

P.C. 1967-686

Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Administrator on April 13, 1967.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report from the Minister of Justice submitting that by Order in Council P.C. 1965-2032 dated the seventeenth day of November, 1965, the resignation of His Honour Joseph Henry McFadden as a Judge of the District Court for Saskatchewan, was accepted and he was granted an annuity of \$10,666.66, effective on the first day of January, 1966;

That the aforementioned Joseph Henry McFadden died on the ninth day of March, 1967; and

That he is survived by his widow, Ellen E. McFadden.

The Committee, therefore, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, pursuant to the Judges Act, advise that Ellen E. McFadden be granted an annuity of \$3,555.55, to commence immediately after the ninth day of March, 1967, and to continue thenceforth during her natural life.

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR



LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

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Letter from Prime Minister to Outgoing Lieutenant-Governor

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER - CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

Personal

Ottawa,
May 3, 1965.

My dear Lieutenant-Governor

Will you please accept my apologies for the delay in replying to your letter of April 17th in which you informed me that you felt the time had come to retire on June 6th from the office which you have filled with such distinction and success for seven years.

I would have been very happy if you had been able to remain in office, and I know the people of your Province would have shared my satisfaction, but I quite understand your desire to retire in view of the fact that you have already served beyond the normal term of five years. The date of June 6th will be quite satisfactory from my point of view.

It remains for me to thank you very warmly and sincerely for the services you have rendered to your Province and its people as Lieutenant-Governor. I know from a variety of evidence how greatly those services have been appreciated in New Brunswick. I would also like to include, in this expression of thanks, your wife, who, I am sure you will be the first to admit, has contributed so largely to the great success you have achieved in the office which you will soon be vacating.

My kindest personal regards to you both,

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) L.B. PEARSON

The Honourable J. Leonard O'Brien,
Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick,
Government House,
South Nelson, N.B.

**Order in Council for Issue of Commission of Appointment as
Lieutenant-Governor when Predecessor is in Office**

CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 1965-2251

*Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee
of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor
General on December 7, 1965.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report from the Right Honourable Lester Bowles Pearson, the Prime Minister, stating that by Commission dated the 19th day of December, 1959, the Honourable J. Percy Page was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Alberta; and

That the said the Honourable J. Percy Page made and subscribed the Oaths of Allegiance and Office prescribed by section 61 of the British North America Act and assumed the duties of the said Office on the 21st day of December, 1959.

The Committee, therefore, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, advise that a Commission under the Great Seal of Canada do issue appointing J.W. Grant MacEwan, Esquire, of the City of Calgary, in the Province of Alberta, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Alberta, and that, from the date on which the said J.W. Grant MacEwan makes and subscribes the Oaths of Allegiance and Office prescribed by section 61 of the British North America Act, the Commission issued hereunder shall supersede the Commission appointing the Honourable J. Percy Page, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the said Province.

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

**Order in Council for Issue of Commission of Appointment as
Lieutenant-Governor when Predecessor has died**

**CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL**

P.C. 1245

*Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee
of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor
General on March 23, 1948.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable W.L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, advise that a commission do issue appointing John M. Uhrich, Esquire, M.D., of Regina, in the Province of Saskatchewan, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the said Province of Saskatchewan, vice the Honourable R.J.M. Parker, deceased.

The Committee, on the same recommendation, further advise that upon the said John M. Uhrich having taken the prescribed oaths of office and entered upon the duties of Lieutenant-Governor of the said Province, the Commission issued hereunder do supersede the Commission issued on the 22nd June, 1945, to the Honourable R.J.M. Parker, appointing him to be the Lieutenant-Governor of the said Province.

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

Commission of Appointment as Lieutenant-Governor; together with
Annexed Instructions

Canada

(Sgd.) Georges P. Vanier

Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace
of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and
Her other Realms and Territories QUEEN, Head
of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

TO

J. W. GRANT MacEWAN,
Esquire,

of the City of Calgary, in the Province of Alberta,

GREETING:

KNOW YOU that reposing special trust and confidence in your prudence, courage, loyalty, integrity and ability, We by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, do hereby constitute and appoint you the said J. W. Grant MacEwan to be

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR IN AND FOR THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,

one of the Provinces of Canada, during the will and pleasure of Our Governor General of Canada from the date on which you the said J. W. Grant MacEwan make and subscribe the Oaths of Allegiance and Office prescribed by section 61 of The British North America Act, 1867.

AND WE DO HEREBY authorize and empower and command you the said J. W. Grant MacEwan in due manner to do and execute all things that shall belong to your said command, and the trust We have reposed in you, according to the several powers, provisions and directions granted or appointed you by virtue of the Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Thirtieth year of Her late Majesty's Reign, called and known as "The British North America Act, 1867", and of all other Statutes in that behalf and of this Our present Commission, according to such instructions as are herewith given to you and hereunto annexed¹ or which may from time to time be given to you, in respect of the said Province of Alberta under the sign manual of Our Governor General of Canada, or by order of Our Privy Council for Canada and according to such Laws as are or may be in force within the said Province of Alberta.

AND WE DO HEREBY further appoint that so soon as you shall have taken the prescribed oaths and entered upon the duties of your office, this Our present Commission shall supersede Our Commission under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the nineteenth day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine, appointing the Honourable J. Percy Page to be Lieutenant Governor in and for the Province of Alberta.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed

WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor, General Georges P. Vanier, a member of Our Most Honourable Privy Council, Companion of Our Distinguished Service Order upon whom We have conferred Our Military Cross and Our Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, this twenty-ninth day of December in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-five and in the fourteenth year of Our Reign.

BY COMMAND,

(Sgd.) Lucien Cardin
ATTORNEY GENERAL
OF CANADA

(Sgd.) Judy Lamarsh
SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA

[¹Not included. See appendices for chapter on "Power and Duties" in this section.]

**Letter from Clerk of Privy Council to New Lieutenant-Governor
outlining Arrangements for assuming Office**

Ottawa, 20th December, 1965.

Mr. J.W. Grant MacEwan,
8024, 10th Street,
Calgary, Alberta.

Dear Mr. MacEwan:

The Prime Minister has asked me to send to you, herewith, a certified copy of Order in Council P.C. 1965-2251, appointing you to be Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Alberta, effective the date on which you make and subscribe the Oath of Allegiance and Office prescribed by section 61 of the British North America Act.

The Prime Minister has asked me to propose to Mr. Chief Justice S.B. Smith that he preside over the swearing-in ceremony and administer the oaths to you. I have sent him the form which you are to swear and subscribe. Your commission and instructions are being forwarded by the Secretary of State of Canada to the Clerk of the Executive Council, who is being requested to communicate in due course with you, with Mr. Chief Justice Smith and with Premier Manning in connection with arrangements for the swearing-in ceremony to be held on the 3rd or 4th of January, 1966, whichever is convenient.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

**Letter from Clerk of Privy Council to Chief Justice of Province regarding
Administration of Oaths to New Lieutenant-Governor**

Ottawa, 20th December, 1965.

The Honourable S.B. Smith,
Chief Justice of the
Province of Alberta,
Edmonton, Alberta.

My dear Chief Justice:

I am sending to you, herewith, a certified copy of Order in Council P.C. 1965-2251, appointing Mr. J.W. Grant MacEwan to be Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Alberta.

The Prime Minister has asked if you would be good enough to administer the required oaths of allegiance and of office to the Lieutenant Governor-designate. The prescribed form of the oaths is enclosed; it should be returned here for our records when completed.

The Lieutenant Governor's commission and instructions are being forwarded to the Clerk of the Executive Council, who is being requested to get in touch with you, with Premier Manning and with Mr. MacEwan in connection with arrangements for the swearing-in ceremony to be held on 3rd or 4th of January, 1966, whichever is convenient.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

**Letter from Clerk of Privy Council to Provincial Premier
regarding Arrangements for Induction of New
Lieutenant-Governor**

Ottawa, 20th December, 1965.

The Honourable E.C. Manning,
Premier of the Province of Alberta,
Edmonton, Alberta.

My dear Premier:

I am sending to you, herewith, a certified copy of Order in Council P.C. 1965-2251, appointing Mr. J.W. Grant MacEwan to be Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Alberta.

At Mr. Pearson's request, I am proposing to the Honourable S.B. Smith, Chief Justice of the Province of Alberta, that he administer the oaths of allegiance and office to the Lieutenant Governor-designate. I am also asking the Clerk of the Executive Council to keep in touch with you, with Mr. Chief Justice Smith and with Mr. MacEwan in connection with the arrangements for the swearing-in ceremony to be held on the 3rd or 4th of January, 1966, whichever is convenient.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

**Letter from Clerk of Privy Council to Clerk of Executive
Council regarding Co-ordination of Arrangements for
Induction of New Lieutenant-Governor**

Ottawa, 20th December, 1965.

Mr. R. Crevolin,
Clerk of the Executive Council,
Province of Alberta,
Edmonton, Alberta.

Dear Mr. Crevolin:

I am sending to you, herewith, a certified copy of Order in Council P.C. 1965-2251, appointing Mr. J.W. Grant MacEwan to be Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Alberta.

On the Prime Minister's instructions, I have requested Mr. Chief Justice Smith to administer the necessary oaths to Mr. MacEwan and I am sending to him forms to be used at that time. The commission and the Lieutenant Governor's instructions will be sent to you in due course by the Secretary of State of Canada.

I should appreciate your getting in touch with Mr. Chief Justice Smith, with Premier Manning and with the Lieutenant Governor-designate, and rendering such assistance as is necessary in connection with the swearing-in ceremony to be held on the 3rd or 4th of January, 1966, whichever date is convenient for all concerned.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

**Order in Council of 9 June, 1945 appointing Sir Eugène Fiset
as Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec (Reappointment)**

**CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL**

P.C. 4137

*Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee
of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor
General on June 9, 1945.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable W.L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, advise that a commission do issue appointing Major-General the Honourable Sir Eugène Marie Joseph Fiset, K.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec.

The Committee further advise that upon the said Major-General the Honourable Sir Eugène Marie Joseph Fiset having taken the prescribed oaths and entered upon the duties of his office, the Commission issued hereunder do supersede the commission dated the 30th day of December, 1939, appointing him to be the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec.

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

**Letter from Prime Minister to Lieutenant-Governor regarding Extension
of Latter's Term of Office**

Ottawa, January 25th, 1965.

My dear Lieutenant-Governor:

This is to confirm our telephone conversation of Friday last, in which you indicated that you were prepared to carry on as Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba until the end of June.

I need hardly say that you and Mrs. Willis have brought grace and distinction to your term and I am glad that you are willing to continue in office for this further period.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) L.B. PEARSON

The Honourable Errick F. Willis,
Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba,
Winnipeg,
Manitoba.

Order in Council for Acceptance of Resignation of Lieutenant-Governor

**CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL**

P.C. 1968-184

Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on January 31, 1968.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, advise that Your Excellency may be pleased hereby to accept, effective January 31, 1968, the resignation of the Honourable John Babbitt McNair as Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Brunswick to which office he was appointed by Instrument under the Great Seal of Canada pursuant to Order in Council P.C. 1965-995 of 1st June, 1965.

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

**Oaths taken by Lieutenant-Governor of Province other
than Quebec**

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

I,, do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance
to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second, her heirs and successors according to law.

So help me God.

.

OATHS OF OFFICE

I shall well and truly execute the office and trust of Lieutenant-Governor of the
Province of and duly and impartially administer Justice therein.

I shall well and truly execute the office and trust of Keeper of the Great Seal of
Her Majesty's Province of according to the best of my knowledge
and ability.

So help me God.

.

The above oaths were taken and subscribed by

.
as Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of
. before me at the City
of this day of
.

.
Chief Justice of the
Province of

Oaths taken by Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec

LIEUTENANT-GOUVERNEUR
DE LA PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC

Serment d'Allégeance

Je,, jure d'être fidèle et de porter sincère allégeance à Sa
Majesté la Reine Elisabeth II, à Ses Héritiers et à Ses Successeurs, en conformité de la loi.

Ainsi Dieu me soit en aide.

.

Serments d'Office

Je remplirai bien et fidèlement la charge et le mandat de Lieutenant-gouverneur
de la province de Québec et j'y administrerai la justice avec exactitude et impartialité.

Je remplirai bien et fidèlement la charge de gardien du Grand Sceau de la province
de Québec, domaine de Sa Majesté, au meilleur de ma connaissance et de mon habileté.

Ainsi Dieu me soit en aide.

.

Les serments ci-dessus ont été prêtés et souscrits
par l'honorable
. en qualité de Lieutenant-gouverneur de la
province de Québec, devant moi à
ce jour d
19.

.

Juge en chef de la province de Québec



LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

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Order in Council for Removal of Lieutenant-Governor

**CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL**

P.C. 1588

*Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee
of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor
General on June 21, 1900.*

On a memorandum dated 20th June, 1900 from the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, stating that the action of the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia in dismissing his Ministers has not been approved by the people of that Province, and further that in view of recent events in the said Province of British Columbia it is evident that the Government of that Province cannot be successfully carried on in the manner contemplated by the constitution, under the administration of the present Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour Thomas R. McInnes, whose official conduct has been subversive of the principles of responsible government.

The Right Honourable the Premier submits that therefore Mr. McInnes' usefulness as Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia is gone, and he recommends that Mr. McInnes be removed from the said office, and that the cause to be assigned for such removal under the provisions of section 59 of the British North America Act shall be the matters set forth in this Minute.

The Committee submit the foregoing for Your Excellency's approval.

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

**Extract from *Journals of the Senate* for 27 June, 1900
regarding Message to Senate communicating Cause of
Removal of Lieutenant-Governor**

The Honourable Mr. Mills, Minister of Justice, informed the Senate that he had a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, which His Excellency had commanded him to deliver to the Senate.

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

H.G. TASCHEREAU,
Deputy Governor.

The Governor General transmits to the Senate, under the provisions of the 59th Clause of "The British North America Act, 1867," a certified copy of an Order of the Privy Council, dated 21st June, 1900, containing the cause assigned for the removal of the Honourable Thomas Robert McInnes from his office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA, 27th June, 1900.

Privy Council, }
Canada. } 1588.

EXTRACT from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on the 21st June, 1900.

On a memorandum dated 20th June, 1900, from the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, stating that the action of the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia in dismissing his ministers has not been approved by the people of that Province, and further, that in view of recent events in the said Province of British Columbia, it is evident that the Government of that Province cannot be successfully carried on in the manner contemplated by the Constitution, under the Administration of the present Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour Thomas R. McInnes, whose official conduct has been subversive of the principles of responsible Government.

The Right Honourable the Premier submits that therefore Mr. McInnes' usefulness as Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia is gone, and he recommends that Mr. McInnes be removed from the said office, and that the cause to be assigned for such removal under the provisions of Section 59 of the British North America Act shall be the matter set forth in this Minute.

The Committee submit the foregoing for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

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**Formal Instructions issued to Lieutenant-Governors of
Provinces other than Quebec**

C A N A D A

Instructions to the Lieutenant Governor or other Chief Executive Officer or
Administrator for the time being, carrying on the Government
of the Province of

WHEREAS it is enacted in and by "The British North America Act, 1867," that for each Province there shall be an Officer, styled the Lieutenant Governor, appointed by the Governor General in Council by instrument under the Great Seal of Canada; and whereas, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, I have, by Commission under the Great Seal of Canada, constituted and appointed _____ to be Lieutenant Governor in and over the said Province of _____, one of the Provinces of Canada, and thereby authorized and empowered and commanded him in due manner, to do and execute all things belonging to his said command and trust according to the several powers, provisions and directions granted or appointed to him by virtue of the said Act, and of all other Statutes in that behalf, and of the said Commission, according to such instructions as were with the said Commission given unto him, or which might, from time to time, be given to him in respect to the said Province of _____, under my Sign Manual or by order of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and according to such laws as are or may be in force within the said Province of _____

I. Now, therefore, I do by these my Instructions under my Sign Manual, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, declare my pleasure to be that the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of _____, for the time being, shall, with all due solemnity, cause the said Commission under the Great Seal of Canada, appointing him Lieutenant Governor, to be read and published in the presence of the Chief Justice for the time being or other Judge of the Supreme Court (*or, as the case may be*) of the said Province and of the members of the Executive Council in the said Province.

II. And I do further declare my pleasure to be that the Lieutenant Governor and every other officer appointed to administer the Government of the said Province, shall take the oath of allegiance in the form provided by the said Act,

and likewise that he or they shall take the usual oaths for the due execution of the office of Lieutenant Governor, which oaths the said Chief Justice for the time being of the said Province (*or Court, as the case may be*), or in his absence, or in the event of his being otherwise incapacitated, any Judge of the Supreme Court (*or other Court, as the case may be*) of the said Province, or in the case of emergency any one duly commissioned by me, shall and is hereby required to tender or administer unto him or them.

III. And I do authorize and require the Lieutenant Governor, from time to time, to administer to all and every person or persons, to whom he is by the said Act directed to administer the same, the said oath of allegiance and generally to administer such other oath or oaths as he lawfully may, and as may from time to time be prescribed by any Laws or Statutes in that behalf provided.

IV. The Lieutenant Governor is to take care that all Laws assented to by him in my name, or reserved for signification of my pleasure thereon, shall, when transmitted by him, be fairly abstracted in the margin, and be accompanied in such cases as may seem to him necessary, with such explanatory observations as may be required to exhibit the reasons and occasions for proposing such Laws.

V. The Lieutenant Governor shall, within ten days after the prorogation of the Legislature or after adjournment of the Legislature for a period of more than ten days or for an indefinite period, send an authentic copy of each Act to which he has assented during the session of the Legislature or during the session of the Legislature prior to the commencement of the adjournment, as the case may be, to the Secretary of State of Canada.

VI. The Lieutenant Governor, on receipt of a copy of an Order in Council disallowing an Act with my certificate of the date on which the Act was received by me, shall forthwith make proclamation in the said Province of such certificate, and of the disallowance of the said Act.

VII. The Lieutenant Governor shall not quit the Province without having first obtained leave from me for so doing, under my Sign Manual, or through the Secretary of State of Canada.

AUGUST, 1952.

Formal Instructions issued to Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec

C A N A D A

Instructions au lieutenant-gouverneur ou autre fonctionnaire exécutif en chef ou administrateur exerçant alors le gouvernement de la province de Québec.

CONSIDÉRANT qu'aux termes et en exécution de l'Acte de l'Amérique du Nord britannique, 1867, il y a, pour chaque province, un fonctionnaire appelé lieutenant-gouverneur, que le gouverneur général en conseil nomme par instrument sous le Grand Sceau du Canada; et considérant que, sur l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, j'ai par commission sous le Grand Sceau du Canada, constitué et nommé

lieutenant-gouverneur dans et sur ladite province de Québec, l'une des provinces du Canada, et que je lui ai ainsi donné, dans les formes voulues, l'autorisation, le pouvoir et l'ordre de faire et d'accomplir tout ce qui ressortit à ses commandement et charge, selon les diverses facultés, prescriptions et directives qui lui sont accordées ou assignées en vertu dudit Acte et de toutes autres lois pertinentes, et de ladite commission, en conformité des instructions qui lui furent transmises avec ladite commission ou qui pourraient, à l'occasion, lui être données relativement à ladite province de Québec, sous mon seing ou par ordre du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, et d'accord avec les lois qui sont ou qui peuvent être en vigueur dans ladite province de Québec.

I. A ces causes, je déclare, par les présentes instructions sous mon seing, sur l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, qu'il me plaît de mander que le lieutenant-gouverneur de la province de Québec, alors en fonctions, fasse lire et publier ladite commission sous le Grand Sceau du Canada, le nommant lieutenant-gouverneur, avec la solennité voulue, en présence du juge en chef alors en fonctions ou autre juge de la Cour suprême (*ou, selon le cas*) de ladite province et des membres du Conseil exécutif de cette dernière.

II. Et je déclare qu'il me plaît, en outre, de mander que le lieutenant-gouverneur et tout autre fonctionnaire nommé pour administrer le gouvernement de ladite province prêtent le serment d'allégeance en la forme prévue par ledit Acte et, de même, qu'ils prêtent, lui ou les personnes susmentionnées, les serments habituels pour le bon exercice de la charge de lieutenant-gouverneur. Le juge en chef de ladite province (*ou de la cour, selon le cas*), alors en fonctions, ou, s'il est absent ou autrement rendu incapable, tout juge de la Cour suprême (*ou de l'autre cour, selon le cas*) de ladite province ou, en cas d'urgence, toute

personne par moi dûment nommée doit lui déférer ou faire prêter, ou leur déférer ou faire prêter, les serments susvisés, et y est par les présentes astreint.

III. Et je donne pouvoir au lieutenant-gouverneur, et le requiers, de faire prêter à l'occasion ledit serment d'allégeance à chaque personne et à toutes les personnes auxquelles ledit Acte lui enjoint de le déférer; et à tout membre du Conseil législatif de Québec, la déclaration d'aptitude prescrite par ledit Acte et, de façon générale, de faire prêter tel autre ou tels autres serments qu'il peut légalement déférer et qui peuvent être, de temps à autre, prescrits par quelque loi ou statut édicté à cette fin.

IV. Le lieutenant-gouverneur doit veiller à ce que toutes les lois sanctionnées par lui en mon nom, ou réservées pour la notification de mon bon plaisir à leur égard, soient, lorsqu'il les transmet, raisonnablement résumées en marge et soient accompagnées, au besoin, d'observations explicatives exposant les raisons et les motifs de la présentation de ces lois.

V Le lieutenant-gouverneur doit, dans les dix jours qui suivent la prorogation de la Législature ou après l'ajournement de la Législature pour une période d'au plus dix jours ou pour une période indéfinie, transmettre au Secrétaire d'État du Canada une copie authentique de chaque loi qu'il a sanctionnée durant la session de la Législature ou durant la session de la Législature antérieure au début de l'ajournement, selon le cas. [Le lieutenant-gouverneur ne doit sanctionner un bill modifiant les limites de quelque division ou district électoral mentionné dans la deuxième annexe audit Acte que si l'Assemblée législative lui a présenté une adresse déclarant que le bill a franchi les étapes des deuxième et troisième lectures à l'Assemblée législative, avec l'assentiment de la majorité des députés représentant toutes les divisions ou tous les districts électoraux mentionnés dans l'annexe en question.]

VI. Dès la réception d'une copie d'un arrêté en conseil annulant une loi avec mon certificat de la date où j'ai reçu la loi, le lieutenant-gouverneur doit faire, dans ladite province, une proclamation de ce certificat et de l'annulation de cette loi.

VII. Le lieutenant-gouverneur ne doit pas quitter la province sans en avoir obtenu la permission de ma part, sous mon seing, ou par l'entremise du Secrétaire d'État du Canada.

Août 1952.

**Order in Council of 29 November, 1882 regarding Reservation
of Provincial Measures by Lieutenant-Governor**

**CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL**

P.C. 2284

*Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee
of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor
General on November 29, 1882.*

The Committee of Council deem it their duty to call the attention of Your Excellency to the fact that in several Provinces, Bills passed by the Legislature have been reserved for the Governor General's assent by their Lieutenant Governors on the advice of their Ministers.

This practice is at variance with those principles of Constitutional Government which obtain in England, and should be carried out in Canada and its Provinces.

As the relations between the Governor General and his responsible advisers, as well as his position as an Imperial Officer, are similar to the relations of a Lieutenant Governor with his Ministers and his position as a Dominion Officer, it is only necessary to define the duties and responsibilities of the former in order to ascertain those of a Lieutenant Governor.

Now it is clear that since the concession of Responsible Government to the Colonies, the Advisers of the Governor General hold the same position with regard to him, as the Imperial Ministry does with respect to Her Majesty. They have the same powers and duties and responsibilities. They ought not to have and of right have not any greater authority with respect to the Legislation of the Canadian Parliament than the Queen's Ministers have over the Legislative action of the Imperial Legislature.

Now in England the Ministry of the day must of necessity have the confidence of the majority in the popular branch of the Legislature, and therefore they generally control, or rather direct, current legislation.

Should however any Bill be passed notwithstanding their opposition or adverse opinion, they cannot advise its rejection by the Sovereign.

The power of veto by the Crown is now admitted to be obsolete and practically non-existent. The expression 'Le Roi' or 'La Reine s'avisera', has not been heard in the British Parliament since 1707, in the reign of Queen Anne, and will in all probability never be heard again. The Ministers in such cases if they decline to accept the responsibility of submitting the Bill for the royal assent must resign and leave to others the duty of doing so.

If notwithstanding their adverse opinion they do not think the measure such as to call for their resignation, they must submit to the Will of Parliament and advise the Sovereign to give the royal assent to it.

Under the same circumstances Your Excellency's Advisers must pursue the same course.

The right of reserving Bills for the royal assent, conferred by the British North America Act, was not given for the purpose of increasing the power of the Canadian Ministers or enabling them to evade the Constitutional duty above referred to.

This power was given to the Governor General as an Imperial Officer and for the protection of Imperial interests. It arises from our position as a dependency of the Empire, and to prevent legislation which in the opinion of the Imperial Government is opposed to the welfare of the Empire or its policy.

For the exercise of this power the Governor General, with or without instructions from Her Majesty's Government, is responsible only to the British Government and Parliament, and should the Canadian Government or Parliament deem at any time that the power has been exercised oppressively, improperly or without due regard to the interests of the Dominion, their only course is to appeal to the Crown and eventually to the British Parliament for redress.

As has already been stated, the same principles and reasons apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to Provincial Governments and Legislatures.

The Lieutenant Governor is not warranted in reserving any measure for the assent of the Governor General on the advice of his Ministers.

He should do so in his capacity of a Dominion Officer only and on instructions from the Governor General. It is only in a case of extreme necessity that a Lieutenant Governor should without such instructions exercise his discretion as a Dominion Officer in reserving a Bill. In fact, with the facility of communication between the Dominion and Provincial Governments such a necessity can seldom if ever arise.

If this Minute be concurred in by Your Excellency, the Committee of Council recommend that it be transmitted to the Lieutenant Governors of the several Provinces of the Dominion for their instruction and guidance.

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

Indemnity

PAGE

Schedule of salaries for Lieutenant-Governors; together with schedule of federal hospitality and travelling allowances 473



**Schedule of Salaries and of Federal Hospitality and Travelling
Allowances for Lieutenant-Governors**

Schedule of salaries for Lieutenant-Governors (1967-68)

Ontario, Quebec	\$20,000
Prince Edward Island	\$16,000
All other Provinces	\$18,000

Schedule of federal hospitality and travelling allowances for Lieutenant-Governors (1967-68)

Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia	\$18,000
Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba	\$15,000
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland	\$12,000
Prince Edward Island	\$10,000



LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

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Order in Council appointing Administrator on Standing Basis

CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 1966-583

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 31st day of MARCH, 1966.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State, pursuant to section 67 of the British North America Act, is pleased hereby to terminate the appointment of the Honourable Calvert Charlton Miller, Chief Justice of the Province of Manitoba, by Order in Council P.C. 1961-451 of 28th March, 1961, as Administrator to execute the office and functions of the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba during the absence, illness or other inability of the Lieutenant-Governor, and to appoint the Honourable George Eric Tritschler, Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench of Manitoba, as Administrator to execute the office and functions of Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba during the absence, illness or other inability of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Certified to be a true copy

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

Order in Council appointing Temporary Administrator

**CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL**

P.C. 1966-242

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 8th day of FEBRUARY, 1966.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State, pursuant to section 67 of the British North America Act, is pleased hereby to terminate the appointment of the Honourable Henry I. Bird, Chief Justice of the Province of British Columbia, by Order in Council P.C. 1964-1348 of 27th August, 1964, as Administrator to execute the office and functions of the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia during the absence, illness or other inability of the Lieutenant-Governor, and to appoint the Honourable John Owen Wilson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, as Administrator to execute the office and functions of Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia during the absence, illness or other inability of the Lieutenant-Governor, for the period from February 8 to March 15, 1966, both dates inclusive.

Certified to be a true copy

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

(Sgd.) Roland Michener

Canada

Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace
of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and
Her other Realms and Territories **QUEEN**, Head
of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith,

TO

THE HONOURABLE HERBERT WILLIAM DAVEY,
Chief Justice of British Columbia,

GREETING:

KNOW YOU that reposing special trust and confidence in your prudence, loyalty, integrity and ability We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada did, on the sixth day of July in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven and in the sixteenth year of Our Reign, constitute and appoint you the said Herbert William Davey to be the

ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

and to execute the office and functions of Lieutenant Governor thereof in the event that the Lieutenant Governor for the time being shall be unable to execute the office and functions of Lieutenant Governor by reason of absence, illness or other inability during Our Pleasure from the sixth day of July in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven.

AND WE DO HEREBY authorize, empower and require you the said Herbert William Davey to do and execute the said office and functions, and all things that shall belong to your command as such Administrator as aforesaid, and the trust We have so reposed in you in accordance with the laws and statutes in force in Canada in that behalf and with such instructions as have already been or may from time to time be hereafter lawfully given in respect to the said Province of British Columbia and the Government thereof by Order of Our Governor General of Canada under his sign manual, and according to such laws as are or shall be from time to time in force within the said Province.

PROVIDED ALWAYS that you the said Herbert William Davey shall act in the administration of the Government of the said Province only during such period or periods as Our Lieutenant Governor for the time being shall be unable to execute the office and functions of Lieutenant Governor by reason of absence, illness or other inability.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor, Roland Michener, Chancellor
and Principal Companion of Our Order of Canada, Governor General and
Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, this tenth day of August in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven and in the sixteenth year of Our Reign.

BY COMMAND,

(Sgd.) Donald S. Maxwell
DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

(Sgd.) D.H.W. Henry
ACTING
DEPUTY REGISTRAR GENERAL OF CANADA

Oaths taken by Provincial Administrator

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

I, , do swear
that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth
the Second, Her heirs and successors, according to law.

So help me God.

OATHS OF OFFICE

I shall well and truly execute the office and trust of Administrator of
the Government of the Province of and duly
and impartially administer Justice therein.

I shall well and truly execute the office and trust of Keeper of the
Great Seal of Her Majesty's Province of according
to the best of my knowledge and ability.

So help me God.

**Opinion from the Minister of Justice regarding Administrators appointed
as Provisional Lieutenant-Governors**

MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF CANADA

MINISTRE DE LA JUSTICE ET
PROCUREUR GÉNÉRAL DU CANADA

Ottawa 4, October 4, 1967.

CONFIDENTIAL

The Right Honourable Lester B. Pearson, P.C., M.P.,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa, Ontario.

My dear Prime Minister:

I refer to your letter of July 6, 1967 concerning the difficulties in providing for the functioning of the Office of a Lieutenant Governor during the interval between the death of the incumbent and the selection and appointment of a successor. You refer me to a precedent that occurred in 1872 in relation to the then newly established Provinces of British Columbia and Manitoba and ask for my opinion whether it provides a solution to the problem today.

It is my opinion that had the named gentlemen entered upon the Office, which I am informed was not the case, it would not have been open to the Governor General, except for cause, to bring their tenure of the Office to an end in under five years. It follows then that had the gentlemen assumed Office and declined to resign, the intent expressed in the submission of Sir John Macdonald would have been frustrated.

Generally speaking, I should say that any attempt by the Governor General in Council to establish tenure of the Office of a sort different from that provided for in section 59 of the B.N.A. Act would conflict with that provision of the Constitution and would have no force or effect.

In view of the foregoing, any alternative and workable solution would appear to require an amendment to section 67 of the B.N.A. Act so as to permit the appointment of an Administrator to execute the Office in the event of the death, absence, illness, or other inability of a Lieutenant Governor. In this connection, I should perhaps mention that at least two Provinces, namely Manitoba and Saskatchewan, have requested the amendment of section 67 of the B.N.A. Act to provide for the appointment of two or more Administrators to permit the carrying on of provincial government business in the absence of both the Lieutenant Governor and the Administrator.

I would be pleased to make my officers available for further discussion if further discussion is thought desirable at this time.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) PIERRE E. TRUDEAU

[Note. The "precedent" referred to in the first paragraph of the above letter was the appointment of the Administrator of each Province mentioned to be provisional Lieutenant-Governor of the Province upon the death of the Lieutenant-Governor in office. It was intended that the Administrator would carry out his functions as Lieutenant-Governor only until such time as a new "regular" Lieutenant-Governor could be appointed and take office.]

MINISTERS



MINISTERS

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**Instrument of Advice for Appointment as a Privy Councillor
and a Minister**

To His Excellency
General the Right Honourable Georges P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D.,
Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

Your Excellency:

The undersigned submits for Your Excellency's pleasure that Edgar John Benson, of Kingston, in the Province of Ontario, be chosen and summoned to be a Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

The undersigned has the honour to recommend further that a commission under the Great Seal of Canada do issue appointing the said Edgar John Benson to be Minister of National Revenue.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) LESTER B. PEARSON
Prime Minister.

(Sgd.) { Approved
GEORGES P. VANIER
29th June, 1964.

**Instrument of Advice for Appointment as a Minister when Appointee
is already a Privy Councillor**

PRIME MINISTER - PREMIER MINISTRE

His Excellency

(Sgd.) GEORGES P. VANIER

**Major-General Georges P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D.,
Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.**

Your Excellency:

The undersigned submits for Your Excellency's pleasure that a Commission under the Great Seal of Canada do issue appointing the Honourable Malcolm Wallace McCutcheon, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, to be Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Respectfully submitted,

**(Sgd.) J. G. Diefenbaker
Prime Minister.**

12th February, 1963.

Commission of Appointment as a Minister

Canada

(Sgd.) Georges P. Vanier

Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace
of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and
Her other Realms and Territories **QUEEN**, Head
of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

TO

THE HONOURABLE SENATOR MALCOLM WALLACE McCUTCHEON,
a Member of Our Privy Council for Canada,

GREETING:

*KNOW YOU that reposing special trust and confidence in your loyalty, integrity and ability,
We do hereby constitute and appoint you the said Malcolm Wallace McCutcheon to be*

MINISTER OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

*TO HAVE, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office of Minister of Trade and Commerce unto
you the said Malcolm Wallace McCutcheon with all and every the powers, rights, authority, privileges,
profits, emoluments and advantages unto the said office of right and by law appertaining during Our
Pleasure*

*IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the
Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed*

*WITNESS: Our Trusty and Well-beloved Major-General Georges Philias Vanier, Companion
of Our Distinguished Service Order upon whom We have conferred Our
Military Cross and Our Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General
and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.*

*AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, this twelfth day of February in the
year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-three and in the twelfth year of Our Reign.*

BY COMMAND,

(Sgd.) Donald M. Fleming
ATTORNEY GENERAL
OF CANADA

(Sgd.) G.E. Halpenny
SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA

Oath of Office as a Minister

Oath of office taken by Minister of Justice

You,, do solemnly and sincerely
promise and swear that you will truly and faithfully, and to the best of your
skill and knowledge, execute the powers and trusts reposed in you as a
Minister of Justice.

So help you God.

**Announcement made in House of Commons regarding Ministerial
Appointments (4 April, 1967)**

Right Hon. L.B. Pearson (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I should like to announce certain changes in the administration. His Excellency the Administrator has accepted the resignation of Lucien Cardin as Minister of Justice and Attorney General, and the resignation of Hon. Guy Favreau as President of the Privy Council and Registrar General of Canada.

To these old and true friends I should like to express my deep gratitude for their unselfish and devoted service to the country through their service to the government since it was formed in April, 1963.

...

On my recommendation the Administrator has agreed to the appointment of Hon. Walter Gordon as President of the Privy Council, and Hon. John Turner as Registrar General of Canada. His Excellency has agreed to the appointment of two members of this house as privy councillors and members of the cabinet; the hon. member for Saint-Maurice-Laflèche (Mr. Chrétien), who has been parliamentary secretary to the Minister of Finance, and the hon. member for Mount Royal (Mr. Trudeau), who has served as my parliamentary secretary. The hon. member for Mount Royal will assume the office of Minister of Justice and Attorney General, and the hon. member for Saint-Maurice-Laflèche will serve as a member of the administration without portfolio.

Press Release regarding Appointment of Minister

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: June 29, 1964

For Release: Immediate

Pour Publication:

The Prime Minister announces that E.J. BENSON, Member of Parliament for Kingston, was presented to His Excellency the Governor General at 12:30 p.m. today and was sworn as Minister of National Revenue.

Edgar John Benson was born on May 28, 1923, at Cobourg, Ont., where he attended public and secondary schools.

...¹

It is announced as well by the Prime Minister that Mr. Benson will be succeeded as Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance by LAWRENCE T. PENNELL, Q.C., Member of Parliament for Brant-Haldimand (Ont.).

Lawrence T. Pennell was born on March 11, 1915, at Brantford, Ontario.

...¹

[¹Attached biographical notes not included.]

**Notice in *The Canada Gazette* regarding Appointment
of Minister of National Revenue (1964)**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF
STATE OF CANADA**

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL is pleased
to approve the following appointment:

June 29, 1964.

EDGAR JOHN BENSON, of Kingston, in the Province
of Ontario, to be a Member of the Queen's Privy Council
for Canada and Minister of National Revenue.

**Letter from Clerk of Privy Council to New Minister forwarding
Bible on which Ministerial Oath was taken**

Ottawa, 15th July, 1965.

The Honourable Lawrence T. Pennell,
Solicitor General,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Pennell:

I have much pleasure in sending you herewith, as a memento of the occasion, the Bible upon which you were sworn as a Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, a Member of the Administration and Solicitor General of Canada.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON

**Instrument of Advice for Appointment of New Ministers and including Ministers
continuing in Office from Previous Government submitted
to Governor General for Approval**

PRIME MINISTER - PREMIER MINISTRE

His Excellency
The Right Honourable Roland Michener, C.C.,
Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

Your Excellency:

The undersigned submits for Your Excellency's pleasure that each of the persons hereinafter named, members of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, retain the office now held as indicated opposite his name:

The Right Honourable Pierre Elliott Trudeau	Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada
The Honourable Paul Theodore Hellyer	Minister of Transport
The Honourable George James McIlraith	Minister of Public Works
The Honourable Arthur Laing	Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
The Honourable Allan Joseph MacEachen	Minister of National Health and Welfare
The Honourable Hédard Robichaud	Minister of Fisheries
The Honourable Roger Teillet	Minister of Veterans Affairs
The Honourable Charles Mills Drury	Minister of Industry and Minister of Defence Production
The Honourable Maurice Sauvé	Minister of Forestry and Rural Development
The Honourable Edgar John Benson	President of the Treasury Board
The Honourable Léo Alphonse Joseph Cadieux	Minister of National Defence
The Honourable Jean-Luc Pepin	Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources
The Honourable Jean Marchand	Minister of Manpower and Immigration
The Honourable John James Greene	Minister of Agriculture
The Honourable Joseph Julien Jean-Pierre Côté	Postmaster General

The Honourable John Napier Turner	Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs
The Honourable Jean Chrétien	Minister of National Revenue
The Honourable Charles Ronald McKay Granger	Minister without Portfolio
The Honourable Bryce Stuart Mackasey	Minister without Portfolio

The undersigned submits for Your Excellency's pleasure that each of the persons hereinafter named, be appointed, by commission under the Great Seal of Canada, to the office indicated opposite his name:

The Honourable Paul Joseph James Martin	Minister without Portfolio
The Honourable Mitchell Sharp	Secretary of State for External Affairs
The Honourable Charles Mills Drury	Minister of Trade and Commerce
The Honourable Edgar John Benson	Minister of Finance and Receiver General
The Honourable Jean-Luc Pepin	Minister of Labour
The Honourable Jean Marchand	Secretary of State of Canada
The Honourable John Napier Turner	Solicitor General

It is further submitted for Your Excellency's pleasure that each of the persons hereinafter named be chosen and summoned to be a member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada and appointed, by commission under the Great Seal of Canada, to the office indicated opposite his name:

Mr. Donald Stovel Macdonald	Minister without Portfolio
Mr. John Carr Munro	Minister without Portfolio
Mr. Gerard Pelletier	Minister without Portfolio

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) P.E. TRUDEAU

Prime Minister.

(Sgd.)	{	Approved
		ROLAND MICHENER
		20th April, 1968.

Description of Swearing-In Ceremony for Minister

SWEARING-IN CEREMONY OF MR. HELLYER AND MR. CADIEUX AS MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENCE RESPECTIVELY

At Government House 3 P.M. September 19, 1967

2:50 P.M. Mr. Cross of the Privy Council Office arrives at Government House with books and documents to be arranged in the Governor General's study.

2:55 P.M. The Prime Minister and the Acting Clerk of the Privy Council (Mr. Stoner) arrive at Government House and are received by the Governor General in his study.

The Prime Minister presents the Instruments of Advice to the Governor General for signature.

3:00 P.M. Mr. Hellyer and Mr. Cadieux arrive at Government House and are received by the Governor General and the Prime Minister in the Governor General's study.

The Acting Clerk of the Privy Council hands the Bible to Mr. Hellyer.

The Acting Clerk of the Privy Council reads the Oath of Office to Mr. Hellyer. After the Oath Mr. Hellyer repeats "So help me God".

The above is repeated for Mr. Cadieux.

Mr. Hellyer and Mr. Cadieux sign the Oath Book and are congratulated by the Governor General.

The Governor General and the Acting Clerk of the Privy Council sign the Oath Book.

Dress — Dark Business Suit.



MINISTERS

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Draft Letter of Resignation from Minister to Prime Minister

Ottawa

..... 19. . . .

The Right Honourable ,
Prime Minister of Canada,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

My dear Prime Minister:

I would be grateful if you would submit to His Excellency, the
Governor General, my resignation as Minister of ,
to take effect 19. . . .

[Minister may express privilege he feels in having served as a member
of the Ministry; or offer his services, should the Prime Minister feel
they may be required in future; etc.]

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.).



Reply of Prime Minister to Minister's Letter of Resignation

Ottawa,
April 10, 1968.

The Honourable Lawrence T. Pennell,
Solicitor General,
Ottawa.

Dear Larry:

I received your letter of resignation as Solicitor General, to become effective on the 16th day of April, and, under the circumstances, I have no choice but to recommend to His Excellency that your resignation be accepted.

You had indicated to me some time ago that you felt impelled to take this step and withdraw from politics. Nevertheless, I cannot help but express my regret, in which I know my successor will share, at the decision you felt, for good reasons, you had to make. I say this because of my very great appreciation for the fine work you have done as a Member of the Government and for the even greater contribution I know you could make if you were able to serve under Mr. Trudeau.

I am deeply touched by your kind references to myself. One of my happiest memories as Leader of the Liberal Party will be the rewarding association I have had with so many good colleagues like yourself.

All the best in the days ahead,

(Sgd.) L.B. PEARSON

**Instrument of Advice recommending Acceptance
of Ministerial Resignation**

To His Excellency
The Right Honourable Roland Michener, P.C., Q.C., M.A., B.C.L.B.,
Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

Your Excellency:

I have for submission to Your Excellency the resignation of the
Honourable John Whitney Pickersgill as Minister of Transport.

I recommend that this resignation be accepted effective September
19, 1967.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) L.B. PEARSON
Prime Minister.

**Announcement made in House of Commons regarding Resignation
of Minister of Transport (1967)**

September 25, 1967

THE MINISTRY

ANNOUNCEMENT OF CHANGE DURING RECESS

Right Hon. L.B. Pearson (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I should like to inform the house of certain changes in the ministry since the house recessed on July 7.

Hon. J.W. Pickersgill has submitted his resignation as Minister of Transport and has taken up new duties in the public service as president of the Canadian Transport Commission.

Hon. Paul Hellyer has been appointed Minister of Transport. Hon. Léo Cadieux, the former associate minister of national defence, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Hellyer as Minister of National Defence. Hon. Allan MacEachen, the house leader on this side, has been assigned ministerial responsibilities for the Atlantic Development Board.

I have recommended to His Excellency that Mr. Charles Granger, who resigned today as minister of Labrador affairs in the Newfoundland government, be appointed at this time as a member of the administration without portfolio.

Press Release regarding Ministerial Resignation

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUÉ

Date: April 17, 1968

For Release: Immediate

Pour Publication:

The Prime Minister announces that the Governor-General has accepted the resignation of the Honourable Lawrence T. Pennell, P.C., M.P., as Solicitor General.

(Attached is the exchange of correspondence between the Prime Minister and Mr. Pennell)¹

[¹ Not included.]

**Letter from Prime Minister to Governor General for Permission
to disclose Privileged Correspondence in Explanation
of Ministerial Resignation**

Ottawa, November 17, 1944.

His Excellency,
The Right Honourable The Earl of Athlone,
K.G., P.C., G.C.B., etc.,
Governor General of Canada,
Ottawa, Ontario.

My dear Governor General:

I have already shown to Your Excellency the correspondence exchanged between the former Minister of National Defence and myself, concerning his resignation, also the letters exchanged between us concerning the publication of this correspondence.

In a further letter, dated November the 14th, of which I am enclosing a copy, Mr. Ralston suggests that I advise Your Excellency to assent to the release of his letter of resignation and the further correspondence.

The House of Commons reassembles on Wednesday next, November the 22nd, and I shall be expected, at the opening of its proceedings, to make a statement upon the resignation of the former Minister of National Defence and to table such of the relevant correspondence as, in the circumstances, may be appropriate.

It now becomes necessary for me to advise Your Excellency as to the course to be pursued, inasmuch as the correspondence in question refers to discussions and deliberations in the Cabinet.

I have considered this question very carefully and have come to the conclusion that it is in the public interest that all of the correspondence in question, including that concerning its publication, should be made available to the House of Commons and I so advise Your Excellency.

Had it not been that Mr. Ralston, on November the 12th, saw fit to issue an extensive public statement on the subject there might have been reasons of military security which would have made it necessary for me to advise Your Excellency against permitting disclosure of certain portions of the correspondence which relate to the reinforcement position of the Army. In the circumstances, however, these reasons no longer obtain since the references in the correspondence, to which exception might have been taken on this ground, have already been made public in Mr. Ralston's statement which has been widely reproduced in the press.

I am, Your Excellency,
Yours very sincerely,

(Sgd.) W.L. MACKENZIE KING

**Governor General's Reply to Prime Minister's Letter asking
Permission for Disclosure of Privileged Correspondence
in Explanation of Ministerial Resignation**

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
OTTAWA

18, November, 1944.

My dear Prime Minister,

In accordance with the advice on the subject set forth in your letter to me of November 17th, I hereby give permission for the tabling in the House of Commons of the correspondence exchanged between Colonel the Honourable J.L. Ralston and yourself concerning the resignation of Colonel Ralston as Minister of National Defence; also of the letters exchanged between you on the subject of the publication of this correspondence.

Permission in this respect has been asked and granted inasmuch as the correspondence in question contains references to discussions and deliberations in the Cabinet.

Yours very sincerely,

(Sgd.) ATHLONE

The Right Honourable W.L. Mackenzie King, M.P.,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa.



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**Announcement made in House of Commons regarding Death
of the Honourable John R. Garland (1964)**

Monday, March 16, 1964

The house met at 2.30 p.m.

THE LATE HON. J.R. GARLAND

Right Hon. L.B. Pearson (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, it is my hard and indeed melancholy duty to inform the house officially of the passing of one of our parliamentary colleagues who was, I think, a friend of us all; Jack Garland, the Minister of National Revenue. He was a man who was young in years but a veteran in service to his community and his country, having been a member of this house now for more than 14 years.

Jack Garland was the last person I saw on Friday night as I was walking down the corridor to go home, and the last word I had with him was to receive from him an assurance that he thought he had found a way of helping some householders who were in difficulty over their mortgages in a Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation housing project. This was typical of him, because he was always trying to help people.

I think the best evidence of the quality of a man is his reputation among those with whom he has lived, and any visitor to North Bay would have learned at once how Jack Garland met that test, how he was regarded in his own community with warmth, admiration and affection by everyone. He had earned and won their deep respect, and that feeling of admiration and respect was, I think, shared by every member on all sides of this house, because we were all his friends.

As a member of the house he was courteous and painstaking in the discharge of his duties. As a ministerial colleague he was quietly competent, firm but conciliatory, with the good judgment and the common sense that had made him successful in business. Mr. Speaker, he was a big man in every sense of the word and he was a good man in every sense of the word. He was a gentle man and he was a gentleman, generous and kind, and we shall miss him sorely.

I send, Mr. Speaker, our heartfelt sympathy to his mother and father who survive him, and above all to his wife, who shared his life so fully and devotedly and who is now bearing such a heavy burden of grief. We send her our deep and heartfelt sympathy as well as our prayers at this sad time for her.

Press Release regarding Death of Minister

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: March 14, 1964

For Release: Immediate

Pour Publication:

**FOLLOWING IS THE PRIME MINISTER'S TRIBUTE
TO THE LATE HONOURABLE JOHN R GARLAND**

I am shocked and saddened beyond words by the death of my friend and colleague, the Honourable John R. Garland. His qualities of extraordinary kindness and warmth and tolerance were specially valued by all whose privilege it was to know the man.

I myself knew Jack Garland from the time he entered the House of Commons in 1949; he became one of its most respected and best loved Members. Throughout his years in Parliament, Jack Garland applied himself to the consideration of public business with judgment, insight and dedication. As a Minister of the Crown, he carried out his heavy and sensitive duties with the quiet competence that was characteristic of him.

I know that I express a general view when I say that the memory of Jack Garland will long be with us. His constituents have lost an able and devoted representative; his wife has lost a loving husband, and I have lost not just a political comrade but a true friend.

MINISTERS

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**Instrument of Advice for Appointment as a Privy Councillor and a Minister
without Portfolio**

PRIME MINISTER - PREMIER MINISTRE

His Excellency

The Right Honourable Roland Michener, C.C.,
Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

Your Excellency:

The undersigned submits for Your Excellency's pleasure that Jack Davis, Esquire, be chosen and summoned to be a Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada and appointed, by Commission under the Great Seal of Canada, to be a Minister without Portfolio.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) P.E. TRUDEAU

Prime Minister

(Sgd.)

Approved

ROLAND MICHENER

26th April, 1968.

Oath of Office taken by Minister without Portfolio

You,, do solemnly and sincerely promise and swear that you will truly and faithfully, and to the best of your skill and knowledge, execute the powers and trusts reposed in you as a Minister without Portfolio.

SO HELP YOU GOD.

**Order in Council for Appointment of Senator Dandurand as
Minister without Portfolio (1926)**

**CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL**

P.C. 1451

The Right Honourable William Lyon Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, submits for Your Excellency's pleasure that the Honourable Raoul Dandurand, a Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada and Leader of the Government in the Senate, be a member of the Administration as Minister of State without Portfolio.

Certified to be a true copy

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council



MINISTERS

Minister in Senate

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List of ministers (including Prime Minister) in Senate since 1867 ... 521



**Senators who have been Members of Cabinet, including
Prime Minister, while in Senate**

Name	Membership in Senate	Concurrent Membership in Cabinet
ABBOTT, Hon. Sir John Joseph Caldwell (1821 - 1893)	May 12, 1887 - Oct. 30, 1893	- Minister without Portfolio May 13, 1887 - June 15, 1891 - Prime Minister June 16, 1891 - Nov. 24, 1892 - President of the Privy Council June 16, 1891 - Dec. 4, 1892
AIKINS, Hon. James Cox (1823 - 1904)	Oct. 23, 1867 - May 30, 1882 Jan. 7, 1896 - Aug. 6, 1904	- Minister without Portfolio Nov. 16, 1869 - Dec. 7, 1869 - Secretary of State Dec. 8, 1869 - Nov. 6, 1873 - Secretary of State Oct. 19, 1878 - Nov. 7, 1880 - Minister of Inland Revenue Nov. 1880 - May 22, 1882
ANGERS, Hon. Sir Auguste Réal (1838 - 1919)	Dec. 16, 1892 - June 10, 1896	- Minister of Agriculture Dec. 5, 1892 - July 11, 1895 - President of the Privy Council May 1, 1896 - July 10, 1899
BELAND, Hon. Henri Sévérin (1869 - 1935)	Sept. 5, 1925 - April 22, 1935	- Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment Dec. 29, 1921 - April 14, 1926 - Minister of Health Dec. 29, 1921 - April 14, 1926
BLAIR, Hon. Adam Johnston Fergusson, (1815 - 1867)	Oct. 23, 1867 - Dec. 29, 1867	- President of the Privy Council July 1, 1867 - Dec. 29, 1867
BLONDIN, Hon. Pierre Edouard (1874 - 1943)	July 20, 1918 - Oct. 29, 1943	- Postmaster General Jan. 8, 1917 - Sept. 20, 1921
BOSTOCK, Hon. Hewitt (1864 - 1930)	June 6, 1904 - April 28, 1930	- Minister of Public Works Dec. 29, 1921 - Feb. 2, 1922
BOWELL, Hon. Sir Mackenzie (1823 - 1917)	Dec. 5, 1892 - Dec. 10, 1917	- Minister of Trade and Commerce Dec. 5, 1892 - Dec. 20, 1894 - Prime Minister Dec. 21, 1894 - April 27, 1896 - President of the Privy Council Dec. 21, 1894 - April 30, 1896
CAMPBELL, Hon. Sir Alexander (1822 - 1892)	Oct. 23, 1867 - Feb. 7, 1887	- Postmaster General July 1, 1867 - June 30, 1873 - Minister of the Interior July 1, 1873 - Nov. 5, 1873 - Superintendent General of Indian Affairs July 1, 1873 - Nov. 5, 1873 - Receiver General Nov. 8, 1878 - May 19, 1879

Name	Membership in Senate	Concurrent Membership in Cabinet
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Postmaster General May 20, 1879 — Jan. 15, 1880 Nov. 8, 1880 — May 19, 1881 Sept. 25, 1885 — Jan. 26, 1887
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Minister of Militia and Defence Jan. 16, 1880 — Nov. 7, 1880
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Minister of Justice May 20, 1881 — Sept. 24, 1885
CARLING, Hon. Sir John (1828 — 1911)	April 27, 1891 — Feb. 17, 1892 April 23, 1896 — Nov. 6, 1911	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Minister of Agriculture Sept. 25, 1885 — Dec. 4, 1892
CARTWRIGHT, Rt. Hon. Sir Richard John (1835 — 1912)	Sept. 30, 1904 — Sept. 24, 1912	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Minister of Trade and Commerce July 13, 1896 — Oct. 9, 1911
CHAPAIS, Hon. Jean Charles (1811 — 1885)	Jan. 30, 1868 — July 17, 1885	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Receiver General Nov. 16, 1869 — Jan. 29, 1873
CHRISTIE, Hon. David (1818 — 1880)	Oct. 23, 1867 — Dec. 15, 1880	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Secretary of State Nov. 7, 1873 — Jan. 8, 1874
CONNOLLY, Hon. John Joseph (1906 —)	June 12, 1953	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Member of the Administration and Minister without Portfolio Feb. 3, 1964 — April 20, 1968
DANDURAND, Hon. Raoul (1861 — 1942)	June 22, 1898 — Mar. 11, 1942	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Minister without Portfolio Dec. 29, 1921 — June 28, 1926 Sept. 25, 1926 — Aug. 6, 1930 Oct. 23, 1935 — Mar. 11, 1942
DESJARDINS, Hon. Alphonse (1841 — 1912)	Oct. 1, 1892 — June 10, 1896	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Minister of Militia and Defence Jan. 15, 1896 — April 30, 1896 — Minister of Public Works May 1, 1896 — July 10, 1896
FERGUSON, Hon. Donald (1839 — 1909)	Sept. 4, 1893 — Sept. 3, 1909	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Minister without Portfolio Dec. 21, 1894 — July 8, 1896
HAIG, Hon. John Thomas (1877 — 1962)	Aug. 14, 1935 — Jan. 17, 1961	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Member of the Administration and Minister without Portfolio Oct. 9, 1957 — May 14, 1958
KEMP, Hon. Sir Albert Edward (1858 — 1929)	Nov. 4, 1921 — Aug. 12, 1929	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Minister without Portfolio July 13, 1920 — Dec. 29, 1921
KENNY, Hon. Sir Edward (1800 — 1891)	Oct. 23, 1867 — April 11, 1876	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Receiver General July 1, 1867 — Nov. 15, 1869 — President of the Privy Council Nov. 16, 1869 — June 20, 1870
KING, Hon. James Horace (1873 — 1955)	June 7, 1930 — July 14, 1955	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Minister of Pensions and National Health June 11, 1928 — June 18, 1930 — Member of the Administration and Minister without Portfolio May 26, 1942 — Aug. 23, 1945
LETELLIER de St. Just, Hon. Luc (1820 — 1881)	Oct. 23, 1867 — Dec. 14, 1876	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Minister of Agriculture Nov. 7, 1873 — Dec. 14, 1876
LOUGHEED, Hon. Sir James Alexander (1854 — 1925)	Dec. 10, 1889 — Nov. 2, 1925	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Minister without Portfolio Oct. 10, 1911 — Dec. 20, 1918

Name	Membership in Senate	Concurrent Membership in Cabinet
		- Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment Feb. 21, 1918 - July 9, 1920
		- Minister of the Interior July 10, 1920 - Dec. 29, 1921
		- Superintendent General of Indian Affairs July 10, 1920 - Dec. 29, 1921
		- Minister of Mines July 10, 1920 - Dec. 29, 1921
MACDONALD, Hon. John Alexander (1874 - 1948)	July 20, 1935 - Nov. 15, 1948	- Minister without Portfolio Aug. 7, 1930 - Aug. 13, 1935
MACDONALD, Hon. William Ross (1891 - 1967)	June 12, 1953 - Dec. 22, 1967	- Member of the Administration and Minister without Portfolio Oct. 14, 1953 - Jan. 11, 1954
		- Solicitor General Jan. 12, 1954 - June 21, 1957
MACKINNON, Hon. James Angus (1881 - 1958)	May 9, 1949 - April 18, 1958	- Member of the Administration and Minister without Portfolio April 1, 1949 - Dec. 13, 1950
MACPHERSON, Hon. Sir David Lewis (1818 - 1896)	Oct. 23, 1867 - Aug. 16, 1896	- Minister without Portfolio Feb. 11, 1880 - Oct. 16, 1883
		- Minister of the Interior Oct. 17, 1883 - Aug. 4, 1885
MCCUTCHEON, Hon. Wallace Malcolm (1906 -)	Aug. 9, 1962	- Minister without Portfolio Aug. 9, 1962 - Feb. 11, 1963
		- Minister of Trade and Commerce Feb. 12, 1963 - April 22, 1963
MEIGHEN, Rt. Hon. Arthur (1874 - 1960)	Feb. 3, 1932 - Feb. 9, 1942	- Member of the Administration and Minister without Portfolio Feb. 3, 1932 - Oct. 23, 1935
MILLS, Hon. David (1831 - 1903)	Nov. 31, 1896 - Feb. 7, 1902	- Minister of Justice Nov. 18, 1897 - Feb. 2, 1902
MITCHELL, Hon. Peter (1824 - 1899)	Oct. 23, 1867 - July 13, 1873	- Minister of Marine and Fisheries July 1, 1867 - Nov. 6, 1872
MURPHY, Hon. Charles (1863 - 1935)	Sept. 5, 1925 - Nov. 24, 1935	- Postmaster General Dec. 29, 1921 - June 28, 1926
PELLETIER, Hon. Sir Alphonse Charles Pantaléon (1837 - 1911)	Feb. 2, 1877 - April 29, 1911	- Minister of Agriculture Jan. 26, 1877 - Oct. 16, 1878
RHODES, Hon. Edgar Nelson (1877 - 1942)	July 20, 1935 - March 15, 1942	- Minister of Finance Feb. 3, 1932 - Oct. 23, 1935
ROBERTSON, Hon. Gideon Decker (1874 - 1933)	Jan. 20, 1917 - Aug. 5, 1933	- Minister without Portfolio Oct. 23, 1917 - Nov. 7, 1918
		- Minister of Labour Nov. 7, 1918 - Dec. 29, 1921 Aug. 7, 1930 - Feb. 2, 1932
ROBERTSON, Hon. Wishart McLea (1891 - 1967)	Feb. 21, 1943 - Dec. 24, 1965	- Member of the Administration and Minister without Portfolio Aug. 29, 1945 - Oct. 13, 1953
SAUVE, Hon. Arthur (1875 - 1944)	July 20, 1935 - Feb. 6, 1944	- Postmaster General Aug. 7, 1930 - Aug. 14, 1935

Name	Membership in Senate	Concurrent Membership in Cabinet
SCOTT, Hon. Sir Richard William (1825 – 1913)	March 13, 1874 – April 23, 1913	– Secretary of State Jan. 9, 1874 – Oct. 16, 1878 July 13, 1896 – Oct. 9, 1908
SMITH, Hon. Sir Frank (1822 – 1901)	Feb. 2, 1871 – Jan. 17, 1901	– Minister without Portfolio July 29, 1882 – Aug. 13, 1891 – Minister of Public Works Aug. 14, 1891 – Jan. 10, 1892 – Minister without Portfolio Jan. 11, 1892 – July 8, 1896
TEMPLEMAN, Hon. William (1844 – 1914)	Nov. 18, 1897 – Feb. 16, 1906	– Minister without Portfolio Feb. 25, 1902 – Feb. 5, 1906 – Minister of Inland Revenue Feb. 6, 1906 – Oct. 9, 1911
WILMOT, Hon. Robert Duncan (1809 – 1891)	Oct. 23, 1867 – Feb. 10, 1880	– Minister without Portfolio Nov. 8, 1878 – Feb. 10, 1880

JANUARY 1968

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**Instrument of Advice for Appointment of Associate Minister
of National Defence**

PRIME MINISTER - PREMIER MINISTRE

To His Excellency
General the Right Honourable Georges P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D.,
Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

Your Excellency:

The undersigned submits for Your Excellency's pleasure that Léo Alphonse Joseph Cadieux, of St. Antoine des Laurentides, in the Province of Quebec, be chosen and summoned to be a Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

The undersigned has the honour to recommend further that a Commission under the Great Seal of Canada do issue appointing the said Léo Alphonse Joseph Cadieux to be Associate Minister of National Defence.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) L.B. PEARSON
Prime Minister.

(Sgd.) { Approved
GEORGES P. VANIER
15th February, 1965.

**Order in Council assigning Duties and Functions to Associate
Minister of National Defence (1953)**

**CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL**

P.C. 1953-174

**AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA
THURSDAY, the 12th day of FEBRUARY, 1953.**

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable Louis S. St-Laurent, the Prime Minister, is pleased to order and doth hereby order that an Associate Minister of National Defence appointed under section 6A of The National Defence Act may, in addition to the Minister of National Defence, exercise and perform all of the powers, duties and functions of the Minister of National Defence, unless and until the Governor in Council otherwise directs.

His Excellency in Council, on the same recommendation, is pleased to revoke and doth hereby revoke Order in Council P.C. 4553 of 24th November 1952.

Certified to be a true copy

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

MINISTERS

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**Order in Council appointing List of Acting Ministers and Alternatives
on a Continuing Basis**

**CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL**

P.C. 1967-637

*Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee
of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Adminis-
trator on the 6th April, 1967.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, advise:

1. that in the absence from Ottawa of the Prime Minister, or in the event of his being unable to perform the functions of his Office, the next Senior Minister who is in Ottawa and is able to perform the functions of the Office of Prime Minister be authorized to act for the Prime Minister;
2. that in the absence from Ottawa of a Minister whose name is set out in Column II of an item of the Schedule to this Minute, or in the event of that Minister being unable to perform the functions of his Office, the Minister whose name is set out in Column III of the item be authorized to act for the Minister named in Column II in respect of the Office set out in Column I of the item;
3. that in the absence from Ottawa of the Ministers named in Columns II and III of an item of the Schedule to this Minute, or in the event of both of those Ministers being unable to perform the functions of their Office, the Minister whose name is set out in Column IV of the item be authorized to act for the Minister named in Column II in respect of the Office set out in Column I of the item;
4. that where an Office set out in Column I of an item of the Schedule to this Minute is vacant, the Minister whose name is set out in Column III of that item be authorized to act in the place of the Minister whose Office is set out in Column I of that item; and
5. that where an Office set out in Column I of an item of the Schedule to this Minute is vacant, in the absence from Ottawa of the Minister whose name is set out in Column III of that item, or in the event of that Minister being unable to perform the functions of the Office set out in Column I of that item, the Minister whose name is set out in Column IV of that item be authorized to act in the place of the Minister whose Office is set out in Column I of that item.

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

COLUMN I	COLUMN II	COLUMN III	COLUMN IV
OFFICE	NAME	ACTING MINISTER	SECOND ACTING MINISTER
1. Agriculture	Mr. Greene	Mr. Sauvé	Mr. Laing
2. Defence Production	Mr. Drury	Mr. McIlraith	Mr. Cadieux
3. Energy, Mines and Resources	Mr. Pépin	Mr. Turner	Mr. Teillet
4. External Affairs	Mr. Martin	Mr. Drury	Mr. Hellyer
5. Finance	Mr. Sharp	Mr. Benson	Mr. Chrétien
6. Fisheries	Mr. Robichaud	Mr. Pickersgill	Mr. Laing
7. Forestry and Rural Development	Mr. Sauvé	Mr. Robichaud	Mr. Nicholson
8. Indian Affairs and Northern Development	Mr. Laing	Mr. Teillet	Mr. Benson
9. Industry	Mr. Drury	Mr. McIlraith	Mr. Winters
10. Justice	Mr. Trudeau	Mr. Pennell	Mr. McIlraith
11. Labour	Mr. Nicholson	Mr. MacEachen	Mr. Côté
12. Manpower and Immigration	Mr. Marchand	Mr. Nicholson	Mr. Chrétien
13. National Defence	Mr. Hellyer Mr. Cadieux	Mr. Drury	Mr. Martin
14. National Health and Welfare	Mr. MacEachen	Mr. Nicholson	Mr. Marchand
15. National Revenue	Mr. Benson	Mr. Winters	Mr. Sauvé
16. Postmaster General	Mr. Côté	Miss LaMarsh	Mr. Pennell
17. Privy Council	Mr. Gordon	Mr. Trudeau	Mr. Greene
18. Public Works	Mr. McIlraith	Mr. Robichaud	Mr. Nicholson
19. Registrar General	Mr. Turner	Mr. Pennell	Mr. Trudeau
20. Secretary of State	Miss LaMarsh	Mr. Connolly	Mr. Turner
21. Solicitor General	Mr. Pennell	Mr. Trudeau	Mr. McIlraith
22. Trade and Commerce	Mr. Winters	Mr. Pépin	Mr. Drury
23. Transport	Mr. Pickersgill	Mr. Turner	Mr. Teillet Mr. Drury
24. Treasury Board	Mr. Benson	Mr. Drury	Mr. Sauvé
25. Veterans Affairs	Mr. Teillet	Mr. Cadieux	Miss LaMarsh
26. Member of the Administration	Mr. Chrétien		

Order in Council making a Single Appointment as Acting Minister

CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 128

*Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of
the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by
His Excellency the Governor General on January
9, 1952.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable Louis S. St-Laurent, the Prime Minister, advise that, until the return to Ottawa of the Honourable S. S. Garson, the Honourable James J. McCann be authorized to act as Minister of Finance in the absence from Ottawa of the Minister of Finance or in the event of his being unable to perform the functions of his office.

(Sgd.) R. G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

Meighen's Acting Ministry: June 29 to July 12, 1926

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen	— Prime Minister — Secretary of State for External Affairs — President of the Privy Council.
Hon. Sir Henry Lumley Drayton	— Acting Minister of Finance — Acting Minister of Railways and Canals
Hon. Hugh Guthrie	— Acting Minister of Justice — Acting Minister of National Defence
Hon. Henry Herbert Stevens	— Acting Minister of Agriculture — Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce — Acting Minister of Customs and Excise — Acting Minister of Interior and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs — Acting Minister of Mines
Hon. Robert James Manion	— Acting Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment — Acting Minister of Health — Acting Postmaster General — Acting Minister of Immigration and Colonization — Acting Minister of Labour
Hon. Sir George Halsey Perley	— Acting Secretary of State — Acting Minister of Public Works
Hon. William Anderson Black	— Acting Minister of Marine and Fisheries

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Order in Council appointing List of Parliamentary Secretaries

CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 1966-45

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

FRIDAY, the 7th day of JANUARY, 1966.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, is pleased hereby to appoint, for a period of 12 months, each of the following Members of the House of Commons to be Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister set opposite his(her) name:

<i>Name of Member of the House of Commons</i>	<i>Minister</i>
John Ross Matheson } Pierre Elliott Trudeau }	Prime Minister
Bruce S. Beer	Agriculture
John C. Munro	Citizenship and Immigration
Donald S. Macdonald	External Affairs
J. J. Jean Chretien	Finance
Charles R. M. Granger	Fisheries
Bryce S. Mackasey	Labour
Jack Davis	Mines and Technical Surveys
Margaret Rideout	National Health and Welfare
James E. Walker	National Revenue
Stanley Haidasz	Northern Affairs and National Resources
John B. Stewart	Public Works
Albert Bechard	Secretary of State
Jean-Charles Cantin	Trade and Commerce
James A. Byrne	Transport

Certified to be a true copy
(Sgd.) R. G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

**Order in Council appointing a Parliamentary Secretary in the
Place of One whose Resignation is accepted**

CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 1964-981

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 30th day of June, 1964

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, pursuant to the Parliamentary Secretaries Act, is pleased hereby:

1. to accept the resignation of Mr. Edgar J. Benson as Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance, effective 29th June, 1964.
2. to appoint Mr. Lawrence T. Pennell, a member of the House of Commons, to be Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance for a period terminating February 19, 1965.

Certified to be a true copy

(Sgd.) R. G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

Order in Council accepting Resignation as Parliamentary Secretary

**CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL**

P.C. 1964-1818

Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on November 24, 1964.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, advise that Your Excellency accept the resignation of Mr. Guy Rouleau as Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister.

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

**Order in Council regarding Parliamentary Secretary to
Minister of Militia and Defence (1916)**

CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 1720

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

SATURDAY 15th day of JULY, 1916

PRESENT:

The Deputy of
His Royal Highness

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Whereas owing to the war the duties of the Minister of Militia and Defence have enormously increased, and frequently occasion his absence from the seat of Government as well when Parliament is in session as during the recess;

And whereas in the absence of the Minister of Militia and Defence it is often necessary to appoint a Member of the Cabinet to act as Minister of Militia and Defence, and, as the same Member of the Cabinet cannot always be so appointed, there is a great danger of a lack of uniformity and continuity in the oversight and administration of the Department of Militia and Defence.

Therefore the Deputy of His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council is pleased—during the continuance of the present war—to authorize the appointment of a Parliamentary Secretary who shall assist the Minister of Militia and Defence, and within certain limits shall act for him during his absence, and the said appointment is hereby authorized accordingly:

The Deputy of His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, under the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, is further pleased to make and enact the following orders and regulations respecting the Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Militia and Defence:—

1. During the continuance of the present war the Governor in Council may from time to time appoint a Senator or a Member of the House of Commons of Canada to be Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Militia and Defence.

2. The Parliamentary Secretary shall, with respect to the Department of Militia and Defence, perform such Parliamentary duties as may from time to time be assigned to him by the Governor in Council.

3. The Parliamentary Secretary shall ex officio be a member of the Militia Council and in the absence of the Minister he shall act as chairman thereof.

4. In the absence of the Minister from Ottawa, the Parliamentary Secretary shall preside over and administer the Department of Militia and Defence, but he shall not make any change in the policy of the Department without the authority of the Governor in Council.

5. In the absence of the Minister of Militia and Defence, and subject to the approval of the Prime Minister, the Parliamentary Secretary shall have authority to report to and make recommendations to the Governor in Council through the Prime Minister.

6. The Parliamentary Secretary shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Governor in Council.

7. Until Parliament otherwise provide, the Parliamentary Secretary shall hold his office, commission or employment without any salary, fees, wages, allowances, emolument or other profit of any kind attached thereto.

Certified to be a true copy
(Sgd.) R. G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council



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Order in Council appointing Deputy Minister and fixing Salary

CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 1967-1442

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 18th day of JULY, 1967

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, pursuant to subsection (1) of section 23 of the Government Organization Act, 1966, is pleased hereby to appoint, effective 1st September, 1967, Mr. Joseph Louis Eugène Couillard to be Deputy Minister of Forestry and Rural Development, at a salary of \$26,500 per annum.

Certified to be a true copy

(Sgd.) R. G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

Canada

(Signé) Roland Michener

Elisabeth Deux, par la Grâce de Dieu,
Reine du Royaume-Uni, du Canada et de ses
autres royaumes et territoires, Chef du Com-
monwealth, Défenseur de la Foi.

À

MONSIEUR JOSEPH-LOUIS-EUGÈNE COUILLARD,
de la ville d'Ottawa, dans la province de l'Ontario,

SALUT :

SACHEZ QUE, en raison de la confiance particulière que Nous mettons dans votre fidélité, votre intégrité et votre compétence, Nous, sur l'avis de Notre Conseil privé pour le Canada, vous avons, le dix-huitième jour de juillet de l'an de grâce mil neuf cent soixante-sept, le seizième de Notre règne, constitué et nommé, vous, ledit Joseph-Louis-Eugène Couillard,

SOUS-MINISTRE DES FORÊTS ET DU DÉVELOPPEMENT RURAL.

IL vous appartiendra, à vous, ledit Joseph-Louis-Eugène Couillard, d'occuper, d'exercer et d'avoir en partage ladite charge de sous-ministre des Forêts et du Développement rural, avec tous les pouvoirs, droits, autorisations, prérogatives, bénéfices, émoluments et avantages attachés de droit et de par la loi auxdites fonctions durant Notre bon plaisir à compter du premier jour de septembre de l'an de grâce mil neuf cent soixante-sept.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada.

TÉMOIN : Notre très fidèle et bien-aimé Conseiller, Roland Michener, Chancelier et Compagnon principal de Notre Ordre du Canada, Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef du Canada.

À NOTRE HÔTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT, en Notre ville d'Ottawa, ce huitième jour de septembre de l'an de grâce mil neuf cent soixante-sept et le seizième de Notre règne.

PAR ORDRE,

(Signé) Rodrigue Bédard
SOUS-PROCUREUR GÉNÉRAL
PAR INTÉRIM

(Signé) Jean Miquelon
SOUS-REGISTRAIRE GÉNÉRAL
DU CANADA

Oaths taken by Deputy Minister

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

I do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second, Her Heirs and Successors according to law. So help me God.

OATH OF OFFICE AND SECRECY

I solemnly and sincerely swear that I will faithfully and honestly fulfil the duties that devolve upon me by reason of my employment in the Public Service and that I will not, without due authority in that behalf, disclose or make known any matter that comes to my knowledge by reason of such employment. So help me God.

Press Release regarding Appointment of Deputy Minister

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: July 19, 1967

For Release: Immediate

Pour Publication:

The Prime Minister announces the appointment of a new Crown Corporation President and two new Deputy Ministers.

MR. J. LOUIS E. COUILLARD, Vice-Chairman and Director of The Economic Council of Canada, will become Deputy Minister of Forestry and Rural Development, effective September 1, to succeed Dr. L.Z. Rousseau, who will retire at that time.

MR. JEAN MIQUELON will succeed Mr. Louis Richard as President of Crown Assets Disposal Corporation on Mr. Richard's retirement on September 15.

Mr. Miquelon is at present in Europe for discussions relating to patents and patent legislation. In Mr. Miquelon's absence, Mr. Grandy will assume the role of Acting Deputy Registrar General until his appointment as Deputy becomes effective September 15.

MR. JAMES F. GRANDY, Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance, is appointed Deputy Registrar General, succeeding Mr. Jean Miquelon.

(Biographies are attached)¹

[¹Not included.]

Order in Council revising Salary of Deputy Ministers

CANADA PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 1967-1292

Certified to be a true copy of an Extract of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 28th June, 1967.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, advise that, effective the 1st day of January, 1967 (except where otherwise stated), the salary of each of the undermentioned persons be fixed at the rate of \$28,750 per annum:

E.B. Armstrong
Deputy Minister of National Defence

G.L. Lalonde
Deputy Minister of Public Works

J.W. Willard
Deputy Minister of National Health and Welfare (Welfare)

J.H. Warren
Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce

C.M. Isbister
Deputy Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources

S.B. Williams
Deputy Minister of Agriculture (January 17, 1967)

D.S. Maxwell
Deputy Minister of Justice (March 1, 1967)

R.J. Uffen
Chairman, Defence Research Board (March 3, 1967)

J.R. Baldwin
Deputy Minister of Transport

Tom Kent
Deputy Minister of Manpower and Immigration

S.S. Reisman
Deputy Minister of Industry

G.V. Haythorne
Deputy Minister of Labour

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

**Letter signed by Prime Minister for Approval of Continued
Employment of Deputy Minister having reached Age 65**

In accordance with section 20 of the Regulations under the Public Service Superannuation Act, I approve the continuation of employment in the Public Service of Dr. W. E. van Steenburgh, Deputy Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys, beyond his sixty-fifth birthday which will occur on December 24th, 1964.

(Sgd.) L. B. PEARSON
Prime Minister.

Ottawa,
June 17, 1964.

**Order in Council accepting Resignation of Deputy Minister
and appointing Successor**

CANADA

PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 1964-994

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

FRIDAY, the 3rd day of JULY, 1964

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, pursuant to the Department of Trade and Commerce Act, is pleased hereby to appoint Jack Hamilton Warren, Esquire, of the City of Ottawa, Ontario, to be Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, at a salary of \$23,000 per annum, effective September 1, 1964, vice James Alan Roberts, whose resignation is hereby accepted, effective the said date.

Certified to be a true copy
(Sgd.) R. G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

**Letter signed by Minister in Charge of Department designating Acting
Deputy Minister**

The undersigned, as Acting Minister of Public Works, hereby designates Mr. Gerald Bowen Williams as the person to exercise the powers, duties and functions of the Deputy Minister of Public Works while the position of Deputy Minister is vacant consequent upon the retirement of Major General H. A. Young, or until action to change this designation is taken by the Minister of Public Works.

(Sgd.) G. E. HALPENNY
Acting Minister of Public
Works.

April 3, 1963.

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Submission to Treasury Board for Approval of Salary of Ministerial Staff

The Honorable the Treasury Board
L'honorable Conseil du Trésor

T.B. Number C.T. No.

Privy Council Office

January 24, 1968.

Department — Ministère

File — Dossier

Date

SUBJECT: EMPLOYMENT OF EXEMPT STAFF, OFFICE OF THE HON-
OURABLE G. GRANGER, MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO

PROPOSAL: To authorize payment of salary at the rate of \$13,500 per annum to
Mr. Robert Redmond who has been appointed as Executive
Assistant to the Minister, pursuant to subsection (1) of Section 37
of the Public Service Employment Act, effective February 21st,
1968.

SALARY BUDGET FOR

EXEMPT STAFF:	Permissible Expenditure for 1967-68	\$39,000.00
	Permissible Monthly Expenditure	6,500.00
	Expenditure for December 1967	\$54.41
	Expenditure to December 31, 1967	1,545.37

REMARKS:

- a) The appointment of Mr. Redmond can be accommodated within the Ministerial Salary Budget.
- b) The exempt staff engaged by the Minister at the present time is as follows:—

NAME	ANNUAL SALARY	CLASSIFICATION
Mr. R. Redmond	\$13,500	Executive Assistant
Miss S. Tink	\$ 7,500	Private Secretary
Miss A. Whalen	\$ 5,808	S. T. 7
Mr. R. Comrie	\$ 4,529	C. R. 3



PARLIAMENT



PARLIAMENT

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Instrument of Advice for *pro forma* Summoning of Parliament

PRIME MINISTER - PREMIER MINISTRE

To His Excellency

General the Right Honourable Georges P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D.,
Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

Your Excellency:

The undersigned has the honour to advise that Your Excellency may be pleased, in the Queen's name, by instrument under the Great Seal of Canada to summon Parliament to meet on Thursday, the 16th day of December, 1965.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) L.B. PEARSON
Prime Minister.

(Sgd.)

Approved

GEORGES P. VANIER

8th September, 1965.

Proclamation for *pro forma* Summoning of Parliament

(Sgd.) GEORGES P. VANIER

[L.S.]

CANADA

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories QUEEN, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

To ALL TO WHOM these Presents shall come,—

GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION

KNOW Ye, that We being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our People of Canada, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby, by and with the advice of Our Prime Minister of Canada, summon and call together the House of Commons in and for Canada, to meet at Our CITY OF OTTAWA, on Thursday, the sixteenth day of December next, then and there to have conference and treaty with the Great Men and Senate of Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor, General GEORGES P. VANIER, a member of Our Most Honourable Privy Council, Companion of Our Distinguished Service Order upon whom We have conferred Our Military Cross and Our Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, this eighth day of September in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-five and in the fourteenth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

(Sgd.) JEAN MIQUELON,
Deputy Registrar General of Canada.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

Instrument of Advice for Summoning of Parliament for Despatch of Business

PRIME MINISTER - PREMIER MINISTRE

To His Excellency

General the Right Honourable Georges P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D.,
Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

Your Excellency:

The undersigned has the honour to advise that Your Excellency may be pleased, in the Queen's name, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Canada to summon the Parliament of Canada to meet on Tuesday, the 18th day of January, 1966, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at the City of Ottawa, for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) L.B. PEARSON

Prime Minister.

(Sgd.) { Approved
GEORGES P. VANIER
15th November, 1965.

Proclamation summoning Parliament for Despatch of Business

(Sgd.) GEORGES P. VANIER

[L.S.]

CANADA

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories QUEEN, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

TO OUR BELOVED AND FAITHFUL THE SENATORS of Canada, and the MEMBERS elected to serve in the House of Commons of Canada and to each and every of you,

GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the Meeting of Our Parliament of Canada stands prorogued to the sixteenth day of the month of December, 1965. Nevertheless, for certain causes and considerations, We have thought fit further to Prorogue the same to Tuesday the eighteenth day of the month of January, 1966, so that neither you nor any of you on the said sixteenth day of December, at Our City of Ottawa, to appear are to be held and constrained, for We do Will that you and each of you be as to Us in this matter entirely exonerated; Commanding, and by the tenor of these Presents, enjoining you and each of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on Tuesday, the eighteenth day of the month of January, 1966, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon, at Our City of Ottawa aforesaid, personally you be and appear for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act and conclude upon those things which in Our said Parliament of Canada, by the Common Council of Canada, may by the favour of God be ordained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor, General GEORGES P. VANIER, a member of Our Most Honourable Privy Council, Companion of Our Distinguished Service Order upon whom We have conferred Our Military Cross and Our Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, this
fifteenth day of November, in the year of Our Lord one
thousand nine hundred and sixty-five and in the four-
teenth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

(Sgd.) G. G. E. STEELE,
Under Secretary of State.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

**Order in Council for Appointment of Commissioners of Internal
Economy of House of Commons**

CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL
P.C. 1966-40

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

FRIDAY, the 7th day of JANUARY, 1966.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable Lester Bowles Pearson, the Prime Minister, pursuant to section 16 of the House of Commons Act, is pleased hereby to appoint,

The Honourable George James McIlraith

The Honourable John Robert Nicholson

The Honourable Maurice Sauve

and

The Honourable Edgar John Benson

to act with the Speaker of the House of Commons, as commissioners for the purposes of sections 16, 17 and 18 of the said Act.

Certified to be a true copy

(Sgd.) R. G. ROBERTSON

Clerk of the Privy Council

	Polling Day	Date of Return of Writs	No. of Days between Polling Day and Day for Return of Writs	Pro Forma Summoning – Date(s) of Proclamation(s)	Summoning for Despatch of Business – Date of Proclamation	Opening	No. of Days between Return of Writs and Opening	No. of Days between Parliaments ¹	No. of Days between Sessions	Prorogations	No. of Sitting Days in each Session	Dissolution	No. of Days at Dissolution since Last Day of Previous Session	Life of Parliament ²
1st Parliament	7 Aug.- 20 Sept. 1867	24 Sept., 1867	47 ³	6 Aug., 1867 18 Sept., 1867	30 Sept., 1867	6 Nov., 1867	42	N.A.				8 July, 1872 ⁴	24	4 yr., 9 mo., 15 da.
1st Session						6 Nov., 1867				22 May, 1868	83			
2nd Session						15 April, 1869			327	22 June, 1869	49			
3rd Session						15 Feb., 1870			237	12 May, 1870	62			
4th Session						15 Feb., 1871			278	14 April, 1871	43			
5th Session						11 April, 1872			361	14 June, 1872	46			

SOURCE: Andre S. Millar, Privy Council Office

¹ Number of days between date of dissolution of previous Parliament and date of return of writs for this Parliament.

² Duration of Parliament in years, months and days. The life of Parliament is counted from the date of the return of election writs to the date of dissolution, both dates inclusive.

³ Between first polling day and day for return of writs.

⁴ Parliament dissolved after prorogation.

	Polling Day	Date of Return of Writs	No. of Days between Polling Day and Day for Return of Writs	Pro Forma Summoning - Date(s) of Proclamation(s)	Summoning for Despatch of Business - Date of Proclamation	Opening	No. of Days between Return of Writs and Opening	No. of Days between Parliaments ¹	No. of Days between Sessions	Prorogations	No. of Sitting Days in each Session	Dissolution	No. of Days at Dissolution since Last Day of Previous Session	Life of Parliament ²
2nd Parliament	20 July-12 Oct., 1872	3 Sept., 1872	44 ³	8/7/1872 4/10/ " 15/11/ " 26/12/ "	28 Jan., 1873	5 March, 1873	182	56				2 Jan., 1874 ⁴	56	1 yr., 4 mo., 0 da.
1st Session						5 March, 1873				13 Aug., 1873	59			
2nd Session						23 Oct., 1873			70	7 Nov., 1873	11			

SOURCE: Andre S. Millar, Privy Council Office

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³ Between first polling day and day for return of writs.

⁴ Parliament dissolved after prorogation.

	Polling Day	Date of Return of Writs	No. of Days between Polling Day and Day for Return of Writs	Pro Forma Summoning Date(s) of Proclamation(s)	Summoning for Despatch of Business Date of Proclamation	Opening	No. of Days between Return of Writs and Opening	No. of Days between Parliaments ¹	No. of Days between Sessions	Prorogations	No. of Sitting Days in each Session	Dissolution	No. of Days at Dissolution since Last Day of Previous Session	Life of Parliament ²
3rd Parliament	22 Jan., 1874	21 Feb., 1874	29	2 Jan., 1874	21 Feb., 1874	26 March, 1874	32	49				16 Aug., 1878 ⁴	98	4 yr., 5 mo., 27 da.
1st Session						26 March, 1874				26 May, 1874	42			
2nd Session						4 Feb., 1875			253	8 April, 1875	48			
3rd Session						10 Feb., 1876			307	12 April, 1876	46			
4th Session						8 Feb., 1877			301	28 April, 1877	59			
5th Session						7 Feb., 1878			284	10 May, 1878	67			

SOURCE: Andre S. Millar, Privy Council Office

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² Duration of Parliament in years, months and days. The life of Parliament is counted from the date of the return of election writs to the date of dissolution, both dates inclusive.

⁴ Parliament dissolved after prorogation.

	Polling Day	Date of Return of Writs	No. of Days between Polling Day and Day for Return of Writs	Pro Forma Summoning Date(s) of Proclamation(s)	Summoning for Despatch of Business Date of Proclamation	Opening	No. of Days between Return of Writs and Opening	No. of Days between Parliaments ¹	No. of Days between Sessions	Prorogations	No. of Sitting Days in each Session	Dissolution	No. of Days at Dissolution since Last Day of Previous Session	Life of Parliament ²
4th Parliament	17 Sept., 1878	21 Nov., 1878	64	17/8/1878 16/11/" 27/11/"	3 Jan., 1879	13 Feb., 1879	83	96				18 May, 1882 ⁵	1	3 yr., 5 mo., 28 da.
1st Session						13 Feb., 1879				15 May, 1879	64			
2nd Session						12 Feb., 1880			272	7 May, 1880	57			
3rd Session						9 Dec., 1880			215	21 March, 1881	65			
4th Session						9 Feb., 1882			324	17 May, 1882	68			

SOURCE: Andre S. Millar, Privy Council Office

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² Duration of Parliament in years, months and days. The life of Parliament is counted from the date of the return of election writs to the date of dissolution, both dates inclusive.

⁵ Parliament dissolved immediately after prorogation.

	Polling Day	Date of Return of Writs	No. of Days between Polling Day and Day for Return of Writs	Pro Forma Summoning Date(s) of Proclamation(s)	Summoning for Despatch of Business - Date of Proclamation	Opening	No. of Days between Return of Writs and Opening	No. of Days between Parliaments ¹	No. of Days between Sessions ²	Prorogations	No. of Sitting Days in each Session	Dissolution	No. of Days at Dissolution since Last Day of Previous Session	Life of Parliament ²
5th Parliament	20 June, 1882	7 Aug., 1882	47	18/5/1882 4/8/ " " 15/9/ " " 20/10/ " " 1/12/ " "	4 Jan., 1883	8 Feb., 1883	184	90				15 Jan., 1887 ⁴	227	4 yr., 5 mo., 10 da.
1st Session						8 Feb., 1883				25 May, 1883	73			
2nd Session						17 Jan., 1884			236	19 April, 1884	67			
3rd Session						29 Jan., 1885			284	20 July, 1885	119			
4th Session						25 Feb., 1886			219	2 June, 1886	65			

SOURCE: Andre S. Millar, Privy Council Office

¹Number of days between date of dissolution of previous Parliament and date of return of writs for this Parliament

²Duration of Parliament in years, months and days. The life of Parliament is counted from the date of the return of election writs to the date of dissolution, both dates inclusive.

⁴Parliament dissolved after prorogation.

	Polling Day	Date of Return of Writs	No. of Days between Polling Day and Day for Return of Writs	Pro Forma Summoning – Date(s) of Proclamation(s)	Summoning for Despatch of Business – Date of Proclamation	Opening	No. of Days between Return of Writs and Opening	No. of Days between Parliaments ¹	No. of Days between Sessions	Prorogations	No. of Sitting Days in each Session	Dissolution	No. of Days at Dissolution since Last Day of Previous Session	Life of Parliament ²
6th Parliament	22 Feb., 1887	7 April, 1887	43	15 Jan., 1887	3 March, 1887	13 April, 1887	5	81				3 Feb., 1891 ⁴	263	3 yr., 9 mo., 27 da.
1st Session						13 April, 1887				23 June, 1887	49			
2nd Session						23 Feb., 1888			244	22 May, 1888	61			
3rd Session						31 Jan., 1889			253	2 May, 1889	65			
4th Session						16 Jan., 1890			258	16 May, 1890	80			

SOURCE: Andre S. Millar, Privy Council Office

¹Number of days between date of dissolution of previous Parliament and date of return of writs for this Parliament.

²Duration of Parliament in years, months and days. The life of Parliament is counted from the date of the return of election writs to the date of dissolution, both dates inclusive.

⁴Parliament dissolved after prorogation.

	Polling Day	Date of Return of Writs	No. of Days between Polling Day and Day for Return of Writs	Pro Forma Summoning Date(s) of Proclamation(s)	Summoning for Despatch of Business - Date of Proclamation	Opening	No. of Days between Return of Writs and Opening	No. of Days between Parliaments ¹	No. of Days between Sessions	Prorogations	No. of Sitting Days in each Session	Dissolution	No. of Days at Dissolution since Last Day of Previous Session	Life of Parliament ²
7th Parliament	5 March, 1891	25 April, 1891	50	3 Feb., 1891	17 March, 1891	29 April, 1891	3	80				24 April, 1896 ³	1	5 yr., 0 mo., 0 da.
1st Session						29 April, 1891				30 Sept., 1891	102			
2nd Session						25 Feb., 1892			147	9 July, 1892	87			
3rd Session						26 Jan., 1893			200	1 April, 1893	47			
4th Session						15 March, 1894			347	23 July, 1894	87			
5th Session						18 April, 1895			268	22 July, 1895	65			
6th Session						2 Jan., 1896			163	23 April, 1896	70			

SOURCE: Andre S. Millar, Privy Council Office

¹ Number of days between date of dissolution of previous Parliament and date of return of writs for this Parliament.

² Duration of Parliament in years, months and days. The life of Parliament is counted from the date of the return of election writs to the date of dissolution, both dates inclusive.

³ Parliament dissolved immediately after prorogation.

	Polling Day	Date of Return of Writs	No. of Days between Polling Day and Day for Return of Writs	Pro Forma Summoning - Date(s) of Proclamation(s)	Summoning for Despatch of Business Date of Proclamation	Opening	No. of Days between Return of Writs and Opening	No. of Days between Parliaments ¹	No. of Days between Sessions	Prorogations	No. of Sitting Days in each Session	Dissolution	No. of Days at Dissolution since Last Day of Previous Session	Life of Parliament ²
8th Parliament	23 June, 1896	13 July, 1896	19	24 April, 1896	13 July, 1896	19 Aug., 1896	36	79				9 Oct., 1900 ⁴	83	4 yr., 2 mo., 26 da.
1st Session						19 Aug., 1896				5 Oct., 1896	34			
2nd Session						25 March, 1897			170	29 June, 1897	65			
3rd Session						3 Feb., 1898			228	13 June, 1898	86			
4th Session						16 March, 1899			275	11 Aug., 1899	102			
5th Session						1 Feb., 1900			173	18 July, 1900	115			

SOURCE: Andre S. Millar, Privy Council Office

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²Duration of Parliament in years, months and days. The life of Parliament is counted from the date of the return of election writs to the date of dissolution, both dates inclusive.

⁴Parliament dissolved after prorogation.

	Polling Day	Date of Return of Writs	No. of Days between Polling Day and Day for Return of Writs	Pro Forma Summoning Date(s) of Proclamation(s)	Summoning for Despatch of Business Date of Proclamation	Opening	No. of Days between Return of Writs and Opening	No. of Days between Parliaments ¹	No. of Days between Sessions	Prorogations	No. of Sitting Days in each Session	Dissolution	No. of Days at Dissolution since Last Day of Previous Session	Life of Parliament ²
9th Parliament	7 Nov., 1900	5 Dec., 1900	27	9 Oct., 1900 26 Nov., 1900	12 Dec., 1900	6 Feb., 1901	62	56				29 Sept., 1904 ⁴	50	3 yr., 9 mo., 26 da.
1st Session						6 Feb., 1901				23 May, 1901	73			
2nd Session						13 Feb., 1902			265	15 May, 1902	63			
3rd Session						12 March, 1903			300	24 Oct., 1903	155			
4th Session						10 March, 1904			136	10 Aug., 1904	103			

SOURCE: Andre S. Millar, Privy Council Office

¹Number of days between date of dissolution of previous Parliament and date of return of writs for this Parliament.

²Duration of Parliament in years, months and days. The life of Parliament is counted from the date of the return of election writs to the date of dissolution, both dates inclusive.

⁴Parliament dissolved after prorogation.

	Polling Day	Date of Return of Writs	No. of Days between Polling Day and Day for Return of Writs	Pro Forma Summoning - Date(s) of Proclamation(s)	Summoning for Despatch of Business Date of Proclamation	Opening	No. of Days between Return of Writs and Opening	No. of Days between Parliament ¹	No. of Days between Sessions	Prorogations	No. of Sitting Days in each Session	Dissolution	No. of Days at Dissolution since Last Day of Previous Session	Life of Parliament ²
10th Parliament	3 Nov., 1904	15 Dec., 1904	41	29 Sept., 1904	23 Nov., 1904	11 Jan., 1905	26	76				17 Sept., 1908 ⁴	59	3 yr., 9 mo., 4 da.
1st Session						11 Jan., 1905				20 July, 1905	129			
2nd Session						8 March, 1906			230	13 July, 1906	88			
3rd Session						22 Nov., 1906			131	27 April, 1907	95			
4th Session						28 Nov., 1907			214	20 July, 1908	148			

SOURCE: Andre S. Millar, Privy Council Office

¹Number of days between date of dissolution of previous Parliament and date of return of writs for this Parliament.

²Duration of Parliament in years, months and days. The life of Parliament is counted from the date of the return of election writs to the date of dissolution, both dates inclusive.

⁴Parliament dissolved after prorogation.

	Polling Day	Date of Return of Writs	No. of Days between Polling Day and Day for Return of Writs	Pro Forma Summoning - Date(s) of Proclamation(s)	Summoning for Despatch of Business - Date of Proclamation	Opening	No. of Days between Return of Writs and Opening	No. of Days between Parliaments ¹	No. of Days between Sessions	Prorogations	No. of Sitting Days in each Session	Dissolution	No. of Days at Dissolution since Last Day of Previous Session	Life of Parliament ²
11th Parliament	26 Oct., 1908	3 Dec., 1908	37	17 Sept., 1908 27 Nov., 1908	14 Dec., 1908	20 Jan., 1909	47	76				29 July, 1911 ⁵	0	2 yr., 7 mo., 28 da.
1st Session						20 Jan., 1909				19 May, 1909	84			
2nd Session						11 Nov., 1909			175	4 May, 1910	102			
3rd Session						17 Nov., 1910			196	29 July, 1911 ⁶	117			

SOURCE: Andre S. Millar, Privy Council Office

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²Duration of Parliament in years, months and days. The life of Parliament is counted from the date of the return of election writs to the date of dissolution, both dates inclusive.

⁵Parliament dissolved immediately after prorogation.

⁶Parliament prorogued by proclamation dated 29 July, 1911, while Senate stood adjourned - making impossible the announcement of prorogation before both Houses.

	Polling Day	Date of Return of Writs	No. of Days between Polling Day and Day for Return of Writs	Pro Forma Summoning Date(s) of Proclamation(s)	Summoning for Despatch of Business Date of Proclamation	Opening	No. of Days between Return of Writs and Opening	No. of Days between Parliaments ¹	No. of Days between Sessions	Prorogations	No. of Sitting Days in each Session	Dissolution	No. of Days at Dissolution since Last Day of Previous Session	Life of Parliament ²
12th Parliament	21 Sept., 1911	7 Oct., 1911	15	29 July, 1911 29 Sept., 1911	18 Oct., 1911	15 Nov., 1911	38	69				6 Oct., 1917 ⁴	16	6 yr., 0 mo., 0 da. ⁷
1st Session						15 Nov., 1911				1 April, 1912	75			
2nd Session						21 Nov., 1912			233	6 June, 1913	111			
3rd Session						15 Jan., 1914			222	12 June, 1914	103			
4th Session						18 Aug., 1914			66	22 Aug., 1914	5			
5th Session						4 Feb., 1915			165	15 April, 1915	51			

	Polling Day	Date of Return of Writs	No. of Days between Polling Day and Day for Return of Writs	Pro Forma Summing Date(s) of Proclamation(s)	Summoning for Despatch of Business - Date of Proclamation	Opening	No. of Days between Return of Writs and Opening	No. of Days between Parliaments ¹	No. of Days between Sessions	Prorogations	No. of Sitting Days in each Session	Dissolution	No. of Days at Dissolution since Last Day of Previous Session	Life of Parliament ²
12th Parliament	21 Sept., 1911	7 Oct., 1911	15	29 July, 1911 29 Sept., 1911	18 Oct., 1911	15 Nov., 1911	38	69				6 Oct., 1917 ⁴	16	6 yr., 0 mo., 0 da. ⁷
6th Session						12 Jan., 1916			271	18 May, 1916	88			
7th Session						18 Jan., 1917			244	20 Sept., 1917	135			

SOURCE. Andre S. Millar, Privy Council Office

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²Duration of Parliament in years, months and days. The life of Parliament is counted from the date of the return of election writs to the date of dissolution, both dates inclusive.

⁴Parliament dissolved after prorogation.

⁷The life of the 12th Parliament was extended by one year by a 1916 British statute.

	Polling Day	Date of Return of Writs	No. of Days between Polling Day and Day for Return of Writs	Pro Forma Summoning - Date(s) of Proclamation(s)	Summoning for Despatch of Business - Date of Proclamation	Opening	No. of Days between Return of Writs and Opening	No. of Days between Parliaments ¹	No. of Days between Sessions	Prorogations	No. of Sitting Days in each Session	Dissolution	No. of Days at Dissolution since Last Day of Previous Session	Life of Parliament ²
13th Parliament	17 Dec., 1917	27 Feb., 1918	71	31 Oct., 1917 22 Feb., 1918	5 March, 1918	18 March, 1918	18	143				4 Oct., 1921 ⁴	122	3 yr., 7 mo., 6 da.
1st Session						18 March, 1918				24 May, 1918	47			
2nd Session						20 Feb., 1919			271	7 July, 1919	93			
3rd Session						1 Sept., 1919			55	10 Nov., 1919	50			
4th Session						26 Feb., 1920			107	1 July, 1920	86			
5th Session						14 Feb., 1921			227	4 June, 1921	79			

SOURCE: Andre S. Millar, Privy Council Office

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⁴Parliament dissolved after prorogation.

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14th Parliament	6 Dec., 1921	14 Jan., 1922	38	8 Oct., 1921 11 Jan., 1922	3 Feb., 1922	8 March, 1922	52	101				5 Sept., 1925 ⁴	70	3 yr., 7 mo., 26 da.
1st Session						8 March, 1922				28 June, 1922	75			
2nd Session						31 Jan., 1923			216	30 June, 1923	98			
3rd Session						28 Feb., 1924			242	19 July, 1924	95			
4th Session						5 Feb., 1925			198	27 June, 1925	98			

SOURCE: Andre S. Millar, Privy Council Office

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⁴ Parliament dissolved after prorogation.

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15th Parliament	29 Oct., 1925	7 Dec., 1925	38	5 Sept., 1925	30 Nov., 1925	7 Jan., 1926	30	92				2 July, 1926 ³	0	6 mo., 26 da.
1st						7 Jan., 1926			N.A.	None ³	111			

SOURCE: Andre S. Millar, Privy Council Office

¹Number of days between date of dissolution of previous Parliament and date of return of writs for this Parliament.

²Duration of Parliament in years, months and days. The life of Parliament is counted from the date of the return of election writs to the date of dissolution, both dates inclusive.

³Parliament dissolved immediately after Government defeated on vote.

	Polling Day	Date of Return of Writs	No. of Days between Polling Day and Day for Return of Writs	Pro Forma Summoning Date(s) of Proclamation(s)	Summoning for Despatch of Business - Date of Proclamation	Opening	No. of Days between Return of Writs and Opening	No. of Days between Parliaments ¹	No. of Days between Sessions	Prorogations	No. of Sitting Days in each Session	Dissolution	No. of Days at Dissolution since Last Day of Previous Session	Life of Parliament ²
16th Parliament	14 Sept., 1926	2 Nov., 1926	48	20 July, 1926 10 Nov., 1926	11 Nov., 1926	9 Dec., 1926	36	122				30 May, 1930 ⁵	0	3 yr., 7 mo., 0 da.
1st Session						9 Dec., 1926				14 April, 1927	54			
2nd Session						26 Jan., 1928			286	11 June, 1928	92			
3rd Session						7 Feb., 1929			240	14 June, 1929	83			
4th Session						20 Feb., 1930			250	30 May, 1930	62			

SOURCE: Andre S. Millar, Privy Council Office

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⁵ Parliament dissolved immediately after prorogation.

	Polling Day	Date of Return of Writs	No. of Days between Polling Day and Day for Return of Writs	Pro Forma Summoning - Date(s) of Proclamation(s)	Summoning for Despatch of Business - Date of Proclamation	Opening	No. of Days between Return of Writs and Opening	No. of Days between Parliaments ¹	No. of Days between Sessions	Prorogations	No. of Sitting Days in each Session	Dissolution	No. of Days at Dissolution since Last Day of Previous Session	Life of Parliament ²
17th Parliament	28 July, 1930	18 Aug., 1930	20	30 May, 1930	27 Aug., 1930	8 Sept., 1930	20	79				15 Aug., 1935 ⁴	41	4 yr., 11 mo., 29 da.
1st Session						8 Sept., 1930				22 Sept., 1930	11			
2nd Session						12 March, 1931			170	3 Aug., 1931	96			
3rd Session						4 Feb., 1932			184	26 May, 1932	78			
4th Session						6 Oct., 1932			132	27 May, 1933	119			
5th Session						25 Jan., 1934			242	3 July, 1934	104			
6th Session						17 Jan., 1935			197	5 July, 1935	97			

SOURCE: Andre S. Millar, Privy Council Office

¹Number of days between date of dissolution of previous Parliament and date of return of writs for this Parliament.

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⁴Parliament dissolved after prorogation.

	Polling Day	Date of Return of Writs	No. of Days between Polling Day and Day for Return of Writs	Pro Forma Summoming Date(s) of Proclamation(s)	Summoming for Despatch of Business Date of Proclamation	Opening	No. of Days between Return of Writs and Opening	No. of Days between Parliaments ¹	No. of Days between Sessions	Prorogations	No. of Sitting Days in each Session	Dissolution	No. of Days at Dissolution since Last Day of Previous Session	Life of Parliament ²
18th Parliament	14 Oct., 1935	9 Nov., 1935	25	14/8/1935 6/11/ " 18/12/ "	31 Dec., 1935	6 Feb., 1936	88	85				25 Jan., 1940 ⁹	0	4 yr., 2 mo., 16 da.
1st Session						6 Feb., 1936				23 June, 1936	91			
2nd Session						14 Jan., 1937			204	10 April, 1937	62			
3rd Session						27 Jan., 1938			291	1 July, 1938	102			
4th Session						12 Jan., 1939			194	3 June, 1939	103			
5th Session						7 Sept., 1939			95	13 Sept., 1939	5			
6th Session						25 Jan., 1940			133	None ⁹	1			

SOURCE. Andre S. Millar, Privy Council Office

¹Number of days between date of dissolution of previous Parliament and date of return of writs for this Parliament.

²Duration of Parliament in years, months and days. The life of Parliament is counted from the date of the return of election writs to the date of dissolution, both dates inclusive.

⁹Fifth Session prorogued 13 September, 1939. House recalled for (one day) 6th Session 25 January, 1940; Parliament dissolved following Speech from the Throne.

	Polling Day	Date of Return of Writs	No. of Days between Polling Day and Day for Return of Writs	Pro Forma Summoning Date(s) of Proclamation(s)	Summoning for Despatch of Business – Date of Proclamation	Opening	No. of Days between Return of Writs and Opening	No. of Days between Parliaments ¹	No. of Days between Sessions	Prorogations	No. of Sitting Days in each Session	Dissolution	No. of Days at Dissolution since Last Day of Previous Session	Life of Parliament ²
19th Parliament	26 March, 1940	17 April, 1940	21	27 Jan., 1940	11 April, 1940	16 May, 1940	28	81				16 April, 1945 ⁵	0	5 yr., 0 mo., 0 da.
1st Session						16 May, 1940				5 Nov., 1940	61			
2nd Session						7 Nov., 1940			1	21 Jan., 1942	105			
3rd Session						22 Jan., 1942			0	27 Jan., 1943	124			
4th Session						28 Jan., 1943			0	26 Jan., 1944	120			
5th Session						27 Jan., 1944			0	31 Jan., 1945	136			
6th Session						19 March, 1945			46	16 April, 1945	19			

SOURCE. Andre S. Millar, Privy Council Office

¹Number of days between date of dissolution of previous Parliament and date of return of writs for this Parliament.

²Duration of Parliament in years, months and days. The life of Parliament is counted from the date of the return of election writs to the date of dissolution, both dates inclusive.

⁵Parliament dissolved immediately after prorogation.

	Polling Day	Date of Return of Writs	No. of Days between Polling Day and Day for Return of Writs	Pro Forma Summoning Date(s) of Proclamation(s)	Summoning for Despatch of Business - Date of Proclamation	Opening	No. of Days between Return of Writs and Opening	No. of Days between Parliaments ¹	No. of Days between Sessions	Prorogations	No. of Sitting Days in each Session	Dissolution	No. of Days at Dissolution since Last Day of Previous Session	Life of Parliament ²
20th Parliament	11 June, 1945	9 Aug., 1945	58	16 April, 1945	10/7/1945 10/8/" 10	6 Sept., 1945	27	115				30 April, 1949 ⁵	0	3 yr., 8 mo., 22 da.
1st Session						6 Sept., 1945				18 Dec., 1945	76			
2nd Session						14 March, 1946			85	31 Aug., 1946	118			
3rd Session						30 Jan., 1947			151	17 July, 1947	115			
4th Session						5 Dec., 1947			140	30 June, 1948	119			
5th Session						26 Jan., 1949			209	30 April, 1949	59			

SOURCE. Andre S. Millar, Privy Council Office

¹Number of days between date of dissolution of previous Parliament and date of return of writs for this Parliament.

²Duration of Parliament in years, months and days. The life of Parliament is counted from the date of the return of election writs to the date of dissolution, both dates inclusive.

⁵Parliament dissolved immediately after prorogation.

¹⁰First proclamation summoning Parliament for 23 August, 1945 for the despatch of business superseded by second proclamation likewise summoning Parliament for 6 September, 1945.

	Polling Day	Date of Return of Writs	No. of Days between Polling Day and Day for Return of Writs	Pro Forma Summoning Date(s) of Proclamation(s)	Summoning for Despatch of Business Date of Proclamation	Opening	No. of Days between Return of Writs and Opening	No. of Days between Parliaments ¹	No. of Days between Sessions	Prorogations	No. of Sitting Days in each Session	Dissolution	No. of Days at Dissolution since Last Day of Previous Session	Life of Parliament ²
21st Parliament	27 June, 1949	25 Aug., 1949	58	30 April, 1949	10 Aug., 1949	15 Sept., 1949	20	116				13 June, 1953 ⁴	30	3 yr., 9 mo., 20 da.
1st Session						15 Sept., 1949				10 Dec., 1949	64			
2nd Session						16 Feb., 1950			67	30 June, 1950	90			
3rd Session						29 Aug., 1950			59	29 Jan., 1951	17			
4th Session						30 Jan., 1951			0	9 Oct., 1951	105			
5th Session						9 Oct., 1951			0	29 Dec., 1951	56			

	Polling Day	Date of Return of Writs	No. of Days between Polling Day and Day for Return of Writs	Pro Forma Summoning Date(s) of Proclamation(s)	Summoning for Despatch of Business Date of Proclamation	Opening	No. of Days between Return of Writs and Opening	No. of Days between Parliaments ¹	No. of Days between Sessions	Prorogations	No. of Sitting Days in each Session	Dissolution	No. of Days at Dissolution since Last Day of Previous Session	Life of Parliament ²
21st Parliament	27 June, 1949	25 Aug., 1949	58	30 April, 1949	10 Aug., 1949	15 Sept., 1949	20	116				13 June, 1953 ⁴	30	3 yr., 9 mo., 20 da.
6th Session						28 Feb., 1952			60	20 Nov., 1952	87			
7th Session						20 Nov., 1952			0	14 May, 1953	108			

SOURCE: Andre S. Millar, Privy Council Office

¹ Number of days between date of dissolution of previous Parliament and date of return of writs for this Parliament.

² Duration of Parliament in years, months and days. The life of Parliament is counted from the date of the return of election writs to the date of dissolution, both dates inclusive.

⁴ Parliament dissolved after prorogation.

	Polling Day	Date of Return of Writs	No. of Days between Polling Day and Day for Return of Writs	Pro Forma Summoning Date(s) of Proclamation(s)	Summoning for Despatch of Business Date of Proclamation	Opening	No. of Days between Return of Writs and Opening	No. of Days between Parliaments ¹	No. of Days between Sessions	Prorogations	No. of Sitting Days in each Session	Dissolution	No. of Days at Dissolution since Last Day of Previous Session	Life of Parliament ²
22nd Parliament	10 Aug., 1953	8 Oct., 1953	58	13 June, 1953	7 Oct., 1953	12 Nov., 1953	34	116				12 April, 1957 ⁵	0	3 yr., 6 mo., 5 da.
1st Session						12 Nov., 1953				26 June, 1954	139			
2nd Session						7 Jan., 1955			194	28 July, 1955	140			
3rd Session						10 Jan., 1956			165	14 Aug., 1956	152			
4th Session						26 Nov., 1956			103	8 Jan., 1957	5			
5th Session						8 Jan., 1957			0	12 April, 1957	71			

SOURCE: Andre S. Mular, Privy Council Office

¹ Number of days between date of dissolution of previous Parliament and date of return of writs for this Parliament.

² Duration of Parliament in years, months and days. The life of Parliament is counted from the date of the return of election writs to the date of dissolution, both dates inclusive.

⁵ Parliament dissolved immediately after prorogation.

	Polling Day	Date of Return of Writs	No. of Days between Polling Day and Day for Return of Writs	Pro Forma Summoning - Date(s) of Proclamation(s)	Summoning for Despatch of Business - Date of Proclamation	Opening	No. of Days between Return of Writs and Opening	No. of Days between Parliaments ¹	No. of Days between Sessions	Prorogations	No. of Sitting Days in each Session	Dissolution	No. of Days at Dissolution since Last Day of Previous Session	Life of Parliament ²
23rd Parliament	10 June, 1957	8 Aug., 1957	58	12 April, 1957	9 July, 1957	14 Oct., 1957	66	117				1 Feb., 1958 ¹¹	0	5 mo., 25 da.
1st Session						14 Oct., 1957			N.A.	None ¹¹	78			

SOURCE: Andre S. Millar, Privy Council Office

¹Number of days between date of dissolution of previous Parliament and date of return of writs for this Parliament.

²Duration of Parliament in years, months and days. The life of Parliament is counted from the date of the return of election writs to the date of dissolution, both dates inclusive.

¹¹Parliament dissolved during session.

	Polling Day	Date of Return of Writs	No. of Days between Polling Day and Day for Return of Writs	Pro Forma Summoning Date(s) of Proclamation(s)	Summoning for Despatch of Business - Date of Proclamation	Opening	No. of Days between Return of Writs and Opening	No. of Days between Parliaments ¹	No. of Days between Sessions	Prorogations	No. of Sitting Days in each Session	Dissolution	No. of Days at Dissolution since Last Day of Previous Session	Life of Parliament ²
24th Parliament	31 March, 1958	30 April, 1958	29	1 Feb., 1958	15 April, 1958	12 May, 1958	11	87				19 April, 1962 ¹²	0	3 yr., 11 mo., 20 da.
1st Session						12 May, 1958				6 Sept., 1958	93			
2nd Session						15 Jan., 1959			130	18 July, 1959	127			
3rd Session						14 Jan., 1960			179	10 Aug., 1960	146			
4th Session						17 Nov., 1960			98	29 Sept., 1961	174			
5th Session						18 Jan., 1962			110	None ¹²	65			

SOURCE: Andre S. Millar, Privy Council Office

¹ Number of days between date of dissolution of previous Parliament and date of return of writs for this Parliament.

² Duration of Parliament in years, months and days. The life of Parliament is counted from the date of the return of election writs to the date of dissolution, both dates inclusive.

¹² House adjourned 18 April, 1962, on normal motion for Easter recess until 26 April, 1962. Parliament dissolved following day - 19 April, 1962.

	Polling Day	Date of Return of Writs	No. of Days between Polling Day and Day for Return of Writs	Pro Forma Summoning Date(s) of Proclamation(s)	Summoning for Despatch of Business Date of Proclamation	Opening	No. of Days between Return of Writs and Opening	No. of Days between Parliaments ¹	No. of Days between Sessions	Prorogation ²	No. of Sitting Days in each Session	Dissolution	No. of Days at Dissolution since Last Day of Previous Session	Life of Parliament ²
25th Parliament	18 June, 1962	18 July, 1962	29	19 Apr., 1962 16 July, 1962	10 Aug., 1962	27 Sept., 1962	70	89				6 Feb., 1963 ¹³	0	6 mo., 20 da.
1st Session						27 Sept., 1962			N.A.	None ¹³	72			

SOURCE: Andre S. Millar, Privy Council Office

¹Number of days between date of dissolution of previous Parliament and date of return of writs for this Parliament.

²Duration of Parliament in years, months and days. The life of Parliament is counted from the date of the return of election writs to the date of dissolution, both dates inclusive.

¹³House adjourned 5 February, 1963, after defeat of Government on want of confidence motion. Parliament dissolved following day 6 February, 1963.

	Polling Day	Date of Return of Writs	No. of Days between Polling Day and Day for Return of Writs	Pro Forma Summoning - Date(s) of Proclamation(s)	Summoning for Despatch of Business Date of Proclamation	Opening	No. of Days between Return of Writs and Opening	No. of Days between Parliaments ¹	No. of Days between Sessions	Prorogations	No. of Sitting Days in each Session	Dissolution	No. of Days at Dissolution since Last Day of Previous Session	Life of Parliament ²
26th Parliament	8 April, 1963	8 May, 1963	29	6 Feb., 1963	23 April, 1963	16 May, 1963	7	90				8 Sept., 1965 ¹⁴	0	2 yr., 4 mo., 1 da.
1st Session						16 May, 1963				21 Dec., 1963	117			
2nd Session						18 Feb., 1964			58	3 April, 1965	248			
3rd Session						5 April, 1965			1	None ¹⁴	53			

SOURCE: Andre S. Millar, Privy Council Office

¹ Number of days between date of dissolution of previous Parliament and date of return of writs for this Parliament.

² Duration of Parliament in years, months and days. The life of Parliament is counted from the date of the return of election writs to the date of dissolution, both dates inclusive.

¹⁴ Parliament dissolved during Summer adjournment.

	Polling Day	Date of Return of Writs	No. of Days between Polling Day and Day for Return of Writs	Pro Forma Summoning - Date(s) of Proclamation(s)	Summoning for Despatch of Business Date of Proclamation	Opening	No. of Days between Return of Writs and Opening	No. of Days between Parliaments ¹	No. of Days between Sessions	Prorogations	No. of Sitting Days in each Session	Dissolution	No. of Days at Dissolution since Last Day of Previous Session	Life of Parliament ²
27th Parliament	8 Nov., 1965	9 Dec., 1965	30	8 Sept., 1965	15 Nov., 1965	18 Jan., 1966	39	91				23 April, 1968 ¹¹	0	2 yr., 4 mo., 15 da.
1st Session						18 Jan., 1966				8 May, 1967	250			
2nd Session						8 May, 1967			0	None ¹¹	155			

SOURCE: Andre S. Millar, Privy Council Office

¹Number of days between date of dissolution of previous Parliament and date of return of writs for this Parliament.

²Duration of Parliament in years, months and days. The life of Parliament is counted from the date of the return of election writs to the date of dissolution, both dates inclusive.

¹¹Parliament dissolved during session.

APRIL 1968



PARLIAMENT

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Order of Business at Opening of First Session of New Parliament

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Opening of 27th Parliament, 18 January, 1966.

1. Members to be sworn in.
10:30 a.m.
 2. The Clerk calls the meeting to order.
 3. The Clerk reads letter from Governor General's Secretary re Opening of Parliament.
 4. Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod delivers Message from Deputy Governor General.
 5. The Clerk and Members go up to Senate Chamber.
-

ON RETURN FROM THE SENATE

6. *The Prime Minister* moves the election of a Speaker.
"Therefore I take great pleasure in moving, seconded by the President of the Privy Council (Mr. Favreau), that Lucien Lamoureux, member for the electoral district of Stormont, do take the Chair of this House as Speaker."
7. The Clerk of the House declares Speaker duly elected.
8. Speaker-elect conducted to the Chair by the *Prime Minister* and Mr. Favreau.
9. Mr. Speaker returns thanks to the House for honour conferred on him.

10. Mace laid upon the Table by Sergeant-at-Arms.
 11. *The Prime Minister* suggests that sitting be suspended until 3:00 p.m. this day.
-

3:00 p.m.

12. Prayers.
 13. Mr. Speaker reads letter from Secretary to Governor General regarding Opening of Parliament.
 14. The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod delivers Message.
 15. Mr. Speaker, with House, goes up to Senate Chamber.
-

ON RETURN FROM THE SENATE

16. Mr. Speaker reports that he had, on behalf of the Commons, made the usual claim of privilege which His Excellency has been pleased to confirm.
17. *The Prime Minister* introduces *pro forma* Bill C-1, as Act respecting the Administration of Oaths of Office.

"I move, seconded by Mr. Martin, for leave to introduce a Bill intituled:

An Act respecting the Administration of Oaths of Office."

18. Mr. Speaker reports Speech of His Excellency.
19. *The Prime Minister* moves that Speech of His Excellency be taken into consideration at next sitting of the House.

"I move, seconded by Mr. Martin, that the Speech of His Excellency delivered this day from the Throne to both Houses of Parliament, be taken into consideration at the next sitting of the House."

20. *The Prime Minister* moves for the appointment of Striking Committee.
"I move, seconded by Mr. Martin, that a Special Committee be appointed to prepare and report, with all convenient speed, lists of Members to compose the Standing Committee of this House; the said Committee to be composed of Messrs. Gregoire, Knowles, Leboe, McIlraith, Pilon, Starr and Winkler.
21. *The Prime Minister* presents a Message from His Excellency regarding the appointment of Commissioners of Internal Economy. Mr. Speaker reads message.
"Mr. Speaker: I have a message from His Excellency signed by his own hand."
22. *The Prime Minister* moves for the election of a Chairman of Committees of the Whole.
"I move, seconded by Mr. Martin, that Herman M. Batten, Member for the Electoral District of Humber-St. George's be appointed Chairman of Committees of the Whole House."
23. *The Prime Minister* moves for the appointment of a Deputy Chairman of Committees of the Whole.
"I move, seconded by Mr. Martin, that Maurice Rinfret, Member for the Electoral District of Saint-Jacques be appointed Deputy Chairman of Committees of the Whole House."
24. **REQUIRES UNANIMOUS CONSENT**
"I move that this House, at the next sitting, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the supply to be granted to Her Majesty."
25. "I move that this House at the next sitting resolve itself into a Committee to consider ways and means for raising the supply to be granted to Her Majesty."
26. *The Prime Minister* moves the adjournment of the House.
"I move, seconded by Mr. Martin,
That the House do now adjourn."

**Ceremonial for Morning Meeting with Deputy Governor General at Opening
of First Session of New Parliament**

**PROCEDURE FOR THE PRELIMINARY OPENING OF PARLIAMENT,
TUESDAY, 18th JANUARY, 1966**

1. The Assistant Secretary to the Governor-General and the Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General, in a Government House car, will call for the Hon. Robert Taschereau, Deputy Governor-General, at The Tiffany, 150 Driveway at 10.45 a.m. on Tuesday, January 18th.
2. From there they will proceed under police motorcycle escort to the Main Senate Entrance, arriving at 10.55 a.m.

The route within Parliament grounds will be as follows:

The Deputy Governor-General's car will enter by the East Gate, turn to the right and follow the road on the east side of the East Block to the Main Senate Entrance. On departure the car will be faced west and will leave via the east side of the West Block to the Central Gates.

The Deputy Governor-General will be met by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod and the Field Officer-in-Waiting who will conduct the party to the Speaker's Quarters, where the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Government in the Senate will be awaiting the Deputy Governor-General's arrival.

3. When the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod has given notice that all is in readiness, the following Procession will be formed in the corridor and will proceed to the Senate Chamber, entering by the South Door:

Field Officer-in-Waiting
Aide-de-Camp
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod
Assistant Secretary to the Governor-General

THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Leader of the Government in the Senate

Prime Minister of Canada

In walking to the foot of the Throne the Procession will pass to the east of the Clerk's table (or block of chairs if table removed).

4. The Deputy Governor-General will take his position standing in front of his chair. The Prime Minister will be on the right and the Leader of the Government in the Senate on the left. The Assistant Secretary to the Governor-General will take a position on the right of the Deputy Governor-General's chair, and the

Aide-de-Camp on the left. The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod will take up his special position on the left facing the Speaker of the Senate. The Field Officer-in-Waiting will stand on the right or west side of the Throne.

5. When everyone is in place the Deputy Governor-General says "Pray be seated—Veuillez vous asseoir" and sits down.

6. The Members of the House of Commons are then summoned to the Senate and, after their arrival at the Bar, they receive a message delivered by the Speaker of the Senate.

7. After the departure of the Members of the House of Commons, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod bows to the Deputy Governor-General, the Procession re-forms in the same order as it entered, and leaves the Senate by the same route, returning to the Speaker's Quarters.

8. The Deputy Governor-General will leave the Parliament Building by the Main Senate Entrance, returning to his home.

DRESS

Morning coat or Uniform

(Sgd.) A. G. CHERRIER
Assistant Secretary
to the Governor-General.

30 December, 1965.

**Ceremonial for Opening of New Session of
Parliament by Governor General**

**INSTRUCTIONS PERTAINING TO THE OPENING OF THE FIRST
SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH PARLIAMENT BY
THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL 3.00 P.M., TUESDAY,
18th JANUARY, 1966**

Move to Parliament Hill

1. Their Excellencies, attended by the Aide-de-Camp in-Waiting, will leave Government House in the State Carriage at 2.41 p.m., to arrive at the Main Entrance of the Parliament Buildings at 3.01 p.m.

Seating in the Carriage will be as follows:

Aide-de-Camp in-Waiting

Her Excellency

His Excellency

The Carriage will be accompanied by a mounted escort provided by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Before entering the Carriage His Excellency will be accorded a Royal Salute by the mounted escort.

2. In addition to the mounted escort, a motorcycle escort will be provided by the Ottawa City Police. Three motorcyclists will lead, and two will follow, the mounted escort.

The route to the Parliament Buildings will be:

Rideau Gate, Sussex Drive, Rideau Street, Wellington Street, entering
Parliament Hill through the Centre Gate, along the east side of the
West Block to the foot of the steps in front of the Peace Tower.

Arrival

3. As the Carriage enters the Centre Gate of Parliament Hill a 21-gun artillery salute will commence. On arrival in front of the Peace Tower, the Carriage will stop so that Their Excellencies may alight at the dais. The Carriage will then pull away, and the Governor-General will take up his position on the dais facing the Guard of Honour.

4. Her Excellency will stand on the left of the dais, and the A.D.C. in-Waiting on the right and slightly to the rear. At the same time, Her Excellency's Lady-in-Waiting and the A.D.C. next-in-Waiting will leave the Main Entrance and take up their positions behind and slightly to the left of Her Excellency.

5. The Governor-General will be accorded a Royal Salute by the Guard of Honour and after taking the Salute, will inspect the Guard, attended by the Guard Commander and the A.D.C. in-Waiting.

6. Following the inspection, Their Excellencies will be conducted into the Parliament Buildings by the A.D.C. in-Waiting, followed by the Lady-in-Waiting and the A.D.C. next-in-Waiting, and be received by the Prime Minister and Mrs. Pearson and the Acting Leader of the Government in the Senate and Mrs. Vaillancourt.

Move to the Senate Chamber

7. A procession, in the order shown in the diagram attached, will be formed and escort Their Excellencies to the Speaker's Quarters in the Senate (Room 280-F), following the route indicated. Their Excellencies will remove cloaks in the Speaker's Quarters. Service members in the procession will remove and carry headdress.

8. When Their Excellencies are ready, the procession will move to the Senate Chamber, entering by the south door. Their Excellencies will pass to the right of the Woolsack. The members of the procession will pass to the right and left of the Woolsack and group themselves on each side of the Throne.

Ceremony—Senate Chamber

9. The Governor-General will ascend the steps of the Throne and stand facing south. Her Excellency will then take her place on his left, while the Lady-in-Waiting will move to her seat on the east side of the Senate Chamber near Her Excellency. The Prime Minister will take his place on the right, and the Leader of the Government in the Senate on the left, of the Throne.

10. When all are in position, His Excellency will say "Pray be seated"—"Veuillez vous asseoir", and sit down. Their Excellencies will remain seated throughout the ceremony and will not rise until the Commons have left the Chamber.

11. The Speaker of the Senate will command the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to summon the House of Commons. After a pause of about five minutes, the Members of the House of Commons, led by the Speaker, will arrive and take their stand at the Bar. When all are in attendance the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod will call "Order". The Speaker of the House of Commons will then take off his hat to His Excellency, who will return the compliment.

12. The Speaker of the House of Commons will then make to His Excellency the claim of the privileges of the Members of the House of Commons. The Speaker of the Senate will reply in the name of His Excellency.

13. The Secretary to the Governor-General will hand the Speech to His Excellency, and return to his place. Following the reading, he will receive the Speech back from His Excellency, and deliver copies to the two Speakers.

14. The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod will face the Speaker of the House of Commons who, after saluting the Governor-General, will leave followed by

the Members of the House of Commons. Their Excellencies do not rise when the Members leave, although the Prime Minister and the Acting Leader of the Government in the Senate may do so.

Withdrawal

15. Immediately after the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod has made his bow to His Excellency, the Governor-General will rise and the procession will re-form.

16. The Procession will leave the Senate Chamber through the south door, Their Excellencies passing to the left of the Woolsack, and will move to the Speaker's Quarters in the Senate, where Their Excellencies will enrobe. Officers will replace headdress.

17. The procession will escort Their Excellencies to the Main Entrance of the Parliament Buildings. On arrival at the inside steps the Honorary Aides-de-Camp will proceed down the steps, turn inwards, lining the steps from bottom to top. The remainder of the procession will open out to left and right to allow Their Excellencies to pass between them. All officers will salute.

18. Their Excellencies will bid farewell to the Prime Minister and Mrs. Pearson and the Acting Leader of the Government in the Senate and Mrs. Vaillancourt.

Departure

19. On leaving the Parliament Buildings, the Governor-General will move onto the dais, while Her Excellency and the attendants will take up the same positions as for the arrival ceremony (para. 4). His Excellency will be accorded a Royal Salute by the Guard of Honour. There will be no inspection of the Guard.

20. Following the Royal Salute, Their Excellencies and attendants will move back to the sidewalk to allow the Carriage to draw up behind the dais facing west. Their Excellencies and the A.D.C. in-Waiting will enter the Carriage and, as it moves off, the Guard of Honour will present arms and a 21-gun artillery salute will commence firing.

21. The following route will be used for the return to Government House:

East side of the West Block, out the Centre Gate, around the south side of the National War Memorial, east on Rideau Street, north on Sussex Drive through the Rideau Gate to Government House.

His Excellency will receive a Royal Salute from the mounted escort on his return to Government House.

Special Notes

22. The A.D.C. in-Waiting, through the Comptroller of the Household, will be responsible for the arrangements for the State Carriage, cars and escorts.

23. The Secretary and the A.D.C. in-Waiting will use His Excellency's cloakroom (No. 280-F). The other members of the Household who are in the procession will use Room 273-S. After removing cloaks, those members will move directly to the Main Entrance of the Parliament Buildings to await the arrival of Their Excellencies.

24. The Honorary Aides-de-Camp in the procession and the Field Officer-in-Waiting will enter the Parliament Buildings by the Main Senate Entrance and leave their cloaks (but not headdress) in Room 273-S. From there they will proceed to the Main Entrance of the Parliament Buildings and take up their positions by no later than 2.50 p.m., to await the arrival of Their Excellencies.

25. The Chief of the Defence Staff, other senior officers, and the Commissioner, RCMP are requested to enter the Parliament Buildings by the Main Senate Entrance and leave their cloaks (but not headdress) in Room 273-S. From there, they will proceed to the Main Entrance of the Parliament Buildings and take up their positions by no later than 2.50 p.m. to await the arrival of Their Excellencies.

26. Holders of Admission Cards to the Vice-Regal Box in the South Gallery of the Senate, on arrival at the Main Senate Entrance, will be conducted by a Government House orderly to their cloakrooms—Room 271-S for ladies, Room 273-S for gentlemen—and thence to their numbered seat in the box.

Orderlies

27. Government House orderlies' duties will be as follows:

- a. Sergeant Storie will take the Speeches to the Speaker's Quarters and deliver them to the Secretary to the Governor-General after His Excellency's arrival in Room 280-F. He will then proceed to the Vice-Regal Box, where he will remain. At the conclusion of the ceremony, he will see that the occupants of the Box are conducted back to the cloakrooms.
- b. Sergeants Hopkins and Des Roches will perform the duties outlined in para. 26 and, on conclusion of the ceremony, will assist Sergeant Storie in conducting the occupants of the Vice-Regal Box to their cloakrooms.

Dress

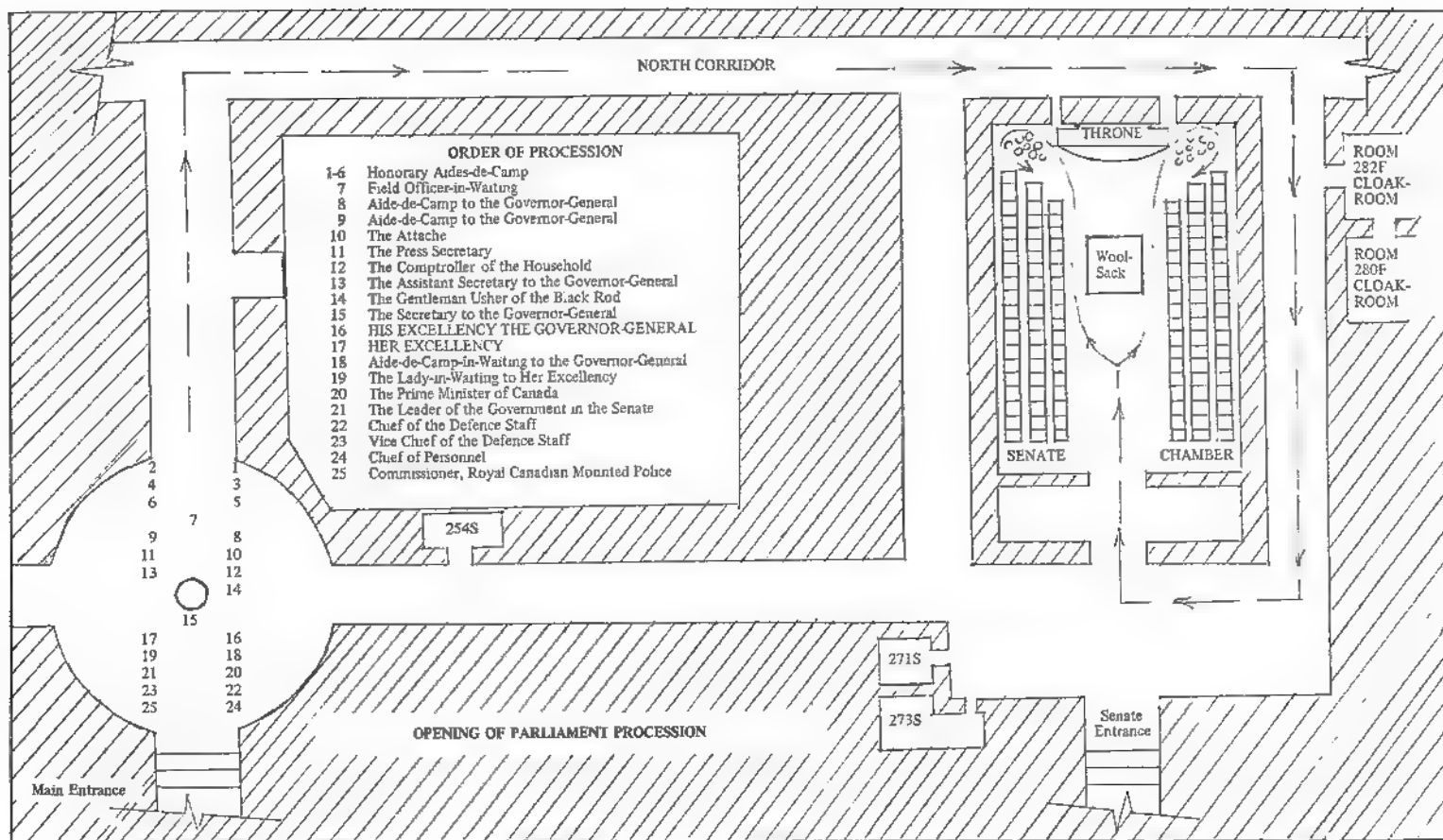
28. Dress for the ceremony will be as follows:

His Excellency	Uniform (No. 1A Order of Dress)
Secretary and Assistant Secretary	Morning coat (Decorations)
Other members of the Household	Uniform or Morning coat (Decorations) as applicable
Ladies of the Household	Evening Dress.

(Sgd.) A. G. CHERRIER
Assistant Secretary
to the Governor-General.

Government House.

7 January, 1966.



**Press Release regarding Mover and Seconder of Address in Reply
to Speech from the Throne**

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: May 14, 1963

For Release: Immediate

Pour Publication:

The Right Honourable Lester B. Pearson, Prime Minister, announces that the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne will be Moved by Miss Pauline Jewett, Member of Parliament for the Ontario Riding of Northumberland, and Seconded by Mr. Auguste Choquette, Member of Parliament for the Quebec Riding of Lotbiniere.

— Miss Jewett received her Bachelor of Arts degree in politics and philosophy and her Master's degree from Queen's University. She earned a Doctorate in political science at Radcliffe College, Harvard University, and did post doctoral work at the London School of Economics and at Oxford University. Dr. Jewett has had an outstanding career as a lecturer at Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass., Queen's University and at Carleton University where, in 1960-61, she was chairman of the Department of Political Science.

— Mr. Choquette, a native of Quebec City and a noted public speaker, was educated at the Jesuit College in Quebec and at St. Mary's College in Montreal. He studied law at Laval University in Quebec, where he now practices.

The Prime Minister also announces, in collaboration with the Honourable Ross Macdonald, Leader of the Government in the Senate, that the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne will be Moved in the Senate by the Honourable J. Eugene Lefrancois of Montreal (Quebec-Repentigny) and will be Seconded by the Honourable A. C. Taylor of Salisbury (New Brunswick-Westmorland).

**Memorandum on Actions taken by the Prime Minister in Connection with the
Opening of the First Session of a New Parliament; of a Second or
Subsequent Session of Parliament; or of a Special Session
of Parliament**

**I. ACTIONS TAKEN IN CONNECTION WITH THE OPENING OF THE
FIRST SESSION OF A NEW PARLIAMENT**

A. Prior to the day of opening

The Prime Minister recommends to Cabinet the date on which the session will commence and submits to the Governor General an Instrument of Advice for the issue of a proclamation summoning Parliament for the despatch of business on that date. Cabinet also considers the dates on which the mover and seconder of the address in reply and the party leaders should speak.

The Prime Minister ascertains that the necessary arrangements are being made by Government House for the presence in Parliament on the day of opening of the Deputy Governor General and the Governor General respectively.

The Prime Minister obtains consideration and approval in Cabinet of the Speech from the Throne to be delivered by the Governor General at the opening.

The Prime Minister ensures that draft and final copies of the Speech are sent to the Governor General in time to allow His Excellency to study it and prepare his delivery. He also ensures that a letter signed by him (P.M.) forwarding an advance copy of the speech and indicating when "leaders' day" will be during the debate on the reply is delivered to each of the opposition leaders on the morning of the opening.

The Prime Minister recommends to Cabinet the names of the two members of the House of Commons whom he is proposing as mover and seconder of the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne (by custom they represent the official languages of Canada and alternate in consecutive sessions between the two languages).

The Prime Minister recommends to Cabinet the names of the members of the House of Commons whom he is proposing for election as Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the House. (Normally the Speaker and Deputy Speaker elected at the first session serve in their respective capacities throughout the life of a Parliament.)

The Prime Minister informs Cabinet of his decision with respect to the choice of four ministers to serve, with the Speaker, as commissioners of internal economy for the session. An Order in Council for the appointment of the ministers as commissioners is prepared for approval in Cabinet.

The Prime Minister recommends to Cabinet the name of the senator he is recommending for appointment as Speaker of the Senate. If the person chosen is not already a senator the Prime Minister also recommends that he be previously summoned to the Senate. An Order in Council for the appointment of the Speaker—and an Order for appointment as senator if required—is prepared for approval in Cabinet. (Normally the Speaker of the Senate appointed at the first session remains in office for the life of the Parliament.)

The Prime Minister ensures that the persons he has chosen for duties in connection with the new session are informed of the formal approval of their selection.

The Prime Minister recommends in Cabinet that all departments have ready for tabling in the House on the first day of the session such material as may be required.

B. On the day of opening

1. Morning sitting of the House

At the appointed hour in the morning of the day fixed for the opening of the session the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Government in the Senate greet the Deputy Governor General (no wives) in the Senate Speaker's quarters after his arrival by the main Senate entrance and proceed with him to the Senate Chamber. In the Senate Chamber the Prime Minister takes his position at the right of the Throne. Members of the House of Commons enter the Chamber and subsequently withdraw for the election of their Speaker, as directed by the Speaker of the Senate. No action is required by the Prime Minister during the ceremony in the Senate. (Information on the ceremonial is issued by the Senate office.)

After the proceedings in the Senate are over the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Government proceed with the Deputy Governor General to the Senate Speaker's quarters and to the main Senate entrance where they part. The Prime Minister then makes his way to the House of Commons Chamber.

In the House of Commons the Prime Minister, addressing the Clerk of the House, nominates a member of the House and moves that he be elected Speaker. After the election the Prime Minister and the seconder of the motion (usually next senior Cabinet minister or next senior French speaking Cabinet minister if Prime Minister is English speaking) conduct the new Speaker from his seat to the Speaker's chair.

Following the Speaker's acceptance speech, the Prime Minister suggests that the sitting of the House be suspended until a stated hour in the afternoon.

2. Afternoon sitting of the House

At the appointed hour in the afternoon of the day fixed for the opening of the session the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Government in the

Senate greet the Governor General (with wives) at the main entrance to the centre block and proceed with him to the Senate Speaker's quarters and to the Senate Chamber. (Wives, except Her Excellency, proceed to and return from Senate Chamber independently.) The Prime Minister takes his position at the right of the Throne. No action is required by him during the ceremony in the Senate. (The Senate office issues details of the ceremonial.)

Following the report of his election by the new House Speaker and the reading of the Speech from the Throne by the Governor General before the members of both Houses the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Government return with His Excellency to the Senate Speaker's quarters and to the main entrance to the centre block where they part. (Wives present.) The Prime Minister then proceeds to the House of Commons Chamber.

In the House of Commons the Prime Minister moves for leave to introduce the usual pro forma bill respecting the administration of oaths of office—before the Speaker reports on the Speech delivered in the Senate.

After the Speaker has reported on the Speech from the Throne the Prime Minister moves that it be taken into consideration at the next sitting of the House (motion for precedence).

The Prime Minister presents a message from the Governor General transmitting to the House of Commons a certified copy of the Order in Council appointing the commissioners of internal economy. The Speaker reads the message to the House.

The Prime Minister moves that a special committee (striking committee) be appointed to prepare lists of members to compose the standing committees of the House.

The Prime Minister moves that a chairman of committees of the whole House (Deputy Speaker) be appointed and submits the name he is proposing for appointment.

The Prime Minister moves that a deputy chairman of committees of the whole House be appointed and submits a name for appointment.

The Prime Minister moves the adjournment of the House. (The House usually adjourns until the following afternoon. If the standing orders call for a morning sitting the following day suspension of the relevant standing order provisions must also be moved.)

NOTE: The business described above for the afternoon sitting of the House on opening day represents the items which are usually considered in the House on opening day and which involve action by the Prime Minister. Other items of business involving the Prime Minister which, depending on circumstances, may also appear on the opening day House schedule are: tributes to deceased members of Parliament, the announcement of ministerial changes or of the appointment of Parliamentary Secretaries, motions for the House to resolve itself into committees of supply and of ways and means, etc.

II. ACTIONS TAKEN IN CONNECTION WITH THE OPENING OF A SECOND OR SUBSEQUENT SESSION OF PARLIAMENT

The actions to be taken by the Prime Minister here are similar to those described for the opening of the first session of a new Parliament both before and on the day of opening, with the following exceptions.

A. *Prior to the day of opening*

Because the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons elected at the first session normally continue to serve in subsequent sessions of the same Parliament there is no requirement for a ceremony with the Deputy Governor General in the Senate on the day of opening of a second or subsequent session. Accordingly, no action is required by the Prime Minister concerning the presence of the Deputy Governor General on the day of opening. Similarly no action is required in Cabinet for the election of a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker of the House.

Also, no action is required in Cabinet for the appointment of a Speaker of the Senate as the Speaker appointed at the first session normally continues in office.

B. *On the day of opening*

There is no ceremony with the Deputy Governor General in the Senate Chamber in the morning. Since there is no Speaker to be elected the House only meets in the afternoon.

(The duties of the Prime Minister in greeting and accompanying the Governor General to and from the Senate Chamber in the afternoon are the same as for the opening of a first session. The Speech from the Throne ceremony is also similar with the exception that there is no report of the election of a House Speaker.)

In the House of Commons the Prime Minister does not move for the appointment of a chairman of committees of the whole House (Deputy Speaker). He introduces new members of his party elected to the House. (Otherwise the business in the House is similar to that on the opening of a first session.)

III. ACTIONS TAKEN IN CONNECTION WITH THE OPENING OF A SPECIAL SESSION OF PARLIAMENT

The actions to be taken by the Prime Minister here are similar to those normally required in connection with the opening of an ordinary session of Parliament. However the urgency of the matter which has necessitated the calling of a special session may result in certain departures from the usual procedure in the House in order that immediate attention may be given to the emergency business at hand.

In this respect the Prime Minister has in the past moved, when the House assembled after the Speech from the Throne ceremony in the Senate Chamber, that new temporary sitting hours be introduced and that the Speech from the Throne be considered after disposal of emergency legislation only (see special session in August 1950). Certain standing orders may be suspended to allow Government measures to have precedence. The Prime Minister may suggest that the House do not adjourn as is usual but continue to sit in the evening on the day of opening. The motions for a striking committee and for a deputy chairman of committees of the whole House may be dispensed with. Emergency legislation has in the past been introduced in the place of the usual *pro forma* bill respecting the administration of oaths (1950).

The procedure for the opening of a special session of Parliament will vary from that for the opening of an ordinary session to the extent that it is desired to hasten House study of the emergency legislation at hand.

(Sgd.) ANDRE S. MILLAR
Privy Council Office.

January 10, 1967.

**Letter from Prime Minister to Leader of Opposition enclosing Advance Copy
of Speech from the Throne**

CONFIDENTIAL

Ottawa, January 18, 1966.

Dear Mr. Diefenbaker:

I am pleased to enclose, for your information, three copies of the Speech from the Throne, opening the first session of the twenty-seventh Parliament.

Thursday, January 20, will be Leaders' Day.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) L. B. PEARSON.

The Right Honourable John G. Diefenbaker, P.C., Q.C.,
Leader of the Opposition,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Canada.



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Motion for Adjournment of House for Recess (30 June, 1965)

Hon. G. J. McIlraith (President of the Privy Council)
moved:

That when this House adjourns this day, it stands adjourned until Monday, September 27, 1965, at 2.30 o'clock p.m., provided always that if it appears to the satisfaction of Mr. Speaker, after consultation with Her Majesty's Government, that the public interest requires that the House should meet at an earlier time during the adjournment, Mr. Speaker may give notice that he is so satisfied, and thereupon the House shall meet at the time stated in such notice, and shall transact its business as if it had been duly adjourned to that time.

In the event of Mr. Speaker being unable to act owing to illness or other cause, the Deputy Speaker shall act in his stead for the purpose of this order.

Motion for Adjournment of Senate for Recess (30 June, 1965)

Hon. Mr. Connolly (Ottawa West): Honourable senators, I move that when the Senate adjourns tonight, it do stand adjourned until Tuesday, October 12, 1965, at the hour of 8 o'clock in the evening.

**Resolution providing for Early Recall of Senate during Adjournment
for Recess (19 January, 1966)**

Hon. Paul H. Bouffard, with leave of the Senate, moved:

That, for the duration of the present session of Parliament, should an emergency arise during any adjournment of the Senate, which would in the opinion of the Honourable the Speaker warrant that the Senate meet prior to the time set forth in the motion for such adjournment, the Honourable the Speaker be authorized to notify honourable senators at their addresses registered with the Clerk of the Senate, to meet at a time earlier than that set out in the motion for such adjournment, and non-receipt by any one or more honourable senators of such call shall not have any effect upon the sufficiency and validity thereof.

**Notice by House Speaker recalling House during Adjournment for Recess
(August 22, 1966)**

After consultation with the Government, I am satisfied that the public interest requires that the House of Commons, which was adjourned on Thursday, July 14, 1966, until Wednesday, October 5, 1966, should meet at an earlier time. In pursuance to the order of the House of Commons passed Thursday, July 14, 1966, I hereby give notice that the House of Commons shall meet on Monday, August 29, 1966, at 2.30 o'clock p.m. and transact its business as if it had been duly adjourned to that time.

Given under my hand and seal at Ottawa this 22nd day of August, 1966.

(Sgd.) LUCIEN LAMOUREUX,
Speaker,
House of Commons,
Canada.

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**Announcement by Speaker of the Senate proroguing Parliament
(21 December, 1963)**

Honourable Members of the Senate:

Members of the House of Commons:

It is the will and pleasure of the Honourable the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General that this Parliament be prorogued until Thursday, the thirtieth day of January next, to be here holden; and that this Parliament is accordingly prorogued until Thursday, the thirtieth day of January next.

Proclamation proroguing Parliament

CANADA

(Sgd.) GREY

[L.S.]

GEORGE THE FIFTH, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.*

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to all whom it may concern,—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS We have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of Our Privy Council for Canada, to Prorogue the present Parliament of Canada, and whereas the adjournment of the Senate at the present time renders impossible the announcement to both Houses,—

NOW KNOW YE, that We do for that end publish this Our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby Prorogue the said Parliament of Canada accordingly to the SEVENTH day of SEPTEMBER next.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honourable SIR ALBERT HENRY GEORGE, EARL GREY, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the County of Northumberland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order, &c., &c., Governor General and Commander in Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, in Our said Dominion, this TWENTY-NINTH day of JULY, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and in the second year of Our Reign.

By Command,

(Sgd.) JAMES G. FOLEY,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

Proclamation extending Period of Prorogation of Parliament

(Sgd.) GEORGES P. VANIER
[L.S.]

CANADA

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories QUEEN, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the SENATORS of Canada, and the MEMBERS elected to serve in the House of Commons of Canada and to each and every of you,—

GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS Our Parliament of Canada stands prorogued to the twenty-fifth day of the month of July, 1962, at which time, at Our City of Ottawa, you were held and constrained to appear.

Now KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday, the third day of the month of September, 1962, you meet Us, in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of Ottawa, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary. HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Trusty and Well-beloved Major-General GEORGES PHILIAS VANIER, Companion of Our Distinguished Service Order upon whom We have conferred Our Military Cross and Our Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, this sixteenth day of July in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-two and in the eleventh year of Our Reign.

By Command,

(Sgd.) JEAN MIQUELON,
Under Secretary of State.

Description of Prorogation Ceremony

1. ARRIVAL:

The exact date and hour of Prorogation is not usually known until a day or so before the event.

The Chief Justice of Canada, or the next Senior Judge of the Supreme Court who may be in Ottawa at the time, in his capacity as Deputy Governor General, and attended by the Assistant Secretary to the Governor General and the Aide-de-Camp-in-Waiting, arrives at the Main Senate Entrance a few minutes before the hour agreed upon.

It is not usual for a Guard of Honour to be provided on the occasion of Prorogation.

The Assistant Secretary and the Aide-de-Camp-in-Waiting call for the Deputy Governor General in a Government House car either at the Supreme Court or at his residence, depending on the circumstances. A motorcycle escort is provided by the City Police.

It is customary for the Deputy Governor General to be met at the top of the stairs of the Main Senate Entrance by the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Government in the Senate. If they are retained elsewhere by their official duties, however, they meet the Deputy Governor General in the Speaker's Quarters.

The Field Officer-in-Waiting together with the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod also greets the Deputy Governor General at the top of the stairs of the Main Senate Entrance.

It is expected that the Deputy Governor General should shake hands with those who greet him on arrival.

2. PROCESSION TO THE SPEAKER'S QUARTERS:

The Procession will then be formed in the following order:—

Field Officer-in-Waiting

Aide-de-Camp-in-Waiting

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod

Assistant Secretary to the Governor General

THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR GENERAL

The Leader of the Government
in the Senate

The Prime Minister

The Procession, as outlined above, will move from the Main Senate Entrance to the Deputy Governor General's Dressing Room, No. 243 in the Speaker's Quarters.

3. PROCESSION TO THE SENATE CHAMBER:

When the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod has signified that all is in readiness, the Procession will be re-formed in the corridor outside the Speaker's Quarters and will proceed into the Senate Chamber via the south door.

The route of the Procession will be south down the east corridor to the south entrance of the Senate Chamber.

4. ARRIVAL INTO THE SENATE CHAMBER:

The Deputy Governor General, on reaching the Clerk's table, which is in front of the Throne, will walk to the right of the table, as will everyone else in the procession, and will take his position standing in front of his chair. The Prime Minister will be provided with a chair on the right of the Throne as will the Leader of the Government in the Senate, whose place will be on the left of the Throne. The Assistant Secretary to the Governor General and the Field Officer-in-Waiting will be on the right, and the Aide-de-Camp-in-Waiting will stand on the left of the Throne. The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod will also stand on the left, but will face the Speaker of the Senate.

When those in the Procession have taken up their places (having bowed to the Throne as they go by), the Deputy Governor General says:— "Pray be seated"—"*Prière de vous asseoir*",—and sits down.

The Deputy Governor General will remain seated for the whole ceremony.

5. ORDER OF CEREMONY:

The ceremony may include any or all of the following items:

Summoning of Members of House of Commons.

(NOTE: If the Deputy Governor General has not, on any previous occasion, officiated at a Parliamentary ceremony such as a Prorogation or a Royal Assent, his Commission is read at this point by the Clerk of the Senate after the Members of the House of Commons have taken their places at the Bar.)

Reading of Bills.

Royal Assent.

Reading of Speech from the Throne.

The Speech is handed to the Deputy Governor General by the Assistant Secretary to the Governor General. At those points in the Speech where the Deputy Governor General says "Honourable Members of the Senate" and "Members of the House of Commons", he will look in the direction of the Speakers concerned. The two Speakers acknowledge the compliment by raising their hats. After the Deputy Governor General has read the Speech, there is a short wait while the Assistant Secretary hands copies of the Speech to the two Speakers.

The Speaker of the Senate pronounces Prorogation of Parliament.

The Members of the House of Commons withdraw, the signal for this being given by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod who simply turns in his place and faces the Members assembled at the Bar, after bowing to the Deputy Governor General.

After the departure of the Members of the House of Commons, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod bows to the Deputy Governor General who then rises in his place. The Procession re-forms in the same order as it entered, passing the Clerk's table on the left, leaves the Senate by the south door and proceeds to the Quarters of the Speaker of the Senate. From there, the Procession returns to the Main Entrance of the Senate.

The Prime Minister and others take their leave of the Deputy Governor General at the top of the stairs leading to the Main Senate Entrance.

DRESS:

Deputy Governor General	— Morning Dress
Assistant Secretary to the Governor General	— Morning Dress
Field Officer-in-Waiting	
and	
Aide-de-Camp-in-Waiting	— Uniform.

PARLIAMENT

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Proclamation dissolving Parliament

(Sgd.) GEORGES P. VANIER
[L.S.]

CANADA

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories QUEEN, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

To OUR Beloved and Faithful the SENATORS of Canada, and the MEMBERS elected to serve in the House of Commons of Canada, and to all whom it may concern,—

GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS We have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of Our Prime Minister of Canada, to DISSOLVE the present Parliament of Canada.

NOW KNOW YE, that We do for that end publish this Our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby DISSOLVE the said Parliament of Canada accordingly; and the Senators and the Members of the House of Commons are discharged from their meeting and attendance.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor, General GEORGES P. VANIER, a member of Our Most Honourable Privy Council, Companion of Our Distinguished Service Order upon whom We have conferred Our Military Cross and Our Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, this eighth day of September in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-five and in the fourteenth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

(Sgd.) JEAN MIQUELON,
Deputy Registrar General of Canada.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

Instrument of Advice for Issue of Proclamation dissolving Parliament

PRIME MINISTER - PREMIER MINISTRE

To His Excellency

General the Right Honourable Georges P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D.,
Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

Your Excellency:

The undersigned has the honour to advise that Your Excellency may be pleased, in the Queen's name, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Canada, to dissolve the present Parliament of Canada as of the 8th day of September, 1965.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) L. B. PEARSON

Prime Minister.

(Sgd.)

Approved

GEORGES P. VANIER

7th September, 1965.

Proclamation for *pro forma* Summoning of New Parliament

(Sgd.) GEORGES P. VANIER

[L.S.]

CANADA

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom,
Canada and Her other Realms and Territories QUEEN, Head of the
Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

To ALL To WHOM these Presents shall come,—

GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION

KNOW YE, that We being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet
Our People of Canada, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby,
by and with the advice of Our Prime Minister of Canada, summon and call
together the House of Commons in and for Canada, to meet at Our CITY OF
OTTAWA, on Thursday, the sixteenth day of December next, then and there to
have conference and treaty with the Great Men and Senate of Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent
and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right
Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor, General GEORGES P. VANIER, a member
of Our Most Honourable Privy Council, Companion of Our Distinguished
Service Order upon whom We have conferred Our Military Cross and Our
Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief
of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, this eighth day of
September in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-five
and in the fourteenth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

(Sgd.) JEAN MIQUELON,
Deputy Registrar General of Canada.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

**Instrument of Advice for Issue of Proclamation for *pro forma*
Summoning of New Parliament**

PRIME MINISTER - PREMIER MINISTRE

To His Excellency

.....
Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

Your Excellency:

The undersigned has the honour to advise that Your Excellency may be pleased, in the Queen's name, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Canada to summon a new Parliament to meet on, the day of ,, 19.....

Respectfully submitted,

.....
Prime Minister.

(date)

.....

Proclamation announcing Issue of Writs of Election ¹

(Sgd.) GEORGES P. VANIER
[L.S.]

CANADA

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom,
Canada and Her other Realms and Territories QUEEN, Head of the
Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

TO ALL TO WHOM these Presents shall come,—

GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS We are desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our
People of Canada, and to have their advice in Parliament:

WE DO MAKE KNOWN Our Royal will and pleasure to call a Parliament,
and do further declare that by the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, We
have this day given Orders for issuing Our WRITS in due form for calling a
PARLIAMENT in Canada, which Writs are to bear date of the eighth day of
September, 1965, and to be returnable on the ninth day of December, 1965.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent
and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right
Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor, General GEORGES P. VANIER, a member
of Our Most Honourable Privy Council, Companion of Our Distinguished
Service Order upon whom We have conferred Our Military Cross and Our
Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief
of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, this eighth day of
September in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-five
and in the fourteenth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

(Sgd.) JEAN MIQUELON,
Deputy Registrar General of Canada.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

[¹ In future this proclamation will also state the date of polling day.]

Order in Council for Issue of Writs of Election

**CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL**

P.C. 1968-757

*Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the
Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency
the Governor General on the 23rd April, 1968.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report from the Right Honourable Pierre Elliott Trudeau, the Prime Minister, recommending that writs of election for a general election of persons to serve as members in the House of Commons be issued, such writs of election to be dated the 23rd day of April, 1968, fixing Tuesday the 25th day of June, 1968 as polling day at the said election, said writs to be returnable on the 25th day of July, 1968; and that a proclamation to this effect do issue.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

(Sgd.) R. G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

Writ of Election

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories QUEEN, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

To (*Insert name, surname and address of returning officer*).

GREETING:

Whereas, by the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, We have ordered a Parliament to be holden at Ottawa, on the day of next (*omit this preamble, except in the case of a general election*), We command you that notice of the time and place of election being duly given, you do cause election to be made according to law of a member (*or as the case may be*) to serve in the House of Commons of Canada, for the electoral district of in the Province of (*except in case of a general election, insert here*) in the place of (*stating the cause of the vacancy*) and that you do cause the nomination of candidates at such election to be held on the day of next, and if a poll become necessary that the same be held on the day of next, and do cause the name (*or names*) of such member or members when so elected, whether he is (*or they are*) present or absent, to be certified to Our Chief Electoral Officer, as by law directed.

Witness, Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved, etc., Governor General (*or Administrator of the Government*) of Canada, at Our City of Ottawa, the day of in the year of Our Reign and in the year of Our Lord 19.....

By Command

.....
Chief Electoral Officer.

Endorsement.

Received the within Writ on the day of
19.....

.....
Returning Officer.

**United Kingdom Statute extending Life of Twelfth
Parliament of Canada**

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT, 1916

6-7 George V, c. 19.

An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867.

A.D. 1916.

[1st June, 1916.]

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by authority of the same, as follows:—

1. Notwithstanding anything in the British North America Act, 1867, or in any Act amending the same, or in any Order in Council, or terms or conditions of Union, made or approved under the said Act, or under any Act of the Canadian Parliament, the term of the Twelfth Parliament of Canada is hereby extended until the seventh day of October, nineteen hundred and seventeen.

2. This Act may be cited as the British North America Act, 1916, and the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1915, and this Act may be cited together as the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1916.

PARLIAMENT

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**Speech from the Throne opening Second Session of Twenty-Sixth
Parliament (18 February, 1964)**

Honourable Members of the Senate:

Members of the House of Commons:

I welcome you to the second session of the twenty-sixth Parliament of Canada.

This is a time when it is possible, despite our many problems, to deliberate on Canadian and world affairs in a spirit of reasoned hopefulness.

My Government will attempt to make its full contribution to the maintenance of peace and the improvement of international relations; to the strengthening of our national unity through a co-operative federalism; to fostering the full employment of our people and the efficient growth of our economy; and to broadening the opportunities for a good life which should be open to all Canadians.

We are looking forward to the visit this autumn of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth. The presence of the Queen of Canada will mark for our country the historic occasion of the interprovincial conferences on confederation; it will also re-emphasise the importance we attach to the Commonwealth, through which so much can be done to advance understanding and co-operation in this increasingly interdependent world.

We recently had great pleasure in welcoming to Ottawa the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary of the United Kingdom, with whom many matters of mutual concern were fruitfully discussed.

Since the close of the last session of Parliament, my Prime Minister has visited France and the United States. His friendly discussions with the President of the Republic of France will help to encourage an increasingly intimate relationship between France and Canada.

The unique partnership of Canada and the United States was symbolized in the signing by the President and the Prime Minister of an agreement by which the two countries become, for the first time, joint owners of property in what is to be the Roosevelt-Campobello International Park. You will be asked to approve legislation implementing this agreement.

A protocol signed during the Prime Minister's visit to Washington will make the Columbia River Treaty a basis for developments of great advantage to both countries. This was made possible by successful negotiations between my Ministers and the Government of British Columbia. You will be asked to examine and approve the Columbia River Treaty and the protocol.

Canada will this year be taking part in important trade and tariff negotiations. My Ministers will negotiate for the expansion of markets for Canadian exports through the liberalization of world trade.

In the conduct of external affairs, my Government will continue to work for the conciliation of international differences and for practical steps toward adequately controlled disarmament. Such steps depend on keeping the defences of the free world strong. My Government will submit for your approval a statement of a new defence policy designed to maintain an effective Canadian contribution to keeping the peace in co-operation with our allies.

At home there has been a heartening expansion of the economy. Employment has increased at an accelerated rate and the number of Canadians seeking work has fallen. More progress is, however, required. My Ministers will propose a variety of measures which will further increase employment and raise the standard of living by strengthening and expanding the primary and secondary industries of Canada.

Comprehensive proposals to reform public regulation of the railways, and to facilitate the adaptation of the railway system to present and future needs, will be submitted for your consideration.

A measure will be placed before you to establish minimum wages, maximum working hours, statutory holidays and other labour standards for work under federal jurisdiction.

A measure will be placed before you to establish a comprehensive system of contributory pensions.

You will be asked to authorize, after consultation with the provinces, arrangements whereby university students requiring such assistance will be able to secure loans without payment of interest during the years of study.

Major amendments to the National Housing Act will be proposed.

You will be asked to approve the changes in fiscal arrangements with the provinces, decided upon at the Federal-Provincial Conference last November, which implement the principle of equalization in provincial revenues from the shared tax fields. It is my Ministers' policy to continue the series of federal-provincial conferences which last year achieved considerable progress in improving federal-provincial co-operation.

A measure will be placed before you to provide for a Minister responsible for Rural Development, in order that my Government may carry further its policy of giving increased attention to the needs of agriculture in both eastern and western Canada. You will be asked to consider other measures to assist in the improvement of farms and of farm income.

A measure will be placed before you to establish a twelve-mile limit for the use of Canadian fisheries. In co-operation with the provinces, my Government will undertake a national fisheries development programme reflecting the outcome of the Federal-Provincial Conference on Fisheries held last month.

You will be asked to consider measures to strengthen the position of periodicals published in Canada.

A measure to provide for the redistribution of electoral districts will be placed before you.

My Government intends to institute an inquiry to advise on the best practicable way to set enforceable limits to expenditures in election campaigns.

A measure to establish an age of retirement from the Senate will be placed before you.

You will be asked to consider amendments to the Citizenship Act which will ensure full equality of rights for all Canadian citizens wherever they were born.

You will be asked to consider measures to facilitate the reorganization of government in the interests of more effective and more efficient administration. In particular, a measure will be proposed to establish the Treasury Board under the presidency of a separate minister, who will devote his full attention to the increasingly urgent problems of the management of the public service and government expenditures. The President of the Treasury Board will be responsible for implementing other recommendations of the Royal Commission on Government Organization.

You will be asked to consider other legislative proposals.

Members of the House of Commons,

You will be asked to appropriate the funds required for the services and payments authorized by Parliament.

You will be asked to agree to the re-establishment of committees on defence and on the procedures and organization of Parliament, and to establish other special committees.

Honourable Members of the Senate,

Members of the House of Commons,

May Divine Providence guide you in your deliberations.

**Letter from Prime Minister to Leader of Opposition
transmitting Advance Copy of Speech from the Throne**

CONFIDENTIAL

Ottawa, January 18, 1966.

Dear Mr. Diefenbaker:

I am pleased to enclose, for your information, three copies of the Speech from the Throne, opening the first session of the twenty-seventh Parliament.

Thursday, January 20, will be Leaders' Day.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) L. B. PEARSON.

The Right Honourable John G. Diefenbaker, P.C., Q.C.,
Leader of the Opposition,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Canada.

**Speech from the Throne delivered at Prorogation of Second Session
of Twenty-Sixth Parliament (3 April, 1965)**

Honourable Members of the Senate:

Members of the House of Commons:

The second session of the twenty-sixth Parliament opened on February 18, 1964, and you have been in session for a longer time than any other Parliament in our history. You have enacted much important legislation and approved many government actions of great significance for Canadians.

Canada was honoured by the presence of Her Majesty The Queen, and of His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh last October, when we commemorated the conferences held a century before which paved the way to Confederation.

In the past year there was a very substantial increase in the number of people employed in Canada. Unemployment was reduced to the lowest level for many years. Economic growth has accelerated. The 1964 expansion in the Gross National Product was the largest percentage increase to be achieved since 1956. The incomes of Canadians have risen to new high levels. Exports have greatly improved, including particularly exports of manufactured products. Interest rates have been held at relatively low levels and monetary conditions have assisted business expansion. The Government's budget deficit has been sharply reduced.

The first report of the Economic Council of Canada, analysing the great potentialities for the expansion of the Canadian economy between now and 1970, has been laid before you. My Ministers are assessing the policies required to meet the challenge of these potentialities.

My Government has agreed with the governments of all the provinces to recommend a measure whereby all amendments to the constitution of Canada will in future be enacted in Canada.

You have made an important reform by providing that independent commissions shall undertake the redistribution of electoral districts for the House of Commons, on a basis that will rectify many disparities in the representation of the people.

Following the recommendation of a special committee representative of all parties in the House of Commons, you have expressed your approval of a distinctive Canadian Flag. By Royal Proclamation this flag, in the Canadian colours of red and white and bearing the Canadian emblem of the maple leaf, was inaugurated on February 15, 1965. My Ministers are convinced that, through the years, the flag will constitute an important contribution to Canadian unity and Canadian identity.

With Her Majesty's consent, and in accordance with your recommendation, the Royal Union Flag will be flown on appropriate occasions to symbolise Canada's membership in the Commonwealth and our devotion to the Crown.

You have enacted legislation authorizing the integration of Canada's three armed services and have approved a White Paper on the re-shaping of Canada's defence policy to improve the effectiveness of our contribution to peace-keeping and international security.

The preliminary report of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism has been laid before you. My Ministers have been gratified to observe the improving understanding of problems arising from the reality and importance of the dual character of our country.

In the spirit of co-operative federalism, my Government has held important conferences with the governments of the provinces, and close consultation has greatly improved the co-ordination of federal and provincial policies.

You have enacted legislation whereby the abatement of federal tax on personal incomes, in favour of the provinces, will be increased during the next two fiscal years. You have also enacted legislation whereby my Government may make, with provinces which so wish, alternative financial arrangements respecting certain established programmes the cost of which is shared by my Government.

The federal-provincial conference has established a tax structure committee which is reviewing the fiscal needs and relationships of federal and provincial governments.

You have approved an address to the Queen as a result of which the British North America Act was amended to provide that Parliament may legislate concerning benefits, for disabled persons and for survivors, supplementary to old-age pensions.

Following this constitutional amendment, you enacted legislation to establish the Canada Pension Plan, for the comprehensive provision of retirement pensions which will be fully portable and which will be kept in line with changes in earnings and in the cost of living. In the same legislation you have provided a measure of income maintenance for contributors who become disabled and for the widows and children of contributors who die.

In the same legislation also, you have provided that the old-age-security pension will in future be paid from age 65 and that the basic amount of the pension will be increased if the cost of living rises.

You have enacted legislation whereby allowances of \$10 a month are paid in respect of children aged 16 and 17 who are not working, either because they are unable to do so or because they are receiving full-time education.

You have adopted a measure whereby my Government may guarantee bank loans to university students and pay the interest on these loans during the years of study; this programme is being administered in co-operation with the provinces.

You have enacted a measure to establish a labour code for industries under federal jurisdiction. The code provides for a minimum wage of \$1.25 an hour and for standards respecting hours of work and holidays.

The cash income of Canadian farmers rose in 1964 to a record level. Exports of wheat were the largest ever. Revisions in dairy policy were reflected in increased production, especially of cheese, better sales and prices, and the elimination of the butter surplus.

You have enacted a measure establishing a new type of farm credit, so that partnerships of farmers may borrow for the purchase of machinery to be used co-operatively.

You have enacted legislation to double the size of loans which may be made by the Farm Credit Corporation and of loans by chartered banks guaranteed under the Farm Improvement Loans Act.

You have adopted a measure whereby my Government may provide re-insurance of the major portion of the disaster risk to any province establishing a crop insurance programme.

You have approved increased assistance to farmers in eastern Canada and British Columbia purchasing feed grains.

My Government is expanding the work of ARDA and has made with the provinces a new agreement respecting programmes for the five years beginning 1 April, 1965.

You have approved an increase in Canada's contribution to the World Food Programme.

In 1964 Canada's fisheries established records both in the quantities landed and the value of the catch to fishermen. A federal-provincial conference on fisheries development gave impetus to a widespread programme of industrial development in the fisheries.

You have adopted a measure establishing a twelve-mile fishing zone.

You have approved increases in veterans' pensions and allowances, enabling their recipients to maintain their standards of living and to share in the benefits of a more buoyant economy.

By amending the National Housing Act you have broadened the range of financial assistance available for urban renewal and low-rental housing.

My Government has concluded an agreement with the United States respecting free trade in automobiles and their components. The agreement makes possible for the industry programmes designed to achieve substantial improvements in efficiency, production and employment.

You have approved the payment of subvention assistance on the movement of Canadian coal for a period of five years from 1 April 1965, and have authorized loans for coal production assistance for a further period of four years.

You have enacted legislation whereby divorce Bills can be dealt with more expeditiously.

My Government has initiated inquiries directed to the re-assessment of immigration policy and procedures.

My Ministers have made further progress in the study and implementation of many of the recommendations and suggestions of the Royal Commission on Government Organization.

We must note with regret that in the past year there has been little progress in reducing international tensions. In recent weeks, some tensions have been heightened. My Government has continued to make constructive efforts towards peace and good neighbourliness.

You have approved the participation of Canadian troops in the United Nations Force in Cyprus. Though no long-term solution to this problem is yet in sight, the United Nations Force has been successful in controlling armed conflict.

You have approved the Columbia River Treaty and its protocol, which my Government subsequently ratified. These arrangements are of mutual benefit to Canada and the United States, providing this country with large supplies of low-cost power and increasing opportunities for employment.

My Prime Minister attended the Conference in London of Commonwealth Prime Ministers to discuss matters of common concern, including the establishment of a Commonwealth Secretariat.

My Government convened a conference of experts to exchange experience on the practical and technical problems of peacekeeping. The Commonwealth Education Conference was held in Ottawa.

In the search for international understanding and co-operation, my Prime Minister and his colleagues have visited and received a number of leaders of other countries, including the Presidents of Ireland and the United States; the Prime Ministers of Britain, Japan, Malaysia and Trinidad and Tobago; the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany; the Foreign Ministers of Australia, Belgium, Britain, France, Germany and Norway; and the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and of NATO.

Canadians recently joined with the people of Britain, the Commonwealth and the world in paying final tribute to Sir Winston Churchill, to whom so much was owed by all free men.

Members of the House of Commons

I thank you for the provision you have made for the public services in the current fiscal year.

Honourable Members of the Senate,

Members of the House of Commons,

May Divine Providence continue to bless our country.

PARLIAMENT

Royal Assent

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**Letter from Assistant Secretary to Governor General to Speaker of Senate
regarding Royal Assent by Deputy Governor General**

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

OTTAWA

15 October, 1964.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the Hon. Robert Taschereau, P.C., Chief Justice of Canada, acting as Deputy to His Excellency the Governor-General, will proceed to the Senate Chamber today, the 15th October, at 5.45 p.m., for the purpose of giving Royal Assent to certain Bills.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) A. G. CHERRIER

Assistant Secretary
to the Governor-General.

The Honourable
The Speaker of the Senate.

**Extract from *Journals of the Senate* regarding Royal Assent
Ceremony (15 October, 1964)**

The Honourable the Speaker having put the question whether the Senate do now adjourn during pleasure to reassemble at the call of the bell at approximately five forty o'clock p.m., it was—

Resolved in the affirmative. 4.08 p.m.

The sitting of the Senate was resumed. 5.40 p.m.

The Honourable the Speaker having put the question whether the Senate do now adjourn during pleasure, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

After awhile, the Honourable Robert Taschereau, P.C., Chief Justice of Canada, in his capacity as Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General, having come and being seated at the foot of the Throne—

The Honourable the Speaker commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to proceed to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that:—

"It is the desire of the Honourable the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General that they attend him immediately in the Senate Chamber".

The House of Commons being come,

The Clerk Assistant read the titles of the Bills to be assented to, as follows:—

An Act to provide for the extension of credit to farm machinery syndicates.

An Act to amend the Crop Insurance Act.

To these Bills the Royal Assent was pronounced by the Clerk of the Senate in the following words:—

"In Her Majesty's name, the Honourable the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General doth assent to these Bills."

The Commons withdrew.

After which the Honourable the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to retire.

The sitting of the Senate was resumed.

The Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*), moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Taylor (*Norfolk*)—

That the Senate do now adjourn.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.



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Press Release regarding Summoning of Special Session of Parliament

Office of the Prime Minister

Press Release

Ottawa,

August 22, 1950.

The Prime Minister, Louis S. St-Laurent, to-day made the following statement:

The government regrets that all efforts to settle, by collective bargaining, the labour dispute between the railways and the unions have failed and that a nation-wide strike has started.

The suspension of railway and telegraph services, particularly with the world situation we face, will quickly create a serious emergency and the government will have to act to protect the vital interests of the whole national community. Parliament which, in view of the international situation, was to meet at an early date is now being called to meet at once so that the representatives of all the people may act together in discharging their responsibilities to meet the situation.

Meanwhile, I would hope that, whatever disruption and loss the strike may cause, all of us will recognize that the railway employees concerned have not broken any law applicable to their case.

The record shows that our railway workers are and have always been responsible and public-spirited Canadians and whatever action the government may have to take will be intended solely to protect the vital interests of the whole Canadian people.

As soon as the matter of practicable arrangements for the transportation of Members has been attended to, the Proclamation fixing the actual date for the meeting of Parliament will be published—probably later to-day or tomorrow.

Memorandum on Arrangements for Opening of Special Session of Parliament

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

Re: Opening of Parliament

There is no statutory provision with regard to the number of days required between the date of the Proclamation issued by His Excellency the Governor-General, summoning Parliament and the Opening date of Parliament.

There have been two occasions in the last seventeen years when Parliament has been summoned on short notice.

In 1939, the Proclamation was issued on September 1, and Parliament met on September 7.

In 1950, the Parliament was summoned to discuss the Korean situation and the Railway strike and the Proclamation was issued on August 23, and Parliament opened on August 29.

I understand, from the Clerk of the House of Commons, that a 6- or 7-day period would be suitable, because consideration should be given to providing an opportunity to all the members, particularly those furthestmost from Ottawa, to arrive on the opening day of Parliament, from their own constituencies.

This 6-day period would, under normal weather conditions, be ample to permit the members from Yukon and Northwest Territories, and also Newfoundland, to arrive in time for the opening.

In 1950, the Minister of Transport, the Honourable Lionel Chevrier, made a press statement coinciding with the announcement by the Prime Minister of the summoning of Parliament. Mr. Chevrier issued to the press details with regard to the methods whereby the members throughout Canada would be able to get air transportation from their homes to Ottawa. A copy of that press release is attached hereto.¹

M. J. D.
[M. J. DACEY]

Ottawa, November 5, 1956.

[¹ Attached press release not included.]

**Extract from *The Ottawa Journal*, 23 August, 1950 regarding Special
Transport Arrangements made for Opening of 1950
Special Session**

Coincident with Prime Minister St. Laurent's summoning of Parliament for Tuesday next, Transport Minister Chevrier announced details of the airlift to bring members of Commons and Senate to Ottawa. They are:

Members residing west of Quebec City and east of Port Arthur will be expected to make their own way to Ottawa.

Every member is requested to make his own arrangements for transportation, not forgetting that some space may be available on U.S. airlines, railways or buses, but in the event of any member being unable to make satisfactory arrangements he shall communicate with the director of air services, Department of Transport, Ottawa, giving his address and where and when he will be available for movement.

Every member who is unable to make satisfactory arrangements himself should communicate this fact to the nearest TCA agent.

Every member is urged to start for Ottawa at the earliest possible moment in order to distribute loads as easily as possible on the airlines. Each member is requested to notify the director of air services when and by what means he is expected to arrive in Ottawa or at some intermediate point from which further transportation will be required.

In the event of it becoming necessary to charter special aircraft, the following assembly points will be used as points of departure; Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina, Winnipeg, Fort William, Moncton, Halifax and St. John's, Newfoundland.

The minister further said that if TCA or other scheduled airlines could not provide the required accommodation, chartered aircraft would be used. If planes are not available for charter, he added, Department of Transport aircraft would be rushed into service. If the facilities of civil aviation are not sufficient for the Parliamentary airlift, the minister added, the RCAF is prepared to participate.

**Message from Prime Minister to Leader of Opposition (by telegram)
regarding Summoning of 1950 Special Session**

**FROM: THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA**

**TO: THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR
TO ITALY, ROME.**

SENT: AUGUST 22, 1950.

The Prime Minister would be grateful if you would communicate the following personal message to Mr. George Drew who, according to his office, can be reached in care of American Express, Venice on Wednesday and Thursday. Message begins:

Government has been obliged to call Parliament to meet early next week because of railway strike. Minister of National Defence has communicated with London to arrange if possible to make Air Force plane available at your convenience to convey you to any trans-Atlantic airport to facilitate your return. Please advise Ambassador at Rome or High Commissioner in London of your wishes so that definite arrangements can be made. Kind personal regards. Louis S. St. Laurent.

Message ends.

**Extract from Government House Order regarding Opening of Special
Session of Parliament on 26 November, 1956**

GENERAL OUTLINE:

1. His Excellency, attended by the Secretary and the Aide-de-Camp-in-Waiting, will leave Government House in time to reach the Central Entrance of the Parliament Building at 2.30 p.m. His Excellency's motor car will arrive under the archway and pull away immediately after His Excellency has alighted from it.

There will be no mounted escort. A motorcycle escort only will be used.

There will be no Guard of Honour posted in front of the Parliament Building either on arrival or departure.

A twenty-one gun salute will be fired when His Excellency's motor car arrives on Parliament Hill. A gun salute will also be fired on His Excellency's departure.

2. On entering the Parliament Building, His Excellency will be received by the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Government in the Senate.

3. The Procession, as shown in the attached list, will be formed and will escort His Excellency to the Speaker's quarters in the Senate.

4. When His Excellency is ready, the Procession will move forward entering the Senate by the south door, His Excellency passing to the right of the Woolsack (block of chairs). The members of the Procession will separate to the right and left, and group themselves on each side of the Throne. The Prime Minister will take his place on the right, and the Leader of the Government in the Senate on the left of the Throne. His Excellency will ascend the steps of the Throne, will pray those present to be seated, and will himself sit down.

His Excellency will remain seated throughout the whole ceremony, and will not rise until the Commons have left the Chamber.

5. The Speaker of the Senate will command the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to summon the House of Commons. There will be a pause of about five minutes.

The members of the House of Commons will arrive, headed by the Speaker, and take their stand at the Bar. The Speaker of the House of Commons will take off his hat to His Excellency, who will return the compliment by inclining his head.

6. When the members of the House of Commons are all in attendance, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod calls "ORDER".

7. The Secretary to the Governor-General will then come from his place on the right of His Excellency and will hand him the Speech from the Throne in

English. He will return to his place. After this is read, he will again step forward, receive it back from His Excellency, and hand His Excellency the French version. After this is read, he will step forward, receive it back from His Excellency, and proceed to hand copies of the Speech to the two Speakers.

WITHDRAWAL:

8. The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod will face the Speaker of the House of Commons who, after saluting the Governor-General, will leave, followed by the Members.

The Governor-General does not rise when the Members of the House of Commons leave, although the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Government in the Senate may do so.

Immediately after Black Rod has made his bow to His Excellency, the Governor-General will rise and the Procession will re-form and will move out of the south door in the same order as it entered. His Excellency will pass to the left of the Woolsack.

9. The Field Officer-in-Waiting will ensure that the motorcycle escort and His Excellency's car are ready for the departure.

10. On arrival of the Procession at the Central Entrance (after the Governor-General has left his cloakroom), His Excellency will leave the building with the Secretary and the Aide-de-Camp-in-Waiting.

It is expected that the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Government in the Senate will accompany His Excellency to the Central Entrance, and will take their leave of the Governor-General at that point.

11. The Governor-General's motor car will be drawn up under the archway of the Peace Tower, facing east.

12. The members of the Staff will return to Government House in the same cars as those in which they arrived.

ORDER OF PROCESSION ON THE OCCASION OF THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND PARLIAMENT, MONDAY, THE 26TH NOVEMBER, 1956.

Honorary Aides-de-Camp

Field Officer-in-Waiting

Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General

Aide-de-Camp to the
Governor-General

Aide-de-Camp-in-Waiting
to the Governor-General

Assistant to the Secretary

The Secretary to the
Governor-General,
(Administrative)

The Comptroller of the
Household

The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod

The Secretary to the Governor-General

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

The Leader of the Government
in the Senate

The Prime Minister of
Canada

Service Members of the Defence Council

**Extracts from Official Report of House of Commons Debates
regarding Order of Business for Special Session (29 August, 1950)**

**MAINTENANCE OF RAILWAY
OPERATION ACT**

**PROVISION FOR RESUMPTION OF RAILWAY
OPERATIONS AND SETTLEMENT OF
LABOUR DISPUTE**

Right Hon. L. S. St. Laurent (Prime Minister):

Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Minister of Trade and Commerce (Mr. Howe), for leave to introduce Bill No. 1, to provide for the resumption of operations of railways and for the settlement of the existing dispute with respect to terms and conditions of employment between railway companies and their employees.

I am not this afternoon presenting the usual pro forma bill, an act respecting oaths of office. I am proposing rather to introduce a bill respecting the disruption of the railway transportation facilities resulting from the dispute between the railways and the unions representing the non-operating employees of the railways. I find that the last time that this was done, instead of a pro forma bill being presented, was in 1937, when at this stage of the session the then prime minister introduced as Bill No. 1 a measure respecting alteration in the law touching the succession to the throne. Doubtless our first item of business this session should be to see that railway transportation throughout the country be restored as soon as possible. For that reason I am asking leave to introduce this bill instead of the usual pro forma bill which goes no farther than first reading.

I would also suggest that the house do not, as is customary on the first day, adjourn after the formalities, but continue the sitting this evening. I would propose this evening to open the debate on the second reading of Bill No. 1. I do not think that first reading of the bill can be the subject of debate, and I do not intend to comment further at this time; but I shall make a full statement when the house resumes after dinner. I shall suggest afterwards that a special motion be dealt with concerning procedure in the house. All hon. members realize that the interruption in railway services is occasioning more than inconvenience—I will not use any stronger word—every additional hour that it is prolonged, I am sure that it will be the desire of hon. members to give due

and serious consideration to what should be done in that regard, and to do so as expeditiously as circumstances may warrant, so that the decision of the representatives of all the people of Canada may be made known at the earliest possible moment.

...
Mr. Drew: Mr. Speaker, either at this time, or when the subsequent motion to amend the procedure is introduced, the procedure which it is understood will be followed tonight might be indicated. Perhaps the Prime Minister might feel that this would be the appropriate time to do that.

Mr. St. Laurent: I have had interviews with the leaders of the various groups. I have assured them that it is our desire to avoid, if possible, the taking up of time in discussion of procedure, and that with that end in view we would try to meet the wishes and convenience of the members generally. It is my intention to move for the temporary suspension of the rules which had to be suspended at the special session of 1939 in order to enable the matters that were then so urgent to get consideration; then, when His Honour has reported His Excellency's speech, to move that it be considered as soon as Bill No. 1 has been disposed of. Then I shall ask the house to agree to sit this evening, which would be in accordance with the rules, though not in accordance with the practice; and I shall ask the house to sit tomorrow morning and tomorrow evening, though it be Wednesday, and each day at eleven, three, and eight, and Saturday also, if necessary, until this bill has been disposed of.

I had intended to suggest that the same rule apply to the other matter referred to in the speech from the throne, the international situation with which we have to deal; but I have been informed that it would not be the desire of a substantial number of hon. members to commit themselves at this time to three sittings a day in respect of anything but this emergency legislation dealing with the interruption of the railway services. I do not want to ask the house to do anything that would not be agreeable to practically the whole house. I have therefore had my motion redrafted so as to apply only to consideration of this bill dealing with the interruption of railway services, leaving any other commitments that we may wish to ask hon. members

to make until that bill has been disposed of and they have had time to consider what they would feel it to be in the public interest then to do.

With respect to the procedure this evening, this is an extraordinary bill, and it is being introduced in the name of the Prime Minister; but it is, after all, a bill which normally, under other conditions, would come from the Department of Labour. Without wishing to create any precedent which would affect the order of debate, I suggest, if it be agreeable to the leader of the opposition, who traditionally has the right to be recognized immediately after the statement of the sponsor of a government measure, that I myself do not attempt to make the whole presentation but that I deal with a certain part of it and that I be followed by the Minister of Labour (Mr. Gregg), who will give the house an objective account of the events which have led up to this situation which gives us all so much concern. If that is agreeable then the motion for the second reading of the bill will be submitted in my name, but the Minister of Labour will be given the opportunity of completing the statement in support of the motion before anyone else asks to be recognized by His Honour. I am sure that will take some substantial time this evening. If after that is done it is felt by the leader of the opposition or by others that it would not be expediting matters to proceed any further before they have had time to give closer study to the actual terms of the legislation, I shall be prepared to submit a motion for adjournment until tomorrow morning at eleven o'clock, when I hope we may get into the heart of the matter and give it the consideration which its importance and its urgency require.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

CHANGES IN STANDING ORDERS

Right Hon. L. S. St. Laurent (Prime Minister): By leave of the house I move, seconded by the Minister of Trade and Commerce (Mr. Howe):

That the following changes be made in the standing orders of the house for the duration of the present session:

1. The house shall meet on every sitting day, which shall include Saturdays, and the provisions of standing order No. 2 relating to the adjournment of the house on Friday shall be suspended.

2. That on Wednesday, August 30, 1950, and every sitting day thereafter until Bill No. 1, an act to provide for the resumption of operations of railways and for the settlement of the existing dispute with respect to terms and conditions of employment between railway companies and their employees, introduced this day, has been disposed of, the house shall meet at eleven o'clock, a.m.,

and that in addition to the usual intermission at six o'clock, p.m. there shall be an intermission every day from one to three o'clock, p.m.

3. Standing order No. 6 adjourning the house at six o'clock be suspended and the procedure and order of business on Wednesdays shall in every respect be the same as on other days.

4. Government notices of motions and government orders shall have precedence over all other business except questions and notices of motions for the production of papers.

5. Standing order No. 15 relating to the consideration of private and public bills from eight until nine o'clock, p.m., on Tuesdays and Fridays shall be suspended.

6. Standing orders Nos. 63, 80, 84, 102 and 122 shall be suspended.

7. The provisions of standing order No. 46 requiring unanimous consent for a motion in case of urgent and pressing necessity shall be suspended.

8. Standing orders Nos. 69 to 77, both inclusive, shall be suspended in relation to public bills introduced by private members.

This is practically the same motion as that which was presented in 1939. On checking the orders that are referred to, hon. members will find that the motion is to make it possible to deal with this as a special session for the purpose of considering the matters referred to in the speech from the throne.

Mr. Coldwell: Mr. Speaker, I did not hear everything the Prime Minister said. My understanding is that the house sits at eleven, three and eight until Bill No. 1 is disposed of, and after that, if there is a feeling on the part of hon. members that we should not proceed on that basis—

Mr. St. Laurent: After that a new order of the house will have to be moved, and the sense of the house will have to be taken.

Mr. Coldwell: That is all I wished to have made clear.

Motion agreed to.

MOTION WITH RESPECT TO CONSIDERATION OF DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS

Right Hon. L. S. St. Laurent (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Minister of Trade and Commerce (Mr. Howe):

That the speech of His Excellency the Governor General to both houses of parliament be taken into consideration as soon as Bill No. 1, an act to provide for the resumption of operations of railways and for the settlement of the existing dispute with respect to terms and conditions of employment between railway companies and their employees, be disposed of, and that this order have precedence over all other business except introduction of bills, until disposed of.

Motion agreed to.



PARLIAMENT

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**House of Commons Address in Reply to the Speech
from the Throne (19 January, 1966)**

Mr. Jean-Pierre Goyer (Dollard) moved, seconded by Mr. Stanbury (York-Scarborough),—

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada:

To His Excellency General the Right Honourable Georges P. Vanier, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, upon whom has been conferred the Military Cross and the Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, Her Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the House of Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

**Motion for Engrossing of Address in Reply and for
Presentation by Privy Councillors (31 January, 1966)**

Hon. J. W. Pickersgill (Minister of Transport) moved:

That the Address be engrossed and presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such members of this House as are of the Honourable the Privy Council.

**Governor General's Message to Commons Speaker
acknowledging Address in Reply**

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
OTTAWA

5th July, 1961.

Members of the House of Commons:

I have received with great pleasure the Address that you have voted in reply to my Speech at the Opening of Parliament. I thank you sincerely for this Address.

(Sgd.) GEORGES P. VANIER.

**Joint Address of Senate and House of Commons
expressing Loyalty to Sovereign (1964)**

TO
HER MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
ELIZABETH THE SECOND,

By the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her
other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth,
Defender of the Faith:

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN:

The Senate and Commons of Canada in Parliament assembled,
wish humbly to convey to Your Majesty this expression of our
deepest loyalty, affection and respect, and of our heartfelt
appreciation of your recent visit to Canada.

The presence in our country of Your Majesty and His Royal
Highness, Prince Philip, on the occasion of the centennial of the
meetings of the Fathers of Confederation held at Charlottetown
and Quebec City warmed and moved the hearts of all true
Canadians. Your message will be an inspiration and guide to the
Canadian people as we work together to achieve the national
progress of which you spoke so movingly.

We pray that you may continue to reign for many years as
our gracious and beloved Sovereign.

(Sgd.) M. BOURGET

(Sgd.) A. A. MACNAUGHTON

**Motion made by Prime Minister in House of Commons for
Adoption of Joint Address of Loyalty to Sovereign
(16 October, 1964)**

Right Hon. L. B. Pearson (Prime Minister):

Mr. Speaker, in the spirit that animated the discussion initiated in the house on Wednesday afternoon by the right hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Diefenbaker) I move, seconded by Mr. Diefenbaker, that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty the Queen in the following words:

To

Her Most Excellent Majesty

Elizabeth the Second

By the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith:

Most Gracious Sovereign

The Commons of Canada in Parliament assembled, wish humbly to convey to Your Majesty this expression of our deepest loyalty, affection and respect, and of our heartfelt appreciation of your recent visit to Canada.

The presence in our country of Your Majesty and His Royal Highness the Prince Philip on the occasion of the centennial of the meetings of the Fathers of Confederation held at Charlottetown and Quebec City warmed and moved the hearts of all true Canadians. Your messages will be an inspiration and guide to the Canadian people as we work together to achieve the national progress of which you spoke so movingly.

We pray that you may continue to reign for many years as our gracious and beloved Sovereign.

**Joint Address of Senate and House of Commons to Governor
General requesting Governor General to transmit
Joint Address of Loyalty to Sovereign**

To His Excellency General the Right Honourable
Georges P. Vanier, Companion of the Distinguished Service
Order, upon whom has been conferred the Military Cross
and the Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and
Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY;

The Senate and Commons of Canada, in Parliament
assembled, have agreed to an Address to Her Most Excellent
Majesty the Queen, conveying to Her Majesty the expression
of our deepest loyalty, affection and respect, and of our heartfelt
appreciation of her recent visit to Canada, in the manner set
forth in our Joint Address hereto attached, and respectfully
request that Your Excellency will be pleased to transmit the
said Address to Her Majesty the Queen.

(Sgd.) M. BOURGET

(Sgd.) A. A. MACNAUGHTON

**Letter from Prime Minister to Governor General transmitting
Joint Address to Governor General together with
Joint Address of Loyalty to Sovereign**

Ottawa, October 21st, 1964.

My dear Governor General:

I take pleasure in forwarding, herewith, the Address of the Senate and House of Commons to Your Excellency, respectfully requesting Your Excellency to transmit the Joint Address of the Senate and of the House of Commons to Her Majesty the Queen, expressing their loyalty, affection and respect, and heartfelt appreciation of Her recent visit to Canada.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) L. B. PEARSON.

His Excellency

General the Right Honourable Georges P. Vanier,
D.S.O., M.C., C.D.,
Governor General of Canada,
Government House,
Ottawa.

**Queen Elizabeth's Message acknowledging
Address of Loyalty**

I have received with heartfelt pleasure the Joint Address which the Senate and the House of Commons of Canada have sent me.

It has been a source of profound satisfaction to me and to my husband to be in Canada during the Centennial Celebrations of the first meetings of the Fathers of Confederation at Charlottetown and Quebec City.

We both deeply appreciate the kind and loyal sentiments which you have expressed and we send you our sincere good wishes.

(Sgd.) ELIZABETH R.

30th October, 1964.

**Joint Address of Loyalty to Sovereign on
Occasion of Centennial Visit to Canada**

TO HER MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

ELIZABETH THE SECOND,

By the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada
and Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the
Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith:

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN:

We, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the
members of the Senate and Commons of Canada in Parliament
assembled, wish humbly to convey to Your Majesty this
expression of our deepest loyalty, affection and respect, and of
our appreciation of the presence in Canada of Your Majesty
and His Royal Highness the Prince Philip at the celebration
of the Centenary of Confederation.

We pray that Your Majesty may continue to reign for
many years as our gracious and beloved Sovereign.

**Separate Address of Sympathy and Loyalty sent by House of
Commons to H.M. King Edward VIII on Death of
King George V (1936)**

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty:

Most Gracious Sovereign:

We, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the House of Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to express our deep sympathy with Your Majesty in the affliction and loss You have sustained by the death of the late King, Your Majesty's beloved Father.

Your Majesty's sorrow is shared by the people of this Dominion, whose representatives we are. King George V, by His fidelity to duty, His public service, and His constant endeavour to advance the well-being and happiness of all classes, had greatly endeared Himself to His Canadian subjects. We remember with gratitude His unremitting efforts to secure friendship and peace among the nations of the world. In common with all parts of the Empire, we shall ever deeply cherish His memory.

We welcome Your Majesty's accession to the Throne of Your ancestors. We desire, in so doing, to express to You our loyalty and devotion. It is our firm conviction that Your Majesty will ever seek to promote the happiness and to protect the liberties of all Your people. As members of the Parliament of Canada, we wish to assure Your Majesty that, in the discharge of these great responsibilities, it is our desire and determination to uphold and support Your Majesty, to the utmost of our authority and wisdom.

(Sgd.) P. F. CASGRAIN

**Message of Condolence sent by Commons to
H.M. Elizabeth the Queen Mother (1952)**

YOUR GRACIOUS MAJESTY

We, the Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, respectfully beg leave to tender to Your Majesty our heartfelt sympathy in your great sorrow and bereavement. We share Your Majesty's grief and loss in the passing of Our Late Sovereign, King George VI, who was greatly beloved by all His subjects.

We pray that, at this time, Your Majesty may be comforted and sustained by the remembrance of what Your loving companionship meant to the late King throughout His life and reign; by memories of service shared; and by the sympathy and love that everywhere surrounds Your Majesty in Your great sorrow.

(Sgd.) W. R. MACDONALD

**Motion by Prime Minister for Transmission of Message of Loyalty by Commons
Speaker on Sovereign's Anniversary (21 May, 1965)**

Right Hon. L. B. Pearson (Prime Minister):

Mr. Speaker, on Monday, May 24, Her Majesty's birthday is officially celebrated. It is fitting, I think, that this day should also have been designated Commonwealth Day. Her Majesty is now head of a Commonwealth which includes 21 countries in every part of the world. On Her Majesty's birthday, which is also Commonwealth Day, the Royal Union flag, the Union Jack, will be flying on Parliament Hill alongside the new flag of Canada for the first time.

As we will not be sitting on Monday I believe it is fitting to propose, and I hope the Leader of the Official Opposition will be good enough to second my proposal, that you, Mr. Speaker, should convey to Her Majesty the loyal and affectionate congratulations of this House on her birthday. It seems to me that the deep feelings of admiration and respect which the Canadian people have for our wise and gracious Sovereign would be fittingly reflected in such a message.

Our association with Great Britain, Mr. Speaker, through the Commonwealth and through the Crown represents the continuity of our history and the depths of our roots. The Crown is also an integral part of our Parliamentary system and one which it is important for us to maintain and respect as we face the problems and the opportunities of the future.

In this spirit, Mr. Speaker, we wish Her Majesty all the best of health and happiness for many, many years, and we send her our warmest birthday greetings.

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**Joint Resolution of Senate and House of Commons
approving Ratification of Columbia River
Treaty (June 1964)**

That it is expedient that the Houses of Parliament do approve the ratification of the treaty between Canada and the United States of America relating to cooperative development of the water resources of the Columbia River Basin, signed at Washington on January 17, 1961, and the consequent coming into force of the Protocol thereto annexed to the exchange of notes signed at Washington on January 22, 1964, and that this House do approve the same.



PRIME MINISTER



PRIME MINISTER

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**Government House Announcement regarding Acceptance of Invitation to form
a Government by New Prime Minister**

(NOT FOR RELEASE BEFORE 12:00 NOON MONDAY 22nd APRIL 1963)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

PRESS RELEASE

22nd April, 1963.

At noon today the Governor-General received the Hon. Lester B. Pearson, member of The Queen's Privy Council for Canada, who reported that he had proceeded with the formation of a Government in accordance with His Excellency's invitation of last Wednesday.

Mr. Pearson was sworn in as Prime Minister by the Clerk of the Privy Council in the presence of the Governor-General.

Mr. Pearson then submitted his recommendations for his Ministry, which the Governor-General was pleased to approve.

His Excellency received members for the new Government who were already Privy Councillors who were sworn as Ministers with the following portfolios:

Chevrier, Hon. Lionel	Justice
Martin, Hon. Paul	External Affairs
Macdonald, Hon. Ross	Without Portfolio
Pickersgill, Hon. J. W.	Secretary of State
Hellyer, Hon. Paul	Defence

His Excellency then received the remaining members of the new Government who were sworn in as Privy Councillors then as Ministers with the following portfolios:

Gordon, Walter L.	Finance
Sharp, Mitchell	Trade and Commerce
Denis, Azellus	Postmaster General
McIlraith, George J.	Transport
Benidickson, W. M.	Mines and Technical Surveys
Laing, Arthur	Northern Affairs and National Resources
Lamontagne, Maurice	President of the Privy Council
Garland, J. R.	National Revenue
Cardin, Lucien	Defence (Associate)
MacEachen, Allan J.	Labour

Deschatelets, Jean-Paul	Public Works
Robichaud, Hedard	Fisheries
McNaught, J. Watson	Solicitor General
Teillet, Roger	Veterans Affairs
LaMarsh, (Miss) Judy	Health and Welfare
Drury, C. M.	Defence Production
Favreau, Guy	Immigration
Nicholson, John R.	Forestry
Hays, Harry	Agriculture
Tremblay, Rene	Without Portfolio

The oaths were administered by Mr. Robert Bryce, Clerk of the Privy Council, in the presence of the Governor-General. His Excellency handed over to the Hon. J. W. Pickersgill, Secretary of State, the Great Seal of Canada, who then handed it to the Under-Secretary of State for Canada, Monsieur Jean Miquelon, Q.C., for safe-keeping.

(Sgd.) GUY ROBILLARD
Press Secretary
to the Governor-General.

Oath of Office taken by Prime Minister

You,, do solemnly and sincerely promise and swear that you will truly and faithfully, and to the best of your skill and knowledge, execute the powers and trusts reposed in you as Prime Minister.

SO HELP YOU GOD.

**Message of Loyalty transmitted to Sovereign by
Mr. Diefenbaker upon assuming Office as
Prime Minister on 21 June, 1957**

ON ASSUMING THIS MORNING THE GREAT RESPONSIBILITY OF THE HIGH OFFICE OF PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA, I WOULD TAKE THIS FIRST OPPORTUNITY OF PRESENTING ON BEHALF OF MY COLLEAGUES AND MYSELF OUR RESPECTFUL DUTY TO YOUR MAJESTY, TO ASSURE YOU OF OUR CONTINUED LOYALTY AND TO EXTEND OUR SINCERE GOOD WISHES FOR YOUR MAJESTY'S CONTINUED HEALTH AND WELL-BEING. JOHN G. DIEFENBAKER.

**Letter from Clerk of Privy Council to New Prime Minister regarding
Cabinet Records of Former Government**

CONFIDENTIAL

Ottawa, April 17, 1963.

The Honourable L. B. Pearson,
House of Commons,
Centre Block,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Pearson:

I thought I should let you know of the arrangement I proposed to Mr. Diefenbaker today concerning the retention of the Cabinet minutes and Cabinet Committee minutes of his government which we prepare here in this office. This is similar to the arrangement made between Mr. St-Laurent and Mr. Diefenbaker in 1957.

Mr. Diefenbaker agrees that the records of the Cabinet meetings and of Cabinet Committee meetings should be retained here in the custody of the Secretary to the Cabinet, to be seen only by Ministers who were members of the government at the time the meetings took place and by the Secretary to the Cabinet or such persons on his staff as he authorizes to see them, on a confidential basis, where that is necessary for the proper discharge of their duties.

It would therefore be the understanding that these documents would not be seen by members of the incoming government or their staffs, nor by any future Ministers who were not members of the Cabinet at the time of the meetings to which these records relate.

I believe that this would be generally in accordance with British practice and a proper course to follow here in Canada. I would hope that it would meet with your approval and that you could confirm to me that I and my successors should retain these papers on this understanding.

I should take this opportunity to add that the Canadian government has not as yet formulated any definite policy regarding the opening of Cabinet records, as well as other official papers, for access by scholars or others after a lapse of a suitably long period to enable their contents to be published without causing harm. I hope that it will be possible to take this matter up with your government during the next year or two, as it is a matter of concern to a number of the Learned Societies in Canada and it is quite desirable that access to some government records be granted soon. I assume that, before a decision were reached

on this, there would be informal consultation at least with Privy Councillors who had been members of former governments so that some general consensus of view might be reached on this matter of mutual interest. I should say that a number of the officials who have been concerned with this matter favour providing access to such papers after thirty-five years or thereabouts and I think this period, or perhaps a slightly shorter one, probably would commend itself to Mr. Diefenbaker.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) R. B. BRYCE.

**Prime Minister's Reply to Letter regarding Cabinet Records
of Former Government**

CANADA

PRIME MINISTER - PREMIER MINISTRE

Confidential

Ottawa, June 12, 1963.

Dear Mr. Bryce:

This is a formal acknowledgment to your letter of April 17, concerning the disposition of Cabinet minutes and Cabinet Committee minutes, about which we have had a word.

I agree to the proposals set forth in your letter.

Best regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) L.B. PEARSON

Mr. R.B. Bryce,
Clerk of the Privy Council,
Privy Council Office,
East Block,
Ottawa, Canada.

Prime Ministers of Canada

1. Right Honourable Sir John A. Macdonald,
July 1st, 1867 to November 5th, 1873
October 17th, 1878 to June 6th, 1891.
2. Honourable Alexander Mackenzie,
November 7th, 1873 to October 9th, 1878.
3. Honourable Sir John Abbott,
June 16th, 1891 to November 24th, 1892.
4. Right Honourable Sir John Thompson,
December 5th, 1892 to December 12th, 1894.
5. Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,
December 21st, 1894 to April 27th, 1896.
6. Honourable Sir Charles Tupper,
May 1st, 1896 to July 8th, 1896.
7. Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier,
July 11th, 1896 to October 6th, 1911.
8. Right Honourable Sir Robert Borden,
October 10th, 1911 to October 12th, 1917
October 12th, 1917 to July 10th, 1920.
9. Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
July 10th, 1920 to December 29th, 1921
June 29th, 1926 to September 25th, 1926.
10. Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King,
December 29th, 1921 to June 28th, 1926
September 25th, 1926 to August 6th, 1930
October 23rd, 1935 to November 15th, 1948.
11. Right Honourable Richard B. Bennett,
August 7th, 1930 to October 23rd, 1935.

12. Right Honourable Louis S. St-Laurent,
November 15th, 1948 to June 21st, 1957.
13. Right Honourable John G. Diefenbaker,
June 21st, 1957 to April 22nd, 1963.
14. Right Honourable Lester B. Pearson,
April 22nd, 1963 to April 20th, 1968.
15. Right Honourable Pierre Elliott Trudeau,
April 20th, 1968.



PRIME MINISTER

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Announcement made in House of Commons regarding Death of Prime Minister

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, 8th June, 1891.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at Three o'clock.
PRAYERS.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD

Mr. SPEAKER: I desire to inform the House that, in view of the fact that the right hon. leader of this House died so late on Saturday night, it was impossible for me to communicate with hon. members earlier than the present. I thought it was only a fitting tribute to one who had occupied so prominent a position both in Parliament and in the councils of the country for so long a time, that we should exhibit some signs of mourning in this House to-day, and I took the responsibility of ordering that the symbols of mourning which are shown here to-day should be put up this morning. I venture to express the hope that hon. members on both sides, irrespective altogether of politics, will sustain me in the action I have taken.

Hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN: Mr. Speaker, having to announce to the House the sad event that has been known for two days now, I was afraid I could not trust to my memory, and I, therefore, thought it desirable to place in writing what I wished to say. Accordingly, I will now read the observations I desire to offer. Mr. Speaker, as the oldest Privy Councillor it falls to my lot to announce to the House that our dear old chief, the First Minister of Canada, is no more. After a painful illness of two weeks, death put an end to his earthly career on Saturday evening last. To tell you, Mr. Speaker, my feelings under the circumstances is more than I can do. I feel that by the death of Sir John A. Macdonald, Canada has lost its greatest statesman, a great patriot, a man of whom any country in the world would be justly proud. Her Gracious Majesty the Queen never had a more devoted and loyal subject than the grand old man, whose loss we all deplore and regret from the bottom of our hearts. For nearly fifty years he has directed the public affairs of this country. He was among the Fathers of Confederation the most prominent and distinguished. He put his whole soul into that great undertaking, knowing full

well that the confederation of all the British North American Provinces would give to our people a country and institutions to be glorious of, and to the Empire not only a right arm, but a great and safe highway to her Indian and other possessions. He told me more than once how grateful he was to the people of Canada to have allowed him to have consolidated that great work. The fact is, his love for Canada was equal to that he had for his own mother country. Mr. Speaker, when the historians of Canada write the history of the last fifty years, they will have to write the life of Sir John A. Macdonald, and, in writing his life, they may not agree with all his public acts, but they cannot fail to say that he was a great man, a most distinguished statesman, and that his whole life was spent in the service of his country, dying in the midst of his official duty, not having had a day's rest before he passed to a better world. I need not express, Mr. Speaker, my own personal feelings. Having spent half of my life with him as his follower and as his friend, his departure is the same as if I lost half of my existence. I remember how devoted he was, not only to the old Province of Canada, but how chivalrous he showed himself to the Province of Quebec, and specially to my French Canadian countrymen. He had only a word to say, and instead of being at the head of a small band of seventeen Upper Canada members, he would have had all the representatives of his province behind him. But, as he told me several times, he preferred to be just to his French compatriots and allies, and the result was that when Confederation came, the Province of Quebec had confidence in him, and on his death-bed our great chief could see that his just policy has secured peace and happiness to all. Mr. Speaker, I would have wished to continue to speak of our dear departed friend, and spoken to you about his goodness of heart, the witness of which I have been so often, but I feel that I must stop; my heart is full of tears. I cannot proceed further. I move:

That, in the opinion of this House, the mortal remains of the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B., should be publicly interred, and that this House will concur in giving to the ceremony a fitting degree of solemnity and importance.

**Motion for Adjournment of House of Commons
made on 8 June, 1891 upon Death of
Sir John A. Macdonald**

SIR HECTOR LANGEVIN:

As hon. gentlemen may have learned by the papers to-day, the funeral of our departed friend will take place in this city on Wednesday, and in Kingston on Thursday. It will be Friday, therefore, before we get back, and, under these circumstances, I would move that when this House adjourns, it stands adjourned until Tuesday week, the 16th inst., at three o'clock.

**Extract from the Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King's Address to the House of Commons
on 30 June, 1948 regarding his Intention to resign as Prime Minister**

I have felt that the time has come when someone else should take over the duties and the office of leader of my party and of Prime Minister. I feel that I have done my full duty and my part. For some time past I have made it quite clear that having received the leadership of my party from the party itself I intend to ask the party to allow me to return to its members the trust they placed in my hands, and which I shall have held for twenty-nine years when the convention takes place on August 5, 6 and 7. I shall still for a short time remain in the office of Prime Minister. When I will give up the office of Prime Minister will depend upon circumstances that may exist at the time of the convention as they may relate themselves to the immediate future. In addition to other things it will depend upon the wishes of whoever may be chosen to succeed me in the leadership of the party and what may best suit his convenience. I have made it quite clear right along that while this would be the last session in which I would appear in this house as leader of the government, I did not mean to give up the leadership of the government the moment I gave up the leadership of the party.

Only a few weeks ago I made a statement in the presence of the press and many members of this house that it might be two or three months after the convention before I would be giving up the position of leader of the government. I mentioned one or two things that I had then in mind. The obligation with respect to retaining office is one that I owe to the crown. How long I shall continue to exercise it will, as I have said, depend upon circumstances which I shall have to consider carefully. These circumstances, at present unknown, will help to determine the advice I shall give the crown as to whom my successor should be, and as to the time at which the advice should be tendered. Much, of course, as I have said, will depend upon the wishes of whoever may be chosen as leader of the party at the convention, and upon conditions that may be existing in other parts of the world as well as in our own in relation to great matters of state consideration of which no Prime Minister dare shirk in times like the present. I wish to make it quite clear however that I shall not be appearing in this house as leader of the government at its next session.

**Announcement of Resignation of Ministry made in House of
Commons by Sir John A. Macdonald on 5 November, 1873**

OTTAWA, Nov. 5.

The House met at 3.30.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY

Mr. JONES inquired whether the case of Alderman Heney would be brought up before the House. He did not think it was fair to allow him to remain with the charge hanging over him.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD quite understood the motives which led the hon. gentleman to bring this matter before the House. He did not suppose as a matter of fact that Mr. Heney was suffering any inconvenience by being in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. Heney was too well known in the city to allow any prejudices to affect his status. He thought his hon. friend might be satisfied that this House would do him justice, as he believed, as he in fact knew that Mr. Heney was not suffering in his person or in his business from any great restraint, he thought they could postpone that for a few moments till he made the announcement that the Government had resigned. Sir John proceeded:—The advisers of the Crown until yesterday, until last night, believed that they had a support in this House, with which they could not only meet any vote of want of confidence, and would not only support any vote of confidence, but would enable them to carry on satisfactorily and creditably the affairs of the Government of this country. They have, from certain speeches made in this House, and from certain communications, more or less formal, outside of this House, reason to believe that they have not at this moment a good working majority—(Mr. Blake—Hear, hear)—and the consequence was that I felt it my duty to-day to

go to his Excellency the Governor-General and to respectfully tender him the resignation of the present Government; and I have his authority, and I may repeat now what I stated two days ago, that no statement could be made by a Minister connected with any action of the Crown without the direct assent and consent of the Crown. I have it, therefore, in charge from his Excellency to state that he has accepted the resignation of the present Administration, and I have his authority to state that he has sent for Mr. Mackenzie, the leader of the Opposition, to form a Government. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, I think, unless my hon. friend from Leeds and Grenville is of opinion that Mr. Heney is suffering in any way from the fact of its being known that he is nominally in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, that I have been quite in order in moving that this House do now adjourn.

Mr. WHITE (Halton) said Mr. Heney ought not to be considered guilty until he had been heard at the bar of the House. He was willing to leave the matter at rest for the present.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said it was the bounden duty of the expiring Administration to see that the incoming Administration was not embarrassed. He had been told that tomorrow was a holiday.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON—It is only a Provincial thanksgiving day—

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—If so, I persist in my motion, seconded by the hon. member for South Bruce, that the House do now adjourn.

The House adjourned at 3.40.

PRIME MINISTER

Acting Prime Minister

PAGE

Order in council appointing list of acting ministers (including Acting Prime Minister) and alternatives on a standing basis 707

Order in council appointing an Acting Prime Minister for a stated occasion only 709



**Order in Council appointing Acting Ministers and Alternatives
on a Standing Basis**

CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 1966-1877

*Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee
of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor
General on the 29th September, 1966.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, advise:

1. that in the absence from Ottawa of the Prime Minister, or in the event of his being unable to perform the functions of his Office, the next Senior Minister who is in Ottawa and is able to perform the functions of the Office of Prime Minister be authorized to act for the Prime Minister;
2. that in the absence from Ottawa of a Minister whose name is set out in Column II of an item of the Schedule to this Minute, or in the event of that Minister being unable to perform the functions of his Office, the Minister whose name is set out in Column III of the item be authorized to act for the Minister named in Column II in respect of the Office set out in Column I of the item;
3. that in the absence from Ottawa of the Ministers named in Columns II and III of an item of the Schedule to this Minute, or in the event of both of those Ministers being unable to perform the functions of their Office, the Minister whose name is set out in Column IV of the item be authorized to act for the Minister named in Column II in respect of the Office set out in Column I of the item;
4. that where an Office set out in Column I of an item of the Schedule to this Minute is vacant, the Minister whose name is set out in Column III of that item be authorized to act in the place of the Minister whose Office is set out in Column I of that item; and
5. that where an Office set out in Column I of an item of the Schedule to this Minute is vacant, in the absence from Ottawa of the Minister whose name is set out in Column III of that item, or in the event of that Minister being unable to perform the functions of the Office set out in Column I of that item, the Minister whose name is set out in Column IV of that item be authorized to act in the place of the Minister whose Office is set out in Column I of that item.

effective October 1st, 1966.

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

COLUMN I	COLUMN II	COLUMN III	COLUMN IV
OFFICE	NAME	ACTING MINISTER	SECOND ACTING MINISTER
1. Agriculture	Mr. Greene	Mr. Sauvé	Mr. Laing
2. Defence Production	Mr. Drury	Mr. McIlraith	Mr. Cadieux
3. Energy, Mines and Resources	Mr. Pépin	Mr. Turner	Mr. Teillet
4. External Affairs	Mr. Martin	Mr. Drury	Mr. Hellyer
5. Finance	Mr. Sharp	Mr. Benson	Mr. Hellyer Mr. Drury
6. Fisheries	Mr. Robichaud	Mr. Pickersgill	Mr. Laing
7. Forestry and Rural Development	Mr. Sauvé	Mr. Robichaud	Mr. Nicholson
8. Indian Affairs and Northern Development	Mr. Laing	Mr. Teillet	Mr. Benson
9. Industry	Mr. Drury	Mr. McIlraith	Mr. Winters
10. Justice	Mr. Cardin	Mr. Pennell	Mr. Favreau
11. Labour	Mr. Nicholson	Mr. MacEachen	Mr. Côté
12. Manpower and Immigration	Mr. Marchand	Mr. Nicholson	Mr. Favreau
13. National Defence	Mr. Hellyer Mr. Cadieux	Mr. Drury	Mr. Martin
14. National Health and Welfare	Mr. MacEachen	Mr. Nicholson	Mr. Marchand
15. National Revenue	Mr. Benson	Mr. Winters	Mr. Sauvé
16. Postmaster General	Mr. Côté	Miss LaMarsh	Mr. Pennell
17. Privy Council	Mr. Favreau	Mr. Pennell	Mr. Greene
18. Public Works	Mr. McIlraith	Mr. Robichaud	Mr. Nicholson
19. Registrar General	Mr. Favreau	Mr. Turner	Mr. Pennell
20. Secretary of State	Miss LaMarsh	Mr. Connolly	Mr. Turner
21. Solicitor General	Mr. Pennell	Mr. Cardin	Mr. McIlraith
22. Trade and Commerce	Mr. Winters	Mr. Pépin	Mr. Drury
23. Transport	Mr. Pickersgill	Mr. Turner	Mr. Teillet Mr. Drury
24. Treasury Board	Mr. Benson	Mr. Drury	Mr. Sauvé
25. Veterans Affairs	Mr. Teillet	Mr. Cadieux	Miss LaMarsh
26. Member of the Administration	Mr. Turner	-	

**Order in Council appointing an Acting Prime Minister
for a Stated Period only**

CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 852

*Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the
Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excel-
lency the Governor General on April 19, 1937.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommenda-
tion of the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, the
Prime Minister, advise that during the absence of the Prime
Minister while attending the Coronation and the forthcoming
Imperial Conference, the Honourable Raoul Dandurand be
authorized to execute the functions of Prime Minister.

The Committee, on the same recommendation, further
advise that the Honourable Raoul Dandurand be appointed
Acting President of the Privy Council and Acting Secretary of
State for External Affairs, during such absence of the Prime
Minister.

(Sgd.) R. G. ROBERTSON

Clerk of the Privy Council



PRIME MINISTER

Position in Government

PAGE

Order in council P.C. 3374 of 25 October, 1935 regarding prerogatives of
Prime Minister 713



Order in Council regarding Prerogatives of Prime Minister (1935)

**CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL**

P.C. 3374

*Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee
of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor
General on the 25th October, 1935.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable W.L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, submit the following Memorandum regarding certain of the functions of the Prime Minister:—

1. A Meeting of a Committee of the Privy Council is at the call of the Prime Minister and, in his absence, of that of the senior Privy Councillor, if the President of the Council be absent;
2. The quorum of the Council being four, no submission, for approval to the Governor General, can be made with a less number than the quorum;
3. A Minister cannot make recommendations to Council affecting the discipline of the Department of another Minister;
4. The following recommendations are the special prerogative of the Prime Minister:

Dissolution and Convocation of Parliament:

Appointment of—

Privy Councillors;
Cabinet Ministers;
Lieutenant Governors;
(including leave of absence to same);
Provincial Administrators;
Speaker of the Senate;
Chief Justices of all Courts;
Senators;
Sub-Committees of Council;
Treasury Board;
Committee of Internal Economy, House of Commons;
Deputy Heads of Departments;
Librarians of Parliament;
Crown Appointments in both Houses of Parliament;
Governor General's Secretary's Staff;
Recommendations in any Department.

The Committee advise that this Minute be issued under the Privy Seal, and that a certified copy thereof be attached, under the Great Seal of Canada, to the Commission of each Minister.

All which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council



PRIME MINISTER

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Order in Council regarding Prerogatives of Prime Minister (1935)

CANADA PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 3374

Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 25th October, 1935.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable W.L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, submit the following Memorandum regarding certain of the functions of the Prime Minister,—

1. A Meeting of a Committee of the Privy Council is at the call of the Prime Minister and, in his absence, of that of the senior Privy Councillor, if the President of the Council be absent;
2. The quorum of the Council being four, no submission for approval to the Governor General, can be made with a less number than the quorum;
3. A Minister cannot make recommendations to Council affecting the discipline of the Department of another Minister;
4. The following recommendations are the special prerogative of the Prime Minister:

Dissolution and Convocation of Parliament:

Appointment of —

Privy Councillors;
Cabinet Ministers;
Lieutenant Governors;
(including leave of absence to same);
Provincial Administrators;
Speaker of the Senate;
Chief Justices of all Courts;
Senators;
Sub-Committees of Council;
Treasury Board;
Committee of Internal Economy, House of Commons;
Deputy Heads of Departments;
Librarians of Parliament;
Crown Appointments in both Houses of Parliament;
Governor General's Secretary's Staff;
Recommendations in any Department.

The Committee advise that this Minute be issued under the Privy Seal, and that a certified copy thereof be attached, under the Great Seal of Canada, to the Commission of each Minister.

All which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

**Instrument of Advice from Prime Minister to Governor General for
Appointment of Privy Councillor**

PRIME MINISTER - PREMIER MINISTRE

To His Excellency

General the Right Honourable Georges P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D.,
Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

Your Excellency:

The undersigned submits for Your Excellency's pleasure that
the Honourable J.R. Smallwood, of the City of St. John's, in the
Province of Newfoundland, be chosen and summoned to be a Member
of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) L.B. PEARSON
Prime Minister.

(Sgd.) { Approved
GEORGES P. VANIER
11th January, 1967.

Order in Council for Appointment of Head of Government Agency

CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 1967-1753

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA
TUESDAY, the 12th day of SEPTEMBER, 1967
PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, pursuant to sections 6 and 7 of the National Transportation Act, is pleased hereby to appoint the Honourable John Whitney Pickersgill to be a member and President of the Canadian Transport Commission, effective September 19, 1967 for a term ending June 23rd, 1975.

Certified to be a true copy
(Sgd.) R. G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

**Order in Council for Revision of Salary of Members of Government Agencies
(Extract)**

**CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL**

P.C. 1966-82

*Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee
of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor
General on the 12th January, 1966.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, advise that, effective the 1st day of December, 1965, the salary of each of the undermentioned persons, be as set opposite his name:

	Per Annum
Air Transport Board	
G. Morisset, Chairman	\$23,760
J.R. Belcher, Vice-Chairman	20,520
R. Boucher, Member	19,440
Area Development, Department of Industry	
W.J. Lavigne, Commissioner	22,680
Atlantic Development Board	
E.P. Weeks, Executive Director	22,680
Atomic Energy Control Board	
Dr. G.C. Laurence, President	22,680
Board of Broadcast Governors	
Dr. Andrew Stewart, Chairman	24,840

....

Order in Council for Revision of Salary of Deputy Ministers

CANADA PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 1967-1292

Certified to be a true copy of an Extract of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 28th June, 1967.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, advise that, effective the 1st day of January, 1967 (except where otherwise stated), the salary of each of the undermentioned persons be fixed at the rate of \$28,750 per annum:

E.B. Armstrong
Deputy Minister of National Defence

G.L. Lalonde
Deputy Minister of Public Works

J.W. Willard
Deputy Minister of National Health and Welfare (Welfare)

J.H. Warren
Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce

C.M. Isbister
Deputy Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources

S.B. Williams
Deputy Minister of Agriculture (January 17, 1967)

D.S. Maxwell
Deputy Minister of Justice (March 1, 1967)

R.J. Uffen
Chairman, Defence Research Board (March 3, 1967)

J.R. Baldwin
Deputy Minister of Transport

Tom Kent
Deputy Minister of Manpower and Immigration

S.S. Reisman
Deputy Minister of Industry

G.V. Haythorne
Deputy Minister of Labour

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council



PRIVY COUNCIL



PRIVY COUNCIL

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Instrument of Advice for Appointment as a Privy Councillor

PRIME MINISTER - PREMIER MINISTRE

To His Excellency

General the Right Honourable Georges P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D.,
Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

Your Excellency:

The undersigned submits for Your Excellency's pleasure that the Honourable Alan Aylesworth Macnaughton, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, One of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law, be chosen and summoned to be a Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) L.B. PEARSON
Prime Minister.

(Sgd.)

Approved

GEORGES P. VANIER

25th October, 1965.

**Commission issued to Privy Councillor who is not a Member
of the Government**

Canada

(Sgd.) Georges P. Vanier

**Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of
the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms
and Territories QUEEN, Head of the Commonwealth,
Defender of the Faith.**

TO THE
HONOURABLE ALAN AYLESWORTH MACNAUGHTON,
one of Our Counsel learned in the Law,
of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec,

GREETING:

**KNOW YOU that, reposing special trust and confidence in your loyalty, integrity and ability,
We have constituted and appointed you the said Alan Aylesworth Macnaughton to be a**

MEMBER OF OUR PRIVY COUNCIL FOR CANADA.

**TO HAVE, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office of a Member of Our Privy Council for
Canada unto you the said Alan Aylesworth Macnaughton with all and every the powers, rights,
authority, privileges, profits, emoluments and advantages unto the said office of right and by law
appertaining during Our Pleasure.**

**IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the
Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed.**

**WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor, General Georges P. Vanier,
a member of Our Most Honourable Privy Council, Companion of Our
Distinguished Service Order upon whom We have conferred Our Military
Cross and Our Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and
Commander-in-Chief of Canada.**

**AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, this twenty-fifth day of October in
the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-five and in the fourteenth year of Our
Reign.**

BY COMMAND,

(Sgd.) Lucien Cardin
**ATTORNEY GENERAL
OF CANADA**

(Sgd.) Maurice Lamontagne
SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA

Oaths taken by Privy Councillor

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

You,, do swear that you will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second, Her Heirs and Successors according to law.

SO HELP YOU GOD.

PRIVY COUNCILLOR'S OATH

You,, do solemnly promise and swear that you will serve Her Majesty truly and faithfully in the Place of Her Council in this Her Majesty's Dominion of Canada, you will keep close and secret all such matters as shall be treated, debated and resolved on in Privy Council, without publishing or disclosing the same or any part thereof, by Word, Writing, or any otherwise to any Person out of the same Council, but to such only as be of the Council, and yet if any matter so propounded, treated and debated in any such Privy Council shall touch any particular Person, sworn of the same Council upon any such matter as shall in any wise concern his Loyalty and Fidelity to the Queen's Majesty, you will in no wise open the same to him, but keep it secret, as you would from any Person, until the Queen's Majesty's pleasure be known in that behalf. You will in all things to be moved, treated and debated in any such Privy Council, faithfully, honestly and truly declare your mind and opinion to the honour and benefit of the Queen's Majesty, and the good of Her Subjects without partiality or exception of persons, in no wise forbearing so to do from any manner of respect, favour, love, meed, displeasure, or dread of any Person or Persons whatsoever. In General you will be vigilant, diligent and circumspect in all your doings touching the Queen's Majesty's affairs; All which Matters and Things you will faithfully observe and keep, as a good Councillor ought to do to the utmost of your power, will and discretion.

SO HELP YOU GOD.

Outline of Arrangements made for the Swearing-In of Field Marshal Alexander of Tunis, K. G., as a Member of the Privy Council for Canada in the Privy Council Chamber on Tuesday, the 29th January, 1952

The Senior Aide-de-Camp, Captain Edson Sherwood, will arrange to call for His Excellency the Administrator, at a time to be arranged later, and will drive to the West Door of the East Block (Privy Council Entrance).

10.55 a.m. A Cabinet meeting will be held.

11.00 a.m. The Administrator, attended by the senior Aide-de-Camp, will arrive at the Privy Council Entrance, where they will be met by an Officer of the Privy Council, probably Mr. Arthur Hill, Assistant Clerk of the Privy Council, who will escort them to the Council Chamber.

11.05 a.m. Lord Alexander, accompanied by Major-General H.F.C. Letson, Secretary to the Governor General, will arrive at the Privy Council Entrance, where they will be met by a member of the Prime Minister's Staff and escorted to the Prime Minister's Office.

The Prime Minister will leave the Council Chamber, proceed to his Office and return to the Chamber with Lord Alexander and General Letson.

The ceremony of swearing in will then take place.

The Administrator, attended by the senior Aide-de-Camp will leave.

Lord Alexander will return to the Prime Minister's Office and leave the building from there.

DRESS: Short Black coat.

(Sgd.) J.F. DELAUTE
Assistant Secretary.

26th January, 1952.

**Letter from Clerk of Privy Council to Privy Councillor transmitting
Bible on which Privy Councillor's Oath was taken**

October 30th, 1962.

The Honourable Roland Michener,
Edgehill,
5 Rosedale Road,
Toronto 5, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Michener:

I have much pleasure in sending you enclosed, as a memento of the occasion, the Bible upon which you were sworn as a Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

I thought you would also wish to have the text of the Privy Councillor's oath, a copy of which is also enclosed.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) R.B. BRYCE

**Extract from Arrangements for Induction of Provincial Premiers
into Privy Council, 5 July, 1967**

...

11:55 A.M. — Provincial Premiers depart Chateau Laurier (Mackenzie Entrance) for Government House in staff cars. Messrs. Stewart and Pratt will be available at Mackenzie Entrance.

12:00 NOON — The Prime Minister and Clerk of Privy Council arrive at the front door of Government House. They will be received in the Reception Room by the Secretary to the Governor General.

12:05 P.M. — The Provincial Premiers arrive at the front door of Government House. The Premiers are escorted to the Reception Room to take their places.

12:15 P.M. — Her Majesty accompanied by the Governor General and the Prime Minister take their places in the Reception Room.

The Clerk of the Privy Council reads the Privy Councillor's Oath in English and in French.

Following the reading of the Oath, each Premier proceeds in turn to the Clerk of the Privy Council, places his hand on a Bible presented to him by the Clerk, and says "So help me God" or "Ainsi Dieu me soit en aide".

The Premier then proceeds to the table to sign the Oath Book and the the Privy Councillors' Roll Book.

The Premier proceeds to the Prime Minister and is presented to Her Majesty for congratulations.

The Governor General presents the Premier with his Commission (Mr. Lafrance gives the Commission to the Governor General for presentation in each case. The Commission may be returned to Mr. Lafrance for mailing if so desired).

Each Premier regains his place passing behind those still to be sworn. They remain in their places until after Her Majesty has signed the books.

After the Honourable J.R. Smallwood has regained his place, the Prime Minister conducts Her Majesty to the table to sign the books.

Her Majesty signs the Oath Book and the Privy Councillors' Roll Book as well as the Family Bible for Mr. Roblin.

Photographs to be taken as arranged by the Governor General's Press Secretary.

At the end of the ceremony refreshments will be served in the Long Gallery.

...

PRIVY COUNCIL

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**Record of 1947 Privy Council Meeting regarding King's Message giving
Consent to Marriage of Princess Elizabeth**

**CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL**

P. C. 3037½

THE KING'S PRIVY COUNCIL FOR CANADA

At the Privy Council Chamber, Ottawa, on Thursday, the 31st day of July, 1947, at 12 o'clock noon, a meeting of His Majesty's Privy Council for Canada, summoned by His Excellency the Governor General, on His Majesty's instruction.

Present:

The Honourable Patrick Kerwin,
Deputy Governor General,
The Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King,
Prime Minister,
The Right Honourable J. L. Ilsley,
The Honourable J. A. MacKinnon,
The Right Honourable L. S. St. Laurent,
The Honourable Ernest Bertrand,
The Honourable Brooke Claxton,
The Honourable D. C. Abbott,
The Honourable J. J. McCann.

The Deputy Governor General, the Honourable Patrick Kerwin, acquainted the Council with the following message from His Majesty the King to His Excellency the Governor General:

"Buckingham Palace,
31st July, 1947.

The Governor General of Canada,
Ottawa.

I should be glad if you as my personal representative in Canada would convey to my Privy Council for Canada that

I have today, in accordance with the provisions of the Royal Marriages Act 1772, declared in Council my formal consent to the marriage of my daughter the Princess Elizabeth to Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten.

George R. I."

The Council, having heard the above message, took note accordingly.

(Sgd.) P. KERWIN

(Sgd.) W. L. MACKENZIE KING

Certified to be a true copy

(Sgd.) R. G. ROBERTSON

Clerk of the Privy Council

**Privy Councillors in Attendance at 1959 Privy Council
Meeting in Halifax**

THE QUEEN'S PRIVY COUNCIL FOR CANADA

At Government House, Halifax, Nova Scotia on Saturday, the first day of August, 1959, at noon, a meeting of Her Majesty's Privy Council for Canada summoned by Her Majesty the Queen—

PRESENT

Her Majesty the Queen

The Right Honourable John George Diefenbaker

The Honourables D. M. Fleming

G. Hees

L. Balcer

G. R. Pearkes

G. M. Churchill

E. D. Fulton

G. C. Nowlan

E. L. Fairclough

J. A. MacLean

M. Starr

W. M. Hamilton

J. M. Macdonnell

W. J. Browne

P. Comtois

J. W. Monteith

F. A. G. Hamilton

R. J. M. O'Hurley

H. Courtemanche

also present His Royal Highness the Prince Philip.



PRIVY COUNCIL

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Draft Canadian "Royal Powers Act"

June 25, 1959.

BILL

An Act to Authorize Her Majesty while Personally Present in Canada to Exercise the Powers, Authorities and Functions of the Governor General.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the *Royal Powers Act*.

Royal Powers.

2. Whenever Her Majesty the Queen is personally present in Canada, any power, authority or function vested in or exercisable by the Governor General with the advice of, or with the advice and consent of, or in conjunction with, the Queen's Privy Council for Canada or any number of members thereof, or by the Governor General individually, may be exercised by Her Majesty with the advice of, or with the advice and consent of, or in conjunction with, the Queen's Privy Council for Canada or any number of members thereof, or by Her Majesty individually, as the case requires.

3. Nothing in this Act affects the exercise of any power, authority or function by the Governor General or the Governor General in Council.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The purpose of this bill is to authorize Her Majesty to exercise the powers, authorities and functions of the Governor General while Her Majesty is personally present in Canada.

**Memorandum of 12 October, 1957 regarding Arrangements for 1957
Meeting of Privy Council with the Queen**

CONFIDENTIAL

October 12th, 1957.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

RE: Suggested procedure for meeting with the
Queen on Monday, October 14, at 10.00 a.m.

The Ministers will arrive at Government House at 9.50 or before and proceed to the dining-room where the meeting is to take place. The Prime Minister will arrive at approximately the same time and proceed to the dining-room as well and then to the hallway outside the room before the Queen arrives.

Shortly before 10 o'clock, the Ministers will arrange themselves in a reception line in their order of formal seniority from Mr. Green to Senator Haig. Mr. Green will stand near the door and the line will be an arc stretching to somewhere beyond the corner of the table.

The Prime Minister will meet Her Majesty in the hall and escort her into the dining-room and along the line of Ministers, presenting each to Her Majesty by name and portfolio.

When the Queen has met all the Ministers, she will then be escorted by the Prime Minister to the head of the table where she will be seated.

The Ministers will then go to their places at the table as indicated on the plan and be seated.

The Prime Minister will open the meeting by explaining to Her Majesty the formal recommendation that is being made to authorize the signature of the treaty with Belgium. He will then read the Order and then sign it. He will then pass it to Her Majesty who will sign below the word "Approved".

Should any further explanation of it be desired by Her Majesty, the Prime Minister will have at hand the text of the agreement and the memorandum concerning it from the Secretary of State for External Affairs . . .

Although there will not be much time for discussion of other business in view of the desire to swear in Prince Philip as a member of the Canadian Privy Council during the meeting, there will be a few minutes available for conversation about the Speech from the Throne. It may be assumed that Her Majesty will have read the Speech by this time.

The Prime Minister might open this discussion with a brief explanation of the function of such Speeches in the House here in Canada and that it is traditional to include the main business for the session. He might indicate the relation of this business to the

programme of the Party as expounded during the election campaign and then call upon one of his colleagues, perhaps Mr. Fleming, to note the proposals in regard to old age pensions and related welfare payments and explain to Her Majesty in general terms the political situation which led to this further increase of \$9 a month to top off that made in the spring.

Following any exchange of questions which Her Majesty may wish to interpose at this point Mr. Brooks might be asked to note briefly the nature of the changes in veterans legislation proposed and then Mr. Harkness the legislation in respect of both farm prices and cash advances.

Should time permit further conversation about the national development programme, it might be appropriate to ask Mr. Green, as the senior Minister, to say something about this and relate it simply to the Maritime situation and the general situation concerning the development of power and other resources.

Should there be further time, it will be possible then to improvise reasonably well on other questions relating to subsequent portions of the speech.

It will take about 10 minutes for the photograph and perhaps 12 minutes to introduce His Royal Highness and swear him in as a member of the Canadian Privy Council. Since it is essential that the Ministers be in the House of Commons at 11.00 o'clock, this means, that at about 17 minutes past 10.00 o'clock, the Prime Minister should indicate that the business is concluded and signal to Mr. Smith, who will be on the watch for such signal, that he should now go to the door and give word to those outside that the photographers may now enter to take the official photograph. There will be 10 minutes allocated for this and the photographers have been well warned in advance that this is the case. While they are entering, some discussion could reasonably proceed with Her Majesty about the subjects that have been matters of conversation.

After the time allotted for the photograph, the photographers will withdraw, leaving such equipment as they cannot remove in the time allotted to them.

When they have left, the Governor General will enter followed by Prince Philip and following them, Mr. Bryce and Mr. Hill.

The Governor General will present each of the members of the Cabinet to Prince Philip at their places at the table, starting with Mr. Smith and going clockwise about the table, ending with Senator Haig.

After the Prince has met Senator Haig, he will wait at the bottom end of the table with the Clerk of the Privy Council. The Governor General will then return to the head of the table and take a seat beside the Queen. The Prime Minister will tender to him the Instrument of Advice recommending that the Prince be made a member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada. The Governor General will sign the Instrument. The Clerk will then hand a Bible to the Prince and read the Privy Councillor's Oath, to which the Prince will reply "I do". It is not considered necessary that he should take the Oath of Allegiance.

When he has been sworn, the Prince will walk to the head of the table where the Assistant Clerk will have the Privy Councillor's Oath Book and Roll, which the Prince will sign and his signature will be attested by Her Majesty signing after him.

Following the signature by Her Majesty, she will arise and be escorted by the Prime Minister to the door followed by the Prince and the Governor General. When they have left, the Ministers will then depart to the cars waiting to take them to the House of Commons.

R.B.B.
[R.B. BRYCE]

**Memorandum of 16 October, 1957 describing 1957 Meeting
of Privy Council with the Queen**

CONFIDENTIAL

October 16th, 1957.

MEMORANDUM FOR FILE:

A meeting of the Queen with the members of the Cabinet took place at Government House at 10.00 a.m. on Monday, October 14th very much along the lines proposed in the attached memorandum¹ of October 12th given to the Prime Minister.

The Queen was taken in by the Prime Minister about two or three minutes after 10 o'clock. The Prime Minister presented his colleagues who were arranged in a row stretching from the door to the side of the table in order of seniority. Senator Haig was unable to be present as he was not feeling too well and wished to save himself for the important functions he had to perform in public at the opening of Parliament in the afternoon.

The Prime Minister signed and gave to the Queen for her approval and signature the Order relating to the Belgian tax agreement. I received this at the end of the meeting and transmitted it to Mr. Hill. The Queen also initialled to indicate her approval the instrument of advice from the Prime Minister requesting her agreement to the designation of the new Netherlands Ambassador to Canada. The Queen's staff had brought this from London, thinking it would be a suitable document for her to deal with here. It was signed at the meeting although no collective advice was in fact necessary.

Prince Philip entered with the Governor General at about 22 minutes past 10. He was introduced collectively by the Prime Minister to his colleagues to begin with and the Prime Minister announced that he was to become a member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada. The Prime Minister had signed the instrument of advice directed to the Governor General recommending that Prince Philip be chosen to be a member of the Privy Council and the Governor General subsequently signified his approval on the instrument.

The Prime Minister called upon me to administer the oath of the Privy Councillor to Prince Philip which I did. The Prince then signed the oath book and roll and the Queen attested his swearing in on the books.

At this point I was told to bring in the photographers for the picture. This took about 5 or 6 minutes as several pictures were taken, first of the whole party seated around the table and subsequently with about 8 or 10 of the Ministers standing behind Her Majesty and the group at the head of the table and the remainder seated at the upper end of the table. Prince Philip was seated to the left of Her Majesty and the Governor General to his left.

[¹ See previous document.]

I will take up with Mr. Hill and Mr. Halliday whether a formal record should be preserved of this meeting and if so in what form.

During the meeting at which business was discussed with the Queen by members of the Cabinet there was no one present in addition to Her Majesty and the Ministers themselves. Mr. Hill and I were present for the swearing in of Prince Philip and during the photographs but on my advice the Prime Minister arranged that we should remain outside during the meeting in order to make it as intimate and informal as possible.

R.B.B.
[R.B. BRYCE]

PRIVY COUNCIL

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**Order in Council appointing Clerk of the Privy Council
and Secretary to the Cabinet**

**CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL**

P.C. 1963-798

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 23rd day of MAY, 1963.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, is pleased hereby to appoint Robert Gordon Robertson, Esquire, Deputy Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, to be Clerk of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada and Secretary to the Cabinet, effective the first day of July, 1963.

Certified to be a true copy

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

Commission of Appointment issued to Clerk of the Privy Council
and Secretary to the Cabinet

(Sgd.) Gérald Fauteux
DEPUTY GOVERNOR GENERAL

Canada

*Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of
the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms
and Territories QUEEN, Head of the Commonwealth,
Defender of the Faith.*

TO

ROBERT GORDON ROBERTSON,

Esquire,

Deputy Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources,

GREETING:

*KNOW YOU that reposing special trust and confidence in your loyalty, integrity and ability
We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, did, on the twenty-third day of May in
the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-three and in the twelfth year of Our Reign,
constitute and appoint you the said Robert Gordon Robertson to be*

CLERK OF OUR PRIVY COUNCIL FOR CANADA AND SECRETARY TO THE CABINET.

*TO HAVE, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office of Clerk of Our Privy Council for Canada
and Secretary to the Cabinet unto you the said Robert Gordon Robertson with all and every the
powers, rights, authority, privileges, profits, emoluments and advantages unto the said office of right
and by law appertaining during Our Pleasure from the first day of July, in the year of Our Lord one
thousand nine hundred and sixty-three.*

*IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the
Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed.*

WITNESS:

*The Honourable Gerald Fauteux, a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of
Canada and Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor, Major-
General GEORGES P. VANIER, a member of Our Most Honourable Privy
Council, Companion of Our Distinguished Service Order upon whom We
have conferred Our Military Cross and Our Canadian Forces' Decoration,
Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.*

*AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, this twenty-sixth day of July in the
year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-three and in the twelfth year of Our Reign.*

BY COMMAND,

(Sgd.) E.A. Driedger
DEPUTY ATTORNEY
GENERAL

(Sgd.) Jean Miquelon
UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE

**Commission authorizing Clerk of the Privy Council and Secretary
to the Cabinet to administer Oaths**

(Sgd.) Wilfred Judson
DEPUTY GOVERNOR GENERAL

Canada

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom,
Canada and Her other Realms and Territories QUEEN, Head of the Commonwealth,
Defender of the Faith.

(Sgd.) E.A. Driedger
DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

TO ROBERT GORDON ROBERTSON, Esquire, Clerk of Our Privy Council for
Canada and Secretary to the Cabinet,

GREETING:

KNOW YOU that reposing trust and confidence in your loyalty, integrity and
ability We have assigned, constituted and appointed and by these Presents do assign,
constitute and appoint you the said Robert Gordon Robertson Our Commissioner to
tender and administer to and take from all and every person or persons who now holds
or hold or who shall hereafter hold any office or place of trust or profit, or who may be
appointed to discharge any duty within the Dominion of Canada, the oath of allegiance
and such other oath or oaths as may from time to time be prescribed by any law or
statute in that behalf made and provided.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said powers and authorities unto you the said
Robert Gordon Robertson during Our Pleasure.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made
Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS: THE HONOURABLE WILFRED JUDSON, a Puisne Judge of the
Supreme Court of Canada and Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Well-
beloved Counsellor, Major-General Georges P. Vanier, a member of Our
Most Honourable Privy Council, Companion of Our Distinguished Service

Order upon whom We have conferred Our Military Cross and Our Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

AT OTTAWA, this thirty-first day of July in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-three and in the twelfth year of Our Reign.

BY COMMAND,

(Sgd.) Jean Miquelon
UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE

**Extract from Press Release regarding Appointment
of Clerk of Privy Council and Secretary to the Cabinet (1952)**

The Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, today announced the following appointments:

.....
.....
.....

J.W. Pickersgill, Special Assistant to the Prime Minister, to be Clerk of the Privy Council and Secretary to the Cabinet, effective June 1st.

.....
.....
.....
.....

Mr. Pickersgill entered the External Affairs service by competitive examination in October 1937, and two months later was seconded for service in the Prime Minister's secretariat, of which he has been the principal officer since June 1945.

Order in Council appointing Assistant Clerk of the Privy Council

**CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL**

P.C. 1964-1521

Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 1st October, 1964.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, advise that Donald Frederick Wall, Esquire, Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet, be appointed an assistant clerk of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada; vice J.F. Grandy who has been appointed Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance.

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

Clerks of the Privy Council and Secretaries to the Cabinet

CLERKS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

William Henry Lee – July 1, 1867 – June 30, 1872
William Alfred Hinsworth – July 2, 1872 – January 7, 1880
Joseph Oliver Côté – January 13, 1880 – April 24, 1882
John Joseph McGee – May 20, 1882 – May 5, 1907
Rodolphe Boudreau – May 6, 1907 – August 14, 1923
Ernest J. Lemaire – August 14, 1923 – January 1, 1940

CLERKS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL AND SECRETARIES TO THE CABINET

A.D.P. Heeney – March 25, 1940 – March 14, 1949
N.A. Robertson – March 15, 1949 – May 31, 1952
J.W. Pickersgill – June 1, 1952 – June 11, 1953
R.B. Bryce – January 1, 1954 – June 30, 1963
R.G. Robertson – July 1, 1963 –



PRIVY COUNCIL

Privy Council Office

PAGE

Order in council designating Prime Minister as minister responsible for
Privy Council Office 759



**Order in Council designating Prime Minister as Minister
responsible for Privy Council Office**

**CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL**

P.C. 1962-240

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA
THURSDAY, the 22nd day of FEBRUARY, 1962.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased hereby to amend Order in Council of the 31st March, 1952 — P.C. 1903 — which designated certain divisions and branches of the Public Service as departments for the purposes of the Financial Administration Act with appropriate Minister for each, by deleting the words "President of the Privy Council" where they occur opposite "Privy Council Office" and substituting therefor "Prime Minister."

Certified to be a true copy

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council



PRIVY COUNCIL

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**U.K. Order in Council for Appointment as a Member
of U.K. Privy Council**

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE

The 30th day of May, 1963.

PRESENT,

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
IN COUNCIL.

THIS day the Honourable Lester Bowles Pearson,
O.B.E., was, by Her Majesty's command, appointed a
Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy
Council.

(Sgd.) W. G. AGNEW

**Canadians resident in Canada who are Members of
United Kingdom Privy Council (as of January 1968)**

Summoned

Rt. Hon. Louis S. St. Laurent	January 1, 1946
Rt. Hon. John G. Diefenbaker	September 23, 1957
Rt. Hon. Lester B. Pearson	May 30, 1963

SENATE



SENATE

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**Order in Council recommending Appointment of Senator from Province
of Quebec**

**CANADA
CONSEIL PRIVÉ**

C.P. 1966-1289

*Copie certifiée conforme au procès-verbal d'une réunion du Comité du
Conseil privé, approuvé par Son Excellence le Gouverneur général
le 8 juillet 1966.*

Sur avis conforme du très honorable Lester Bowles Pearson, Premier ministre, le Comité du Conseil privé recommande que, conformément à l'article 24 de l'Acte de l'Amérique du Nord britannique, 1867, il plaise à Votre Excellence, au nom de la Reine et par instrument sous le Grand Sceau du Canada, de mander au Sénat Monsieur J.G. Leopold Langlois, de la ville de Québec, dans la province de Québec, pour la division de Grandville, dans ladite province.

(Signé) R.G. ROBERTSON
Le Greffier du Conseil privé

**Order in Council recommending Appointment of Senator from Province
other than Quebec**

**CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL**

P.C. 1966-376

*Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee
of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor
General on the 24th February, 1966.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable Lester Bowles Pearson, the Prime Minister, advise that, pursuant to section 24 of the British North America Act, 1867, Your Excellency may be pleased, in the Queen's name, by instrument under the Great Seal of Canada, to summon Earl Adam Hastings, Esquire, of the City of Calgary, in the Province of Alberta, to the Senate.

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

(Signé) Georges P. Vanier

Canada

Elisabeth Deux, par la Grâce de Dieu,
Reine du Royaume-Uni, du Canada et de ses
autres royaumes et territoires, Chef du Com-
monwealth, Défenseur de la Foi.

A Notre fidèle et bien-aimé

MONSIEUR J.-G.-LÉOPOLD LANGLOIS,
de la ville de Québec dans la province de Québec,

SALUT :

SACHEZ QUE, en raison de la confiance et de l'espoir particuliers que Nous avons mis en vous, autant que dans le dessein d'obtenir votre avis et votre aide dans toutes les affaires importantes et ardues qui peuvent intéresser l'état et la défense du Canada, Nous avons jugé à propos de vous appeler au Sénat du Canada et Nous vous désignons pour la division électorale de Grandville de Notre province de Québec, et Nous vous ordonnons de passer outre à toute difficulté ou excuse et de vous trouver en personne, aux fins susmentionnées, au Sénat du Canada en tout temps et en tout lieu où Notre Parlement pourra être convoqué et réuni, au Canada, sans y manquer de quelque façon que ce soit.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada.

TÉMOIN :

Notre très fidèle et bien-aimé Conseiller, le général Georges P. Vanier, membre de Notre très honorable Conseil privé, Compagnon de Notre Ordre du Service distingué, à qui Nous avons décerné Notre Croix militaire et Notre Décoration des forces canadiennes, Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef du Canada.

À NOTRE HÔTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT, en Notre ville d'Ottawa, ce huitième jour de juillet en l'an de grâce mil neuf cent soixante-six et de Notre Règne le quinzième.

PAR ORDRE,

(Signé) Judy Lamarch
SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT DU CANADA

Canada

(Sgd.) Georges P. Vanier

Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of
the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms
and Territories **QUEEN**, Head of the Commonwealth,
Defender of the Faith.

TO

Our Trusty and Well-beloved

EARL ADAM HASTINGS,

Esquire,

of the City of Calgary, in the Province of Alberta,

GREETING:

KNOW YOU, that as well for the especial trust and confidence We have manifested in you, as for the purpose of obtaining your advice and assistance in all weighty and arduous affairs which may the State and Defence of Canada concern, We have thought fit to summon you to the Senate of Canada; and We do command you, that all difficulties and excuses whatsoever laying aside, you be and appear for the purposes aforesaid, in the Senate of Canada at all times whensoever and wheresoever Our Parliament may be in Canada convoked and holden; and this you are in no wise to omit.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS: *Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor, General Georges P. Vanier, a member of Our Most Honourable Privy Council, Companion of Our Distinguished Service Order upon whom We have conferred Our Military Cross and Our Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.*

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, this twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-six and in the fifteenth year of Our Reign.

BY COMMAND,

(Sgd.) Judy Lamarsh
SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA

**Draft Instrument of Advice recommending Appointment of
Senator from Province other than Quebec**

PRIME MINISTER - PREMIER MINISTRE

His Excellency.

Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

Your Excellency:

The undersigned recommends that, pursuant to section 24 of the B.N.A. Act, 1867, Your Excellency may be pleased, in the Queen's name, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Canada, to summon of the City of., in the Province of. (province other than Québec), to the Senate.

.
Prime Minister

Ottawa,19 . . .

Oaths taken by Senator

Oath of Allegiance

I, A.B., do swear, That I will be faithful and bear true Allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Note.—The name of the King or Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the Time being is to be substituted from Time to Time, with Proper Terms of Reference thereto.

Declaration of Qualification¹

I, A.B., do declare and testify, That I am by Law duly qualified to be appointed a Member of the Senate of Canada, and that I am legally or equitably seised as of Freehold for my own Use and Benefit of Lands or Tenements held in Free and Common Socage [or seised or possessed for my own Use and Benefit of Lands or Tenements held in Franc-alieu or in Roture (as the Case may be),] in the Province of Nova Scotia [or as the Case may be] of the Value of Four thousand Dollars over and above all Rents, Dues, Debts, Mortgages, Charges, and Incumbrances due or payable out of or charged on or affecting the same, and that I have not collusively or colourably obtained a Title to or become possessed of the said Lands and Tenements or any Part thereof for the Purpose of enabling me to become a Member of the Senate of Canada, and that my Real and Personal Property are together worth Four thousand Dollars over and above my Debts and Liabilities.

¹ This declaration is renewed by each senator at the beginning of each new Parliament.

**Extract from Official Report of Debates of Senate
regarding Introduction of New Senators
(18 January, 1966)**

NEW SENATORS

The Hon. the Speaker: Honourable senators, I have the honour to inform the Senate that the Clerk has received certificates from the Secretary of State of Canada showing that the following persons, respectively, have been summoned to the Senate:

Hon. William Moore Benidickson, P.C.

Hon. Alexander Hamilton McDonald

NEW SENATORS INTRODUCED

The Hon. the Speaker having informed the Senate that there were senators without, waiting to be introduced:

The following honourable senators were introduced; presented Her Majesty's writs of summons, which were read by the Clerk; took the legally prescribed oath, which was administered by the Clerk, and were seated:

Hon. William Moore Benidickson, P.C., of Kenora, Ontario, introduced between Hon. Mr. Vaillancourt and Hon. Mr. Roebuck.

Hon. Alexander Hamilton McDonald, of Regina, Saskatchewan, introduced between Hon. Mr. Vaillancourt and Hon. Mr. Boucher.

The Hon. the Speaker informed the Senate that each of the honourable senators named above had made and subscribed the declaration of qualification required by the British North America Act, 1867, in the presence of the Clerk of the Senate, the Commissioner appointed to receive and witness the said declaration.

At 10.45 a.m. the Senate adjourned during pleasure.



SENATE

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Letter of Resignation from Senator to Governor General

**THE SENATE
CANADA**

Oct. 14, 1967.

His Excellency,
The Right Honourable Roland Michener,
Governor General of Canada,
Government House,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Your Excellency,

Having become afflicted with a permanent infirmity disabling me from the due performance of my duties in the Senate, I hereby resign my place in the Senate pursuant to the provisions of an Act to make provision for the retirement of members of the Senate, Chapter 4 of the statutes of 1965, and I respectfully request that I be granted an annuity as provided for in the said Act.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) THOMAS REID

Enclosure. [Enclosed medical certificate not included.]

**Senator's Letter of Resignation signed by Person holding
Power of Attorney**

**THE SENATE
CANADA**

His Excellency
Major General Georges P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D.,
Governor General of Canada,
Ottawa.

Your Excellency:

I hereby resign my place and seat in the Senate of Canada effective September 27th, 1962.

I have the honour to be Your Excellency's
Humble and Obedient Servant,

Thomas Farquhar
"By His attorney Stan Farquhar
Sept. 3/62"

**Letter from Governor General's Assistant Secretary to Senator
acknowledging Latter's Letter of Resignation**

October 18th, 1967.

My dear Senator,

The Governor General has asked me to acknowledge your letter of October 14th from which he learns with regret that your state of health no longer permits you to perform your duties in the Senate where you have served since September 1949, and as a result of which you tender the resignation of your place in the Senate and request that you be granted an annuity as provided for in the Act making provision for the retirement of members of the Senate.

His Excellency has directed me to inform the Clerk of the Senate of the vacancy created as a result of your resignation and to refer to the appropriate authorities your request for the grant of an annuity.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) A.G. CHERRIER
Assistant Secretary
to the Governor General.

The Hon. Thomas Reid,
The Senate,
Ottawa 4.

**Letter from Governor General's Assistant Secretary to Prime Minister
advising of Resignation of Senator**

**GOVERNMENT HOUSE
OTTAWA**

October 18th, 1967.

My dear Prime Minister,

The Governor General received today a letter from the Hon. Thomas Reid together with a Medical Certificate attached thereto, tendering the resignation of his place in the Senate. Copies of the letter and Medical Certificate are enclosed.¹

I have acknowledged Senator Reid's letter and informed him that I have written to the Clerk of Senate advising him of the vacancy created as a result of his resignation, and that his request for an annuity has been referred to the appropriate authorities.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) A.G. CHERRIER
Assistant Secretary
to the Governor General.

The Right Hon. Lester B. Pearson, OBE, LL.D.,
Prime Minister of Canada.

[¹ Not included.]

**Letter from Government House to Clerk of Privy Council
regarding Resignation of Senator**

**GOVERNMENT HOUSE
OTTAWA**

January 10th, 1966.

Dear Mr. Robertson,

I enclose for your information a copy of a letter¹ from the Hon. J.-W. Comeau tendering the resignation of his place in the Senate of Canada, received by His Excellency today.

I have written to Senator Comeau informing him that the Clerk of the Senate has been advised of the vacancy created as a result of his resignation, and am also advising the Office of the Prime Minister of this.

With reference to Senator Comeau's request for the grant of an annuity, I have informed him that this was being referred to the appropriate authorities, and presume that your Office will ensure that this matter is attended to.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) A.G. CHERRIER
Assistant Secretary
to the Governor-General.

R.G. Robertson, Esq.,
Clerk of the Privy Council and
Secretary to the Cabinet,
Privy Council Office,
Ottawa.

[¹Not included.]



SENATE

Senators: Disqualification

PAGE

Senate resolution for declaration of vacancy in Senate on ground of non-attendance by senator 787



**Senate Resolution for Declaration of Vacancy in Senate
on Ground of Non-Attendance by Senator
(29 November, 1912)**

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, it was

Resolved, That inasmuch as it has been established to the satisfaction of the Senate, that the Honourable Michael Sullivan, a Member thereof and a Senator for the Province of Ontario, has failed to give his attendance in the Senate during two consecutive sessions of Parliament, his place therein is hereby declared to have become vacant in accordance with the provisions contained in paragraph 1 of Section 31 and in Section 33 of *The British North America Act, 1867*.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, it was

Ordered, That a copy of said Resolution be presented to His Royal Highness the Governor General by such Members of this House as are Members of the Privy Council.



SENATE

Senators: Indemnity

PAGE

Table showing remuneration of persons holding parliamentary office in Senate 791



Office	Salary	Sessional Indemnity	Expense Allowance ¹	Motor Vehicle Allowance ¹	Residence Allowance	Special Allowance	Total Remuneration ²
Speaker	\$9,000	\$12,000	\$3,000	\$1,000	\$3,000		\$28,000
Leader of the Government in the Senate		\$12,000	\$3,000			\$10,000 ³	\$25,000
Leader of the Opposition in the Senate		\$12,000	\$3,000			\$ 6,000	\$21,000
Senators		\$12,000	\$3,000				\$15,000

Source: *Senate and House of Commons Act* (R.S. 1952, c. 249) except for the Residence Allowance of the Speaker which is provided for by a vote in the estimates.

¹ The Expense Allowance and the Motor Vehicle Allowance are non-taxable. All other remuneration is taxable.

² In addition to the specific sums payable to senators, each senator is allowed, for each session of Parliament, such actual moving or transportation or travelling expenses between his place of residence and Ottawa, and such actual telecommunication expenses incurred while in Ottawa, as the Senate may by order prescribe for its members (*Senate and House of Commons Act*, Section 44(1)).

³ If the Leader of the Government in the Senate is in receipt of a salary under the *Salaries Act* this allowance is not paid (*Senate and House of Commons Act*, Section 43). If he is appointed to be a Minister without Portfolio he must choose to receive either the salary for this last office or the allowance as Leader of the Government in the Senate. He cannot receive both.

NOVEMBER 1967



SENATE

Speaker of Senate	PAGE
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Order in Council recommending Appointment of Speaker of Senate

CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 1966-44

*Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the
Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 7th January, 1966.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable Lester Bowles Pearson, the Prime Minister, advise that, pursuant to section 34 of the British North America Act, 1867, Your Excellency may be pleased, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Canada, to appoint the Honourable Sydney John Smith, a Member of the Senate, to be Speaker of the Senate.

(Sgd.) R. G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

**Draft Instrument of Advice recommending Appointment of
Speaker of Senate**

PRIME MINISTER - PREMIER MINISTRE

His Excellency.

Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

Your Excellency:

The undersigned recommends that, pursuant to section 34 of
the B.N.A. Act, 1867, Your Excellency may be pleased, by Instrument
under the Great Seal of Canada, to appoint the Honourable
....., a member of the Senate, to be Speaker of the Senate.

.....
Prime Minister

Ottawa, 19...

Commission of Appointment as Speaker of Senate

(Sgd.) Georges P. Vanier

Canada

*Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace
of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and
Her other Realms and Territories QUEEN, Head
of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.*

TO

THE HONOURABLE SYDNEY JOHN SMITH,

a Member of the Senate,

GREETING:

*KNOW YOU, that reposing special trust and confidence in your loyalty, integrity, and ability,
We have constituted and appointed, and We do hereby constitute and appoint you the said Sydney
John Smith to be*

SPEAKER OF THE SENATE.

*TO HAVE, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office of Speaker of the Senate, unto you the said
Sydney John Smith, with all and every the powers, rights, authority, privileges, profits, emoluments
and advantages unto the said office of right and by Law appertaining during Our Pleasure.*

*IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the
Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed.*

*WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor, General Georges P. Vanier,
a member of Our Most Honourable Privy Council, Companion of Our
Distinguished Service Order upon whom We have conferred Our Military
Cross and Our Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and
Commander-in-Chief of Canada.*

*AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, this seventh day of January in the
year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-six and in the fourteenth year of Our Reign.*

BY COMMAND,

(Sgd.) Lucien Cardin
ATTORNEY GENERAL
OF CANADA

(Sgd.) Judy Lamarsh
SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA

Press Release regarding Appointment of Speaker of Senate

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUÉ

Date: January 12, 1966

For Release: Immediate

Pour Publication:

The Acting Prime Minister, Honourable Paul Martin, announces that HONOURABLE SYDNEY J. SMITH of Kamloops has been nominated Speaker of the Senate.

SENATOR SMITH, who was born in Ottawa on September 23, 1892, was educated in Ottawa and at Regina, Saskatchewan.

A farmer and automobile dealer, Senator Smith was a member of the B.C. Legislature from 1949-1952.

He was summoned to the Senate on January 3, 1957.

**Extract from Official Report of Senate Debates
regarding Installation of New Speaker**

Tuesday, January 18, 1966

**OPENING OF FIRST SESSION
TWENTY-SEVENTH PARLIAMENT**

Parliament having been summoned by Proclamation to meet this day for the dispatch of business:

The Senate met at 10 a.m.

SPEAKER OF THE SENATE

**READING OF COMMISSION APPOINTING
HON. SYDNEY J. SMITH**

Hon. Sydney J. Smith, having taken the Clerk's chair, rose and said: Honourable senators, I have the honour to inform you that a Commission has been issued under the Great Seal, appointing me Speaker of the Senate.

The said Commission was then read by the Clerk.

The Hon. the Speaker then took the Chair at the foot of the Throne, to which he was conducted by Hon. Cyrille Vaillancourt and Hon. A.J. Brooks, P.C., the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod preceding.

Speakers of the Senate 1867-1967

Name	Parliament	Political Affiliation ¹	Ministries
J.E. Cauchon (1867 – 1872)	1st	Conservative	1st Liberal-Conservative (Macdonald)
P.J. Chauveau (1873 – 1874)	2nd	Conservative	1st Liberal-Conservative (Macdonald) 2nd Liberal (Mackenzie)
D. Christie (1874 – 1878)	3rd	Liberal	2nd Liberal (Mackenzie)
R.D. Wilmot (1878 – 1880)	4th	Conservative	3rd Liberal-Conservative (Macdonald)
Sir D.L. Macpherson (1880 – 1883) ²	4th & 5th	Conservative	3rd Liberal-Conservative (Macdonald)
A.R. Botsford (1880) ³	4th	Conservative	3rd Liberal-Conservative (Macdonald)
W. Müller (1883 – 1887) ³	5th	Liberal-Conservative	3rd Liberal-Conservative (Macdonald)
J.B. Plumb (1887 – 1888)	6th	Conservative	3rd Liberal-Conservative (Macdonald)
G.W. Allan (1888 – 1891) ³	6th	Conservative	3rd Liberal-Conservative (Macdonald)
A. Lacoste (1891)	7th	Conservative	3rd Liberal-Conservative (Macdonald) 4th Liberal-Conservative (Abbott)
J.J. Ross (1891 – 1896) ³	7th	Conservative	4th Liberal-Conservative (Abbott) 5th Liberal-Conservative (Thompson) 6th Liberal-Conservative (Bowell) 7th Liberal-Conservative (Tupper)
Sir C.A. Pelletier (1896 – 1901)	8th	Liberal	8th Liberal (Laurier)
L.G. Power (1901 – 1905)	9th	Liberal	8th Liberal (Laurier)
R. Dandurand (1905 – 1909)	10th	Liberal	8th Liberal (Laurier)
J.K. Kerr (1909 – 1911)	11th	Liberal	8th Liberal (Laurier)
Col. C.P. Landry (1911 – 1916)	12th	Conservative	9th Conservative (Borden)
J. Bolduc (1916 – 1922) ³	12th & 13th	Conservative-Unionist	9th Conservative (Borden) 10th Unionist (Borden) 11th Unionist (Meighen)
A. Bostock (1922 – 1930)	14th, 15th & 16th	Liberal	12th Liberal (King) 13th Conservative (Meighen) 14th Liberal (King)
A.C. Hardy (1930) ³	16th	Liberal	14th Liberal (King)

Name	Parliament	Political Affiliation ¹	Ministries
P.E. Blondin (1930 – 1936)	17th	Conservative	15th Conservative (Bennett)
W.E. Foster (1936 – 1940)	18th	Liberal	16th Liberal (King)
G. Parent (1940 – 1942)	19th	Liberal	16th Liberal (King)
T. Vien (1943 – 1945) ³	19th	Liberal	16th Liberal (King)
J.H. King (1945 – 1949)	20th	Liberal	16th Liberal (King) 17th Liberal (St. Laurent)
E. Beaugregard (1949 – 1953)	21st	Liberal	17th Liberal (St. Laurent)
W.M. Robertson (1953 – 1957)	22nd	Liberal	17th Liberal (St. Laurent)
M. Drouin (1957 – 1962)	23rd & 24th	Progressive-Conservative	18th Progressive-Conservative (Diefenbaker)
G.S. White (1962 – 1963)	25th	Progressive-Conservative	18th Progressive-Conservative (Diefenbaker)
M. Bourget (1963 – 1966)	26th	Liberal	19th Liberal (Pearson)
S.J. Smith (1966 –)	27th	Liberal	19th Liberal (Pearson)

¹ There are only two cases (1873, 1926) of a Speaker of the Senate serving in that office while not being a supporter of the Government. Both these cases were occasioned by the resignation of the Government which had appointed the Speaker and the immediate formation, without a general election, of a new Government by the Opposition. In each case the Speaker continued in office under the new Government until the end of the Parliament for which he was appointed.

The first instance was in 1873 when the Liberal-Conservative Government of Sir John A. Macdonald resigned during the Second Parliament and was immediately succeeded by a Government formed from the Liberal Opposition and under the leadership of Alexander Mackenzie. P.J. Chauveau, who was a supporter of Macdonald and who had been chosen to be Speaker by him, continued in office for the remainder of the Second Parliament.

The second instance was in 1926 when the Liberal Government of Mackenzie King resigned during the Fifteenth Parliament and was immediately succeeded by a Government formed from the Conservative Opposition and under the leadership of Arthur Meighen. A. Bostock, who was a supporter of King and who had been chosen to be Speaker by him, continued in office for the remainder of the Fifteenth Parliament. In the subsequent general election of 1926 the Liberal Party under King was returned to power and Mr. Bostock continued to be Speaker of the Senate during the Sixteenth Parliament.

² Sir D.L. Macpherson was appointed to replace his predecessor between two sessions of a Parliament for the following sessions of that Parliament. However, because of ill health Macpherson was replaced as Speaker by A.E. Botsford on 16th February, 1880, but was reappointed on 19th April of that year.

³ These Speakers were appointed to replace their predecessor during a Parliament. In these cases the new Speaker normally continued in office until the end of that Parliament.

APRIL 1968



SENATE

Leader of Government in Senate	PAGE
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List of Leaders of Government in Senate since 1867	806



**Letter from Prime Minister to Leader of Government in Senate
regarding Latter's Appointment**

Ottawa, May 20, 1958.

My dear Senator:

This is to confirm our conversation last week when I asked you to assume the position of Leader of the Government in the Senate. The effective date is May 12th, when the resignation of the Honourable John T. Haig became effective.

With kind regards,

I am,

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) JOHN G. DIEFENBAKER

The Honourable Walter M. Aseltine, Q.C.,
The Senate,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Leaders of the Government in the Senate

The Honourable

1867-1873	— Sir Alexander Campbell
1873-1874	— Luc Letellier de St. Just
1874-1878	— Richard W. Scott
1878-1887	— Sir Alexander Campbell
1887-1892	— Sir John J. C. Abbott
1893-1896	— Sir Mackenzie Bowell
1896-1897	— Sir Oliver Mowat
1897-1902	— David Mills
1902-1908	— Richard W. Scott
1909-1911	— Sir Richard J. Cartwright
1911-1921	— Sir James A. Lougheed
1921-1930	— Raoul Dandurand
1930-1932	— Wellington B. Willoughby
1932-1935	— Arthur Meighen
1935-1942	— Raoul Dandurand
1942-1945	— James H. King
1945-1953	— Wishart McL. Robertson
1953-1957	— William Ross Macdonald
1957-1958	— John T. Haig
1958-1962	— Walter M. Aseltine
1962-1963	— Alfred J. Brooks
1963-1964	— William Ross Macdonald
1964-1968	— John J. Connolly
1968	— Paul Martin

NOVEMBER 1968

SENATE

Officers of Senate	PAGE
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Order in Council for Appointment of Clerk of Senate

**CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL**

P.C. 1968-124

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 23rd day of JANUARY, 1968

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, is pleased hereby to appoint Robert Fortier, Q.C.,

(a) pursuant to section 38 of the Public Service Employment Act,
to be Clerk of the Senate and to fix his remuneration at
\$26,500 per annum and

(b) to be Clerk of the Parliaments,
effective February 1, 1968, vice J.F. MacNeill.

Certified to be a true copy

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

Canada

(Sgd.) Vincent Massey

*Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace
of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and
Her other Realms and Territories QUEEN, Head
of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.*

TO

JOHN FORBES MacNEILL,

Esquire,

*one of Our Counsel learned in the law, Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel of the Senate,
of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario,*

GREETING:

*KNOW YOU, that reposing special trust and confidence in your loyalty, integrity, and ability,
We have constituted and appointed, and We do hereby constitute and appoint you the said John
Forbes MacNeill to be*

CLERK OF THE SENATE AND CLERK OF THE PARLIAMENTS.

*TO HAVE, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office of Clerk of the Senate and Clerk of the
Parliaments unto you the said John Forbes MacNeill with all and every the powers, rights, authority,
privileges, profits, emoluments and advantages unto the said office of right and by Law appertaining
during Our pleasure.*

*IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the
Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed.*

*WITNESS. Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor, Vincent Massey, Member of
Our Order of the Companions of Honour, Governor General and Commander-
in-Chief of Canada.*

*AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, this Twenty-second day of October
in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifty-five and in the Fourth year of Our
Reign.*

BY COMMAND,

(Sgd.) F.P. Varcoe
DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL,
CANADA

(Sgd.) C. Stein
UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE

Clerks of the Senate

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF APPOINTMENT</u>
J.F. Taylor Sr.	November 2, 1867
R. LeMoine	January 28, 1871
E.J. Langevin	January 25, 1883
S.E. Chapleau	January 27, 1900
A.E. Blount	February 20, 1917
L.C. Meyer	December 20, 1938
J.F. MacNeill	October 22, 1955
R. Fortier	February 1, 1968

February 1968.

Order in Council for Appointment of Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod

**CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL**

P.C. 180

Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th January, 1947.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable W.L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, advise that Major C.R. Lamoureux, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, be appointed Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

**Resolution of Senate for Appointment of Law Clerk and Parliamentary
Counsel to Senate (11 January, 1956)**

Hon. W. Ross Macdonald: Honourable senators, Mr. MacNeill having given up the position of Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel of the Senate, it becomes the duty of this house to appoint his successor, and under the rules the vacancy is to be filled by a resolution of the Senate.

. . .

With leave of the Senate I now move:

That Edward Russell Hopkins, B.A., LL.B., be appointed Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel of the Senate and that he be paid a salary of \$11,000 per annum as of and from 10th January, 1956.

Hon. John T. Haig: Honourable senators, I take great pleasure in seconding the motion.

. . .

SOVEREIGN



SOVEREIGN

Constitutional Position of Crown in Respect of Canada	PAGE
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Order in council approved by Sovereign in the exercise of her prerogative powers in respect of Canada	820



**Letter from Prime Minister to King's Private Secretary regarding
New Letters Patent of Governor General**

Ottawa, May 5, 1947.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Alan Lascelles, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.C.,
Private Secretary to the King,
Buckingham Palace,
London, England.

My dear Sir Alan,

The Government of Canada has given careful study to the existing Letters Patent constituting the Office of Governor General and the Royal Instructions to the Governor General, both of which were issued on March 23, 1931.

The Government has come to the conclusion that these documents are in need of revision, having regard to the present constitutional position and practice in Canada. We think that it would be desirable to replace the two documents by a single document, new Letters Patent, to be issued under the Great Seal of Canada.

Annexed is a draft of the proposed new Letters Patent.¹ This draft has been shown to Viscount Alexander who has expressed no objection to it. I should be grateful if His Majesty would consider the draft informally and let me have his comments. Should the draft meet with the King's approval, the new Letters Patent would be prepared here and submitted formally to the King for signature.

The only fundamental change in the substantive portion of the draft Letters Patent is in Article II, the opening words of which would empower the Governor General "to exercise all powers and authorities lawfully belonging" to the King in respect of Canada. This would authorize the Governor General, on the advice of the Canadian Government, to perform acts which under present practice are performed only by His Majesty. The Canadian Government is of the opinion that such "enabling legislation" is necessary and desirable in the light of the present constitutional position of Canada. However, the Government has no present intention of altering the practice governing submissions to His Majesty when the new Letters Patent are issued, and would not, save in exceptional circumstances, alter the existing practices without prior consultation with, or at any rate, prior notification to, the Governor General and the King.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) W.L MACKENZIE KING

[¹Not included.]

**Order in Council approved by Sovereign in the Exercise
of Her Prerogative Powers in Respect of Canada**

**CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL**

P.C. 1959-988

(Sgd.) } Approved
 } E R
 } 1 August, 1959.

The Committee of the Privy Council advise that the Secretary of State for External Affairs be authorized to execute and issue Canada's Instrument of Ratification of the Convention on the Nationality of Married Women adopted by the United Nations at the Eleventh Session of the General Assembly and to cause the Instrument to be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations in accordance with Article 4 paragraph 2 of the Convention.

(Sgd.) J.G. Diefenbaker

SOVEREIGN

Incapacity and Absence of Sovereign	PAGE
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**1937 Opinion of Deputy Minister of Justice regarding United
Kingdom Regency Act, 1937**

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OTTAWA, February 16, 1937

J.R. 2374/37

Dear Sir,

I beg to refer to your letter of the 27th ultimo, and the 2nd instant, and the accompanying print of the Regency Bill entitled "The Regency Act, 1937" recently introduced in the Parliament of Westminster, and to your request in this connection to be advised what action, if any, will be required by the Parliament of Canada in connection with this measure.

The bill makes provisions for a Regency in the event of the Sovereign being, on his accession, under the age of eighteen years, and in the event of the incapacity of the Sovereign through illness rendering him wholly incapable for the time being of performing the Royal functions, and for the performance of certain of the Royal functions in the name and on behalf of the Sovereign in the event of illness of the Sovereign not amounting to infirmity of mind or body as mentioned above, or of his absence or intended absence from the United Kingdom.

As the bill contains no recital to the effect that the Dominions or any of them have requested and consented to the enactment of this measure by the Parliament at Westminster, it does not profess to make provision for the exercise of the Royal functions in any of the events mentioned therein in respect of the Government of any of the Dominions; and in deference to the constitutional principle expressed in the third recital of the preamble, and in sec. 4 of the Statute of Westminster, 1931, the provisions of the bill, if and when it should become law, cannot be deemed to extend, or to have been intended to extend to any of the Dominions as part of the law of the Dominion.

In virtue of sections 2 and 9 of the British North America Act, 1867, the Executive Government and Authority of and over Canada is vested in the heirs and successors of Her Late Majesty, being King or Queen for the time being of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. But no provision has been made by statute or otherwise for the exercise of the Royal functions which have not been delegated to the Governor General of Canada by his Commission or Instructions, in respect of the Executive Government of Canada, in any of the events contemplated by the Imperial

Dr. O.D. Skelton,
Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs,
Ottawa.

Regency Bill. The Royal functions, the exercise of which in respect of Canada have not been delegated to the Governor General by his Commission or Instructions, include, amongst the more important, the issue of full powers and instruments of ratification, exequaturs to Consuls, the appointment and recall of Governors General of Canada, and the issue of Letters of Credence.

If provision is to be made for the exercise of these and possibly other functions in respect of Canada in any of the events contemplated by the Imperial Regency bill, then I think it is clearly essential that appropriate legislation should be enacted by the Parliament of Canada. I am disposed to think that such legislation would be within the legislative competence of the Dominion Parliament, in virtue of its general power to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada.

The Minister of Justice concurs in the foregoing opinion, and has instructed me to prepare a draft bill. Before undertaking the preparation of a draft bill, however, I shall require instructions as to the policy of the Government in regard to the proposed bill: that is to say, does the Government desire this bill to be framed upon the footing that it should adopt, without alteration, the provisions of the Imperial Regency bill or, if not, what alterations of the latter bill does the Government propose to embody in the draft bill for submission to Parliament.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) W. STUART EDWARDS
Deputy Minister of Justice.

**Letter from Prime Minister to King's Private Secretary regarding
New Letters Patent of Governor General (1947)**

Ottawa, May 5, 1947.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Alan Lascelles, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.C.,
Private Secretary to the King,
Buckingham Palace,
London, England.

My dear Sir Alan,

The Government of Canada has given careful study to the existing Letters Patent constituting the Office of Governor General and the Royal Instructions to the Governor General, both of which were issued on March 23, 1931.

The Government has come to the conclusion that these documents are in need of revision, having regard to the present constitutional position and practice in Canada. We think that it would be desirable to replace the two documents by a single document, — new Letters Patent, to be issued under the Great Seal of Canada.

Annexed is a draft of the proposed new Letters Patent.¹ This draft has been shown to Viscount Alexander who has expressed no objection to it. I should be grateful if His Majesty would consider the draft informally and let me have his comments. Should the draft meet with the King's approval, the new Letters Patent would be prepared here and submitted formally to the King for signature.

The only fundamental change in the substantive portion of the draft Letters Patent is in Article II, the opening words of which would empower the Governor General "to exercise all powers and authorities lawfully belonging" to the King in respect of Canada. This would authorize the Governor General, on the advice of the Canadian Government, to perform acts which under present practice are performed only by His Majesty. The Canadian Government is of the opinion that such "enabling legislation" is necessary and desirable in the light of the present constitutional position of Canada. However, the Government has no present intention of altering the practice governing submissions to His Majesty when the new Letters Patent are issued, and would not, save in exceptional circumstances, alter the existing practices without prior consultation with, or at any rate, prior notification to, the Governor General and the King.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) W.L. MACKENZIE KING

[¹Not included.]



SOVEREIGN

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**Proclamation announcing Demise of Late Sovereign
and Accession of New Sovereign**

(Sgd.) T. RINFRET,
Administrator.
[L.S.]

CANADA

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THIBAudeau RINFRET, Chief
Justice of Canada and Administrator of the Government of Canada.

TO ALL TO WHOM these Presents shall come,

GREETING:

WHEREAS it hath pleased Almighty God to call to His Mercy Our Late Sovereign Lord King George the Sixth of blessed and glorious memory by whose decease the Crown of Great Britain, Ireland and all other His late Majesty's dominions is solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary, Now Know Ye that I, the said Right Honourable Thibaudeau Rinfret, Administrator of Canada as aforesaid, assisted by Her Majesty's Privy Council for Canada do now hereby with one voice and consent of tongue and heart publish and proclaim that the High and Mighty Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary is now by the death of Our late Sovereign of happy and glorious memory become our only lawful and rightful Liege Lady Elizabeth the Second by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, Supreme Liege Lady in and over Canada, to whom we acknowledge all faith and constant obedience with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God by whom all Kings and Queens do reign to bless the Royal Princess Elizabeth the Second with long and happy years to reign over us.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at Ottawa, this Sixth day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two, and in the first year of Her Majesty's reign.

By Command,

(Sgd.) F. GORDON BRADLEY,
Secretary of State of Canada.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

**Order in Council for Proclamation announcing Demise of
Late Sovereign and Accession of New Sovereign**

**CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL**

P.C. 737

*Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee
of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor
General on February 6, 1952.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State, submit for Your Excellency's approval that a proclamation, in the form hereto appended¹, do issue under Your Excellency's hand and Seal at Arms, announcing the demise of His late Majesty King George the Sixth, and the accession of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second.

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

[¹ See previous document.]

**Meeting of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada on the Occasion
of the Death of His Majesty King George VI**

Word of the death of King George VI was received in Ottawa at about 6.00 a.m. E.S.T. on Wednesday, February 6 from newspaper sources. (The announcement in London had been made at 10.45 a.m. G.M.T., or 5.45 a.m. E.S.T.) A meeting of the Cabinet was called for 12 o'clock noon. The following Ministers were present, all of whom had subscribed to new Oaths of Allegiance before taking part in the meeting:

The Prime Minister (Mr. St-Laurent),
The Minister of Trade and Commerce and Minister of Defence Production (Mr. Howe),
The Minister of National Defence (Mr. Claxton),
The Minister of National Revenue (Dr. McCann),
The Leader of the Government in the Senate, (Senator Robertson),
The Minister of Fisheries (Mr. Mayhew),
The Secretary of State for External Affairs, (Mr. Pearson),
The Minister of Resources and Development (Mr. Winters),
The Secretary of State (Mr. Bradley),
The Minister of Veterans Affairs (Mr. Lapointe),
The Postmaster General (Mr. Rinfret),
The Minister of Citizenship and Immigration (Mr. Harris),
The Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys (Mr. Prudham).

The Prime Minister read a letter from the Assistant Secretary to the Governor General giving the text of a message from the Private Secretary to the King conveying the information about the King's death.

The Secretary of State submitted recommendations for two proclamations. One was to proclaim the death of King George VI and the accession of Queen Elizabeth II. The second proclamation was in accordance with the requirements of the Demise of the Crown Act. It would direct public officers to continue in the discharge of their functions but require those acting under commissions to take Oaths of Allegiance as soon as possible.

The meeting resolved into a meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council at which the Orders in Council were approved and signed by the Prime Minister.

At 12.15 p.m. the following members of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada not of the Cabinet were admitted to the Council Chamber:

The Honourable J.H. King
The Honourable C.G. Power
The Honourable J.A. MacKinnon
The Honourable J.T. Thorson
The Honourable L.R. Lafleche
The Honourable A.G.L. McNaughton
The Honourable Thomas Vien

The Honourable C.J. Burchell
The Honourable F.E. Bronson
Field Marshal Lord Alexander

Of the above Privy Councillors, some were normally resident in Ottawa. Others had come to Ottawa for the dinner in honour of the former Governor General, Field Marshal Viscount Alexander, which had been held on the evening of February 5. Invitations to the meeting had been extended by telephone to all members of the Privy Council who were known to be in Ottawa.

The Prime Minister informed the meeting of the information from the Private Secretary to the King of the death of King George VI. He said that, in accordance with precedent and with the requirements of the Demise of the Crown Act, the Committee of the Privy Council had approved recommendations to the Administrator for the issue of two proclamations.

The Prime Minister then read the Minute of Council recommending that a proclamation issue of the death of King George VI and the accession of Queen Elizabeth II and the text of the proclamation. He said that he trusted the words in the proclamation "assisted by Her Majesty's Privy Council for Canada" carried the concurrence of the members of the Privy Council then present.

The Prime Minister then read the Minute of Council recommending that a proclamation issue in accordance with the Demise of the Crown Act and the text of the proclamation. He said that he trusted that the words in the proclamation "by and with the advice of Our Privy Council of Canada" carried the concurrence of the members of the Privy Council then present.

Following the reading of the proclamations, the Prime Minister said that, while there was no legal requirement that members of the Privy Council other than Cabinet Ministers should take a new Oath of Allegiance following the death of a Sovereign, in 1936 a number of Privy Councillors had wished to do so and had taken new Oaths. The Privy Councillors present could subscribe to Oaths of Allegiance before the Clerk of the Privy Council in the Ante-Chamber if they so desired.

Senator James H. King, as the senior Privy Councillor present, expressed to the Prime Minister the appreciation of the members of the Privy Council not of the Cabinet at their being invited to attend the meeting to hear the reading of the recommendations to the Administrator and the proclamations. All the Privy Councillors not of the Cabinet then proceeded to the Ante-Chamber and subscribed to the Oath of Allegiance in order of seniority.

Following the meeting of the Privy Council, a meeting of the Cabinet was held until 1.00 p.m.

R.G.R.
[R.G. ROBERTSON]

Ottawa,
February 8, 1952.

United Kingdom Accession Proclamation (1952)

Whitehall, February 6, 1952.

Upon the intimation that our late Most Gracious Sovereign King George the Sixth had died in his sleep at Sandringham in the early hours of this morning the Lords of the Privy Council assembled this day at St. James's Palace, and gave orders for proclaiming Her present Majesty;

Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to call to His Mercy our late Sovereign Lord King George the Sixth of Blessed and Glorious Memory by whose Decease the Crown is solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary: We, therefore, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of this Realm, being here assisted with these of His late Majesty's Privy Council, with representatives of other members of the Commonwealth, with other Principal Gentlemen of Quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of London, do now hereby with one voice and Consent of Tongue and Heart publish and proclaim that the High and Mighty Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary is now, by the Death of our late Sovereign of Happy Memory, become Queen Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God Queen of this Realm and of all Her other Realms and Territories, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith, to whom Her lieges do acknowledge all Faith and constant Obedience, with

hearty and humble Affection; beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Princess Elizabeth the Second with long and happy Years to reign over us.

Given at St. James's Palace this Sixth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two.

*Simonds C.
Winston S. Churchill.
David Maxwell Fyfe.
Woolton.
W. S. Morrison.
C. R. Attlee.
Waverley.
Samuel.
Harry Crookshank.
Leathers.
Selborne.
Davidson.
Norfolk, E. M.
Ogmore.
James Griffiths.
Arthur G. Bottomley.
Clement Davies.
Wm. London.
J. Chuter Ede.
Nathan.
Mersey.
Goddard.
A. T. Denning.
Reid.
Hartley Shawcross.
Macdonald of Gwaenysgor.
Shepherd.*

Herbert Morrison.
John Beaumont.
Alfred Barnes.
Hall.
Morrison.
Arthur Woodburn.
Leslie Boyce.
Broadbridge.
George Wilkinson.
John Laurie.
Frank Newson-Smith.
Bracewell Smith.
Frederick Wells.
F. Rowland.
Denys Lowson.
Gerald Dodson.
Rupert De la Bère.
Cuthbert L. Ackroyd.
F. Tidbury-Beer.
G. J. Cullum Welch.
S. Harold Gillett.
Edmund V. M. Stockdale.
E. Calcott Pryce.
Bernard N. Waley-Cohen.
F. A. Hoare.
Denis H. Truscott.
C. James Harman.
Irving B. Gane.
Anthony Pickford.
Desmond Heap.
A. E. Young.
Leslie C. Bowker.
C. B. Sanders.
Harold Macmillan.
Wilmot of Selmeston.
Thomas White.
Citrine.
L. S. Amery.
F. W. Doidge.
E. A. P. Wijeyeratne.
Henderson.
Stansgate.
G. R. Bellew, Garter.
Osbert Peake.
Silkin.
Alfred Robens.
Ismay.

Travers Humphreys.
Percy Loraine.
Pakenham.
Henry Willink.
F. A. Newsam.
A. Fadden.
H. A. Strutt.
Oliver Lyttelton.
Cherwell.
Peter Thorneycroft.
Shaftesbury.
Hankey.
Bessborough.
R. H. Dorman-Smith.
G. A. Brown.
Tom Williams.
Jowitt.
Edith Summerskill.
Porter.
Bruce.
Morton of Henryton.
De L'Isle & Dudley.
William Mabane.
Halifax.
Templewood.
Ernest Brown.
Andrew R. Duncan.
Pethick-Lawrence.
William Whiteley.
Felix Cassel.
Frederick Sykes.
Charles Waterhouse.
Richard Law.
Florence Horsbrugh.
Stanhope.
Ralph Assheton.
Winterton.
Douglas Jay.
Killearn.
De La Warr.
Duncan Sandys.
G. A. Isaacs.
Cuthbert Headlam.
Arthur Greenwood.
John Wheatley.
James Stuart.
Walter E. Elliot.

Alan Lennox-Boyd.
Neville Leigh.
Philip Noel-Baker.
Walter Monckton.
Donald Somervell.
Charles Hodson.
Antony Head.
Courthope.
Asquith of Bishopstone.
Percivale Liesching.
Habid I. Rahimtoola.
Mountbatten of Burma.
Arthur Salter.
Tom Dugdale.
Salisbury.
Walter Womersley.
Listowel.
John W. Morris.
Geoffrey Shakespeare.
Geoffrey Lloyd.
Vincent Massey.
Stanmore.
Oaksey.
Lionel Leach.
Frederic Hudd.
Ben Smith.
Hugh Beazley.
John E. Singleton.
Cohen.
Arthur Henderson.
F. J. Bellenger.
Normand.
Simon.
Patrick Buchan-Hepburn.
P. C. Gordon-Walker.

Anthony Eden.
David Eccles.
Selwyn Lloyd.
Hilary A. Marquand.
R. A. Butler.
Hardinge of Penshurst.
Merriman.
K. M. Goodenough.
Howe.
Home.
Raymond Evershed.
W. Nash.
Harold Wilson.
Hugh Dalton.
Aneurin Bevan.
Frank Soskice.
Clarendon.
Gowrie.
Malcolm McCorquodale.
Emanuel Shinwell.
D. R. Grenfell.
Drogheda.
Hudson.
Hugh Gaitskell.
David Jenkins.
G. Lloyd George.
Ammon.
T. R. T. Evans.
John Strachey.
C. Williams.
Percy A. Harris.
J. P. L. Thomas.
V. K. Krishna Menon.
Swinton.
F. J. Fernau.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

**Sovereign's Accession Declaration made before United Kingdom
Privy Council in 1952**

By the sudden death of my dear father I am called to assume the duties and responsibilities of sovereignty.

At this time of deep sorrow it is a profound consolation to me to be assured of the sympathy which you and all my peoples feel towards me, to my mother and my sister and to the other members of my family. My father was our revered and beloved head as he was of the wider family of his subjects; the grief which his loss brings is shared among us all.

My heart is too full for me to say more to you today than that I shall always work as my father did throughout his reign to uphold constitutional government and to advance the happiness and prosperity of my peoples spread as they are all the world over. I know that in my resolve to follow his shining example of service and devotion I shall be inspired by the loyalty and affection of those whose Queen I have been called to be and by the counsel of their elected parliaments. I pray that God will help me to discharge worthily this heavy task that has been laid upon me so early in my life.

Statement made in Parliament by Prime Minister on Death of Sovereign, including:

- (i) Address of Condolence and Loyalty from Parliament to New Sovereign**
- (ii) Message of Condolence from Parliament to Late Sovereign's Consort**

THE LATE KING GEORGE VI

ADDRESS OF SYMPATHY AND LOYALTY TO HER
MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH II—MESSAGE OF
CONDOLENCE TO HER MAJESTY THE
QUEEN MOTHER

Right Hon. L. S. St. Laurent (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I rise at this time to propose two motions which my hon. friend, the leader of the opposition (Mr. Drew), has kindly consented to second. Perhaps it would suit the convenience of the house if, so far as the speeches that are to be made on these motions are concerned, both motions were dealt with together.

When they awoke on the morning of February 6, all Canadians were profoundly shocked to learn that their king was dead. We knew how precarious His Majesty's health had been, and for some months we had all been very anxious. Then gradually this feeling of anxiety had given way to gratification at what seemed to be a steady recovery from his illness. But now King George VI is no more.

It is our first duty and our sad privilege to extend to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II our profound sorrow at the bereavement she has sustained and to express our loyalty and allegiance to her. Our heartfelt sympathy also goes out to Their Majesties the Queen Mother and Queen Mary, to Princess Margaret and to all other members of the royal family.

Canada mourns the loss of a great king and a good man. And we are not alone in our sorrow. Throughout the commonwealth, and indeed everywhere in the free world, King George VI was held in the highest esteem and affection. It is not hard to discern why this was so.

He had not expected to be called to rule over the British commonwealth of nations, and he succeeded to the throne in circumstances which were without precedent and must have been personally distressing to him as, indeed, they were to many of his subjects. I suppose he had hoped that, while he would have many duties as the brother of the reigning monarch, he would be able to lead, out of the limelight, a relatively quiet but useful family life. This was not to be. But to his everlasting glory King George VI responded to this call of duty in a manner we can all be proud of,

and for which, I think I may add, we can all be thankful.

His reign coincided with one of the most turbulent periods in history; a period of depression, war, distress, fear and uneasiness. Yet throughout it all he remained calm and held firm to his faith in freedom and his belief in human progress. One has only to read the speeches he made each Christmas to get a clear conception of the ideals of this good man.

As we remember him today, and we will remember him for many years to come, we think of his sense of duty; of his great courage; of his example as a husband and a father; of his kindness and his concern for the welfare of his subjects everywhere. He was specially interested in the future of his younger subjects. It will be remembered that on May 24, 1939, King George VI spoke from Winnipeg over the radio to the peoples of the commonwealth everywhere. In concluding he addressed a word to those of his listeners who were young. He said:

Life is a great adventure, and every one of you can be a pioneer, blazing by thought and service a trail to better things. Hold fast to all that is just and of good report in the heritage which your fathers have left to you, but strive also to improve and equalize that heritage for all men and women in the years to come. Remember, too, that the key to all true progress lies in faith, hope, and love.

The late king himself did "hold fast to all that is just and of good report", but he also believed in the future.

Canadians have never forgotten the visit of the late king and his queen to our country in 1939. Those who were in this house at that time will remember meeting him and hearing him speak and give his assent to legislation which had been passed by our two houses of parliament. Across our land, hundreds of thousands of Canadians were able to see and acclaim their monarch for the first time. Canadians will remember, too, the many associations the king established with our armed forces during the war.

These experiences, and many more besides, have greatly strengthened the attachment of the Canadian people to the crown.

This crown is, of course, the constitutional link between the members of the commonwealth. And it is more than that; it is also the

symbol of unity in each of the nations of the commonwealth. It is in the name of the king—now of the queen—that we discharge in Canada the responsibilities of government.

We have, in our commonwealth nations, a system of government as free as any on earth; in our parliaments and in public debate we place few limits on differences of party; but happily in this house and, indeed, in this country, all political parties worthy of the description are as one in their devotion to the crown and in their attachment to the commonwealth.

As Mr. Churchill reminded us in his broadcast the day after the king died, it is vital that "the occupant of the throne should be equal to the august and indefinable responsibilities which this supreme office requires."

We remember with gratitude how fittingly the king we mourn today bore those responsibilities. And throughout his reign, indeed through his whole married life, we know how well he was supported and sustained by his dear wife. Our heartfelt sympathy goes out to the Queen Mother, who shared so fully the life of our late king.

Hon. members will notice that the second of the two motions which the leader of the opposition and I are sponsoring today is in terms identical with the message of condolence to the Queen Mother when the late King George V died a little over sixteen years ago.

I am sure that Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother will be gratified to know that the members of the Canadian House of Commons think of our late king as the worthy son of a worthy father and have for her the same admiration, the same sympathy and the same affection they expressed to her illustrious predecessor, Queen Mary, sixteen years ago.

And now we hail our new monarch, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

We all recall the happy time she and her husband spent among us only a few months ago, and we know how much she endeared herself to her Canadian subjects. Though young in years, Her Majesty is qualified to follow in the footsteps of her illustrious father. And she is well aware of her many responsibilities.

In addressing her privy council in the United Kingdom for the first time she declared—and these are Her Majesty's words:

I shall always work as my father did throughout his reign to uphold constitutional government and to advance the happiness and prosperity of my peoples.

There could be no better example and no worthier pledge. Hon. members, I know, will agree that the crown rests upon a head

which will bring to it further honour and glory. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, like her father, comes to the throne at a most difficult and trying period in world history. As she assumes her great responsibilities I know I speak for all members of the House of Commons in Canada in expressing our earnest desire to uphold and support her in the task which has been laid upon her.

I now beg leave to move, seconded by the leader of the opposition, that a humble address be presented to Her Majesty the Queen in the following words:

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty:

Most Gracious Sovereign:

We, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada, in parliament assembled, respectfully desire to express our deep sympathy to Your Majesty in the great loss you have sustained by the death of the late king, Your Majesty's beloved father.

Your Majesty's sorrow and that of the royal family is shared in a personal way by the people of Canada, whose representatives we are. King George VI was a great king and a good man. By his devotion to duty, his high courage, his example as a husband and a father, and his concern for the welfare of those he ruled, he greatly endeared himself to his Canadian subjects. We will not forget the occasion when, accompanied by your beloved mother, he visited our country, nor will Canadians forget the many happy associations established in the course of his reign over us. In common with all the peoples of the commonwealth, we shall ever deeply cherish his memory.

We welcome Your Majesty's accession to the throne, and we desire to convey to you a sincere expression of our loyalty and devotion. When Your Majesty, accompanied by your husband, visited us a few months ago, you left a deep and lasting impression upon the Canadian people. We are convinced that Your Majesty will ever seek to promote the happiness and well-being of all your subjects. As members of the parliament of Canada it is our desire and determination to uphold and support Your Majesty, to the utmost of our authority and wisdom; and it is our prayer that Divine Providence will sustain Your Majesty in the discharge of your heavy responsibilities.

I also move, seconded by Mr. Drew, that the following message of condolence be sent to Her Majesty the Queen Mother:

Your Gracious Majesty:

We, the Commons of Canada, in parliament assembled, respectfully beg leave to tender to Your Majesty our heartfelt sympathy in your great sorrow and bereavement. We share Your Majesty's grief and loss in the passing of our late sovereign, King George VI, who was greatly beloved by all his subjects.

We pray that, at this time, Your Majesty may be comforted and sustained by the remembrance of what your loving companionship meant to the late king throughout his life and reign; by memories of service shared; and by the sympathy and love that everywhere surrounds Your Majesty in your great sorrow.

(Translation):

Mr. Speaker, it is not my intention to repeat in the other official language of our parliament what I have just said in English; however, I believe it is fitting that I should repeat in French the terms of the two addresses which the leader of the opposition (Mr. Drew) and I are submitting to our colleagues for adoption, because, in my opinion, they truly express the feelings of all Canadians whom we represent in this house, whatever be the language usually spoken in their respective homes. The addresses read as follows.

(Text):

A Sa Très Excellente Majesté la Reine:

Très Gracieuse Souveraine,

Nous, fidèles et loyaux sujets de Votre Majesté, les Communes du Canada, en Parlement assemblés, désirons respectueusement exprimer à Votre Majesté notre profonde sympathie dans l'affliction que vous a causée la disparition du feu Roi, Père bien-aimé de Votre Majesté.

Les Canadiens, dont nous sommes les représentants, partagent personnellement le deuil de Votre Majesté et de la Famille royale. Le Roi George VI a été un grand roi et un homme de bien. Par Sa fidélité au devoir, Son courage marqué, l'exemple qu'Il a donné comme époux et comme père, l'intérêt qu'Il portait au bien-être de ceux sur lesquels Il régnait, Il s'est rendu très cher à Ses sujets canadiens. Nous n'oublierons pas la visite qu'Il a faite en notre pays en compagnie de Votre Mère bien-aimée; les Canadiens n'oublieront pas non plus les liens heureux et nombreux établis durant la période où Il a régné sur nous. En communion avec toutes les parties du Common-

wealth, nous chérissons à jamais et profondément Sa mémoire.

Nous accueillons avec joie l'accession de Votre Majesté au Trône et nous désirons Vous exprimer sincèrement notre loyauté et notre dévouement. Lorsque, accompagnée de Votre Époux, Vous avez visité notre pays, il y a quelques mois, Vous avez produit sur le peuple canadien une impression profonde et durable. Nous sommes certains que Votre Majesté s'efforcera toujours de favoriser le bonheur et le bien-être de tous Ses sujets. A titre de membres du Parlement du Canada, nous avons le désir et la détermination de soutenir et d'appuyer Votre Majesté dans toute la mesure de notre autorité et de nos capacités, et nous prions la Divine Providence de Vous assister dans l'exercice de Vos Lourdes responsabilités.

(Translation):

Now, here is the message of condolence to the Queen Mother:

(Text):

Gracieuse Majesté,

Nous, les Communes du Canada, en Parlement assemblés, demandons respectueusement la permission d'offrir à Votre Majesté notre sincère sympathie dans Votre grand deuil et Votre profond chagrin. Nous partageons la douleur et la perte que Votre Majesté éprouve de la disparition de Notre Souverain défunt, le Roi George VI, qui était grandement aimé de tous Ses sujets.

Nous formons des vœux pour que, en ce moment, Votre Majesté soit réconfortée et soutenue par le souvenir de ce que Votre affectueuse compagnie a valu au défunt Roi pendant toute la durée de Sa vie et de Son règne, par la mémoire des services partagés; par la sympathie et par l'affection générales qui entourent Votre Majesté dans Votre grande affliction.

Public Statement by Prime Minister on Death of Sovereign

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER CANADA

Press Release

Ottawa, February 6, 1952.

The Prime Minister, Mr. St-Laurent, today made the following statement:

The people of Canada were profoundly shocked by the news this morning of the sudden death of His Majesty King George VI.

We all realized how precarious was the state of the King's health, but the universal anxiety of three months ago had given place to deep gratification at what seemed to be a rapid and steady recovery.

For Canadians, as for all His Majesty's subjects, the death of their Sovereign will be a personal sorrow. Our loyal attachment to the Crown has been strengthened throughout the King's reign by our universal admiration for the high courage and the exemplary family life of King George VI. To the people of this country who have never forgotten the visit of the King and Queen in 1939 and their many associations with our armed forces during the war, the King was both a great King and a good man. His passing will be mourned not only in Canada and elsewhere throughout the Commonwealth but everywhere in the free world.

To Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth who shared so fully the life and the duties of the King, the sympathy of the Canadian people will go in fullest measure. We also feel deep sympathy for Queen Mary, for Princess Margaret and the other members of the Royal Family.

For our new Sovereign, Queen Elizabeth II, our sympathy is all the greater because, in this hour of sorrow, she was separated from Her Father and Mother and Sister. Her Majesty's recent visit to Canada has given us all the sense of her nearness to us and the feeling that this land, too, is her home. With our sympathy, we extend to our new Queen not only an expression of complete loyalty but also of abiding personal affection. It will be the prayer of all that Divine Providence will sustain Her Majesty in the discharge of her heavy duties.

**Message of Condolence from Prime Minister
to Sovereign on Death of Previous Sovereign**

February 8, 1952

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II,
Clarence House,
London, England.

I respectfully extend to Your Majesty in your bereavement and to all the members of the Royal Family the deepest sympathy of the Government and the people of Canada.

His late Majesty King George VI was greatly loved by all of His subjects in Canada who remember vividly his happy visit to this country and his personal associations with our armed forces during the war. We share with the other peoples of the Commonwealth profound sorrow at his passing. Your own recent visit here has increased our sense of your nearness to us and to our loyalty and affection there will be added an earnest desire to support and uphold Your Majesty in the great responsibilities you have now assumed.

LOUIS S. ST. LAURENT
Prime Minister of Canada.

Message of Condolence from Prime Minister to Late Sovereign's Consort

Ottawa, February 6, 1952.

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth,
Sandringham,
England.

On behalf of the government and the people of Canada I extend deepest sympathy to Your Majesty and the members of Your Majesty's family in your bereavement.

As Your Majesty has seen yourself in your visit to this country, Canadians had the strongest feelings of devotion and affection for King George VI for whose high courage and exemplary family life there was universal admiration. They share with the other peoples of the Commonwealth and indeed the world a sense of personal loss for a most distinguished Sovereign.

LOUIS S. ST. LAURENT
Prime Minister of Canada.

**Order in Council regarding Canadian Request and Consent for
Enactment of United Kingdom Legislation altering
Succession (1936)**

**CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL**

P.C. 3144

*Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee
of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor
General on the 10th December, 1936.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 10th December, 1936, from the Right Honourable the Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs, submitting, with the concurrence of the Minister of Justice, as follows:

1. That His Majesty the King, through His Majesty's Representative in Canada, has this 10th day of December, 1936, informed His Majesty's Government in Canada that he has this day duly executed an instrument of abdication, a copy of which is hereunto annexed;
2. That His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have communicated their intention to introduce immediately legislation in the Parliament at Westminster in order to give effect to His Majesty's instrument of abdication and to provide for the succession to the throne, the said legislation to be based upon a draft bill, a copy of which is hereunto annexed;
3. That the Statute of Westminster, 1931, provides in the second recital of the preamble as follows:

And whereas it is meet and proper to set out by way of preamble to this Act that, inasmuch as the Crown is the symbol of the free association of the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and as they are united by a common allegiance to the Crown, it would be in accord with the established constitutional position of all the members of the Commonwealth in relation to one another that any alteration in the law touching the Succession to the Throne or the Royal Style and Titles shall hereafter require the assent as well of the Parliaments of all the Dominions as of the Parliament of the United Kingdom,

and in the fourth section, as follows:

4. No Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom passed after the commencement of this Act shall extend, or be deemed to extend, to a Dominion as part of the law of that Dominion, unless it is expressly declared in that Act that that Dominion has requested, and consented to, the enactment thereof.

4. That, in order to insure that the requirements of the fourth section of the Statute are satisfied, it is necessary to provide for the request and consent of Canada to the

enactment of the proposed legislation; and, in order to insure compliance with the constitutional convention expressed in the second recital of the preamble, hereinbefore set forth, it is necessary to make provision for securing the assent of the Parliament of Canada thereto;

5. That, by proclamation dated the thirtieth day of November, 1936, the Parliament of Canada has been summoned to meet on the 14th day of January, 1937;
6. That it is impossible so to expedite the assembling of the Parliament of Canada as to enable appropriate parliamentary action to be taken prior to or contemporaneously with the enactment of the proposed legislation by the Parliament at Westminster.

The Committee, therefore, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable the Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs, with the concurrence of the Minister of Justice, advise —

- (a) That the enactment of legislation by the Parliament at Westminster, following upon the voluntary abdication of His Majesty the King, providing for the validation thereof, the consequential demise of the Crown, succession of the heir presumptive and revision of the laws relating to the succession to the throne, and declaring that Canada has requested and consented to such enactment, be hereby approved;
- (b) That the proposed legislation, in so far as it extends to Canada, shall conform¹ as nearly as may be to the annexed draft bill;
- (c) That the legislation, enacted as aforesaid, shall be submitted to the Parliament of Canada, immediately after the opening of the next session, so as to enable the Parliament of Canada to take appropriate action pursuant to the provisions of the Statute of Westminster;
- (d) That His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom shall be informed accordingly.

All of which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

[¹ Not included.]

**Official Canadian Delegation at 1953 Coronation,
as approved by Cabinet**

The Prime Minister
The Secretary of State
The three senior Cabinet Ministers
The Government Leader in the Senate
The Chief Justice of Canada
The Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons
The Leader of the Opposition in the Senate
The Speaker of the Senate
The Speaker of the House of Commons
The High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom
The Under Secretary of State

**Coronation Ceremony held in Ottawa on June 2, 1953 on Occasion
of the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II**

A public ceremony marking Queen Elizabeth II's Coronation was held in Ottawa on June 2, 1953. The ceremony which took place on Parliament Hill was presided by the Governor General and attended by members of the diplomatic corps, senior officers of the Armed Services, State and civic dignitaries and the judiciary. Representatives of various national organizations as well as detachments from the Armed Forces were also present. The ceremony was preceded by religious services and by a trooping of the colours on Parliament Hill.

At 3.45 p.m. the Governor General arrived at the foot of the Peace Tower in a horse-drawn carriage where he descended to take his place on the platform after inspecting a guard of honour. He then read an address of loyalty to the new Sovereign in the two official languages. The Governor General's Standard was then lowered from the Peace Tower and the Royal Standard raised in its place to the accompaniment of a fanfare of trumpets. The Governor General then announced "Her Majesty the Queen", and the Queen's coronation speech was rebroadcast over loudspeakers. This was followed by a call for three cheers for the Queen after which the massed bands played "O Canada" and "God Save the Queen". The Royal Standard was then replaced by the Governor General's Standard on the Peace Tower. The last notes of "God Save the Queen" were marked by a fly-past by the R.C.A.F. and the firing of a 42-gun salute. The ceremony was concluded by a march past of troops before a reviewing stand placed on Wellington Street in front of the Parliament Buildings and on which stood the Governor General, the Acting Prime Minister and the Chiefs of Staff.

The Government later gave a reception in the Railway Committee Room of the House of Commons. A massed band concert was held on the same day from 8.00 to 9.00 p.m. on Parliament Hill. During the evening a State ball was given by the Governor General at Government House in celebration of Her Majesty's Coronation. A garden party was also given by the Governor General on Saturday, June 6.

Proclamation declaring Coronation Day as a Public Holiday

(Sgd.) VINCENT MASSEY

[L.S.]

CANADA

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas QUEEN, Defender of the Faith.

TO ALL TO WHOM these Presents shall come or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION

(Sgd.) PAUL FONTAINE, } WHEREAS it is deemed expedient that a
For Deputy Attorney General, } Proclamation do issue appointing Monday,
Canada. } the eighteenth day of May in the year of Our
Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three as a day for the celebration in
Canada of Our birthday and appointing Tuesday, the second day of June in the
said year as a day of general thanksgiving and rejoicing on the occasion of Our
Coronation.

NOW KNOW YE that We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, do by this Our Proclamation appoint the eighteenth day of May in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three as the day for the celebration in Canada of Our birthday and appoint Tuesday, the second day of June in the said year, as a day of general thanksgiving and rejoicing on the occasion of Our Coronation.

OF ALL WHICH Our Loving Subjects and all others whom these Presents may concern are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor, VINCENT MASSEY, Member of Our Order of the Companions of Honour, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, this Twenty-second day of January in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifty-three and in the First year of Our Reign.

By Command,

(Sgd.) C. STEIN,
Under Secretary of State.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

**Address of Loyalty to New Sovereign on Occasion of His Coronation,
as moved in House of Commons (1937)**

Saturday, April 10, 1937

The house met at eleven o'clock.

CORONATION OF KING GEORGE VI

**PRESENTATION OF ADDRESS TO HIS MAJESTY ON
THE OCCASION OF HIS CORONATION**

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, possibly the house would grant me permission, before the presentation of reports by standing and select committees and motions, to present as the first order of proceeding on what promises to be the concluding day of the present session, the resolution which appears in my name.

Mr. SPEAKER: By leave of the house.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: In connection with the coronation ceremonies it has been arranged that addresses are to be presented to His Majesty the King by the prime ministers of the self-governing dominions and representatives of the Indian and colonial empire. It has seemed to me that the significance of the address from Canada would be enhanced and, also, that it would add to the pleasure of His Majesty in receiving the address were it to take the form of a resolution of both houses of parliament expressive of the sentiments of the people of Canada as a whole as conveyed by their representatives in parliament.

I have prepared an address which I believe will meet with the approval of members of all parties. It is intended to form part of the resolution. I have submitted the text of the resolution to my right hon. friend the leader of the opposition (Mr. Bennett) who has kindly consented to second it. At the beginning of the session the house passed a resolution expressing its sentiments of loyalty and support to His Majesty. As I spoke at some length on that resolution I shall not at the moment do more than read the resolution, which contains the proposed address, the words of which speak for themselves. I therefore beg to move, seconded by Mr. Bennett:

That an humble address, in the following words, be presented to His Majesty the King, on the occasion of His Majesty's Coronation:

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty:
Most Gracious Sovereign.

We, the members of the House of Commons of Canada, in parliament assembled, desire respectfully to renew, on the occasion of Your Majesty's coronation, the assurance of our united loyalty and support, and to offer our heartfelt good wishes for Your Majesty's reign.

Since your accession, we have not failed to recognize, in Your Majesty's public utterances, the assertion of those principles under which the prerogatives and powers of government, vested in your person, are held and exercised only according to law and custom sanctioned by general consent. Justice, civil liberty and ordered freedom, thus secured, constitute a most precious heritage. These time-honoured principles, permeating the relations of your peoples and their homelands one with another have served to create a community of free states, responsible for their own destinies, yet resolved to conserve their common inheritance as one of the treasures of mankind. The solemn form and character of Your Majesty's coronation, comprehending both the old and the new, will, we believe, afford a more vivid sense of the meaning and value of the crown, thereby strengthening the bonds of mutual trust and affection between the sovereign and his peoples.

To Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth we desire also to express our sentiments of loyalty and devotion. We rejoice that the great responsibilities of the throne are shared by one who already holds a place in the affections of your peoples, and whose example fosters those simple and homely virtues which beautify character and enrich family life. The companionship in service thus enjoyed, while ensuring your personal happiness, will afford to Your Majesty support and strength in the discharge of your public duties.

Through this stormy and baffling era in human affairs, the throne has remained broad-based upon the people's will. The crown, symbolizing the unity and the free association of the nations of the British commonwealth, continues to embody the principles of government which they hold most sacred, and their common attachment to the ideals of freedom and of peace. We pray, that under divine blessing and guidance, the foundations of constitutional government may be firmly maintained, and that Your Majesty may be vouchsafed strength and wisdom commensurate with your exalted and exacting task.

SOVEREIGN

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Act of Parliament assenting to Style and Title of
Queen Elizabeth II (1953)

1-2 ELIZABETH II.

CHAP. 9.

An Act respecting the Royal Style and Titles.

[Assented to 11th February, 1953.]

WHEREAS the Prime Ministers and other representatives of Preamble.
Commonwealth countries assembled in London in the month
of December, in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two,
considered the form of the Royal Style and Titles, and, recognizing
that the present form is not in accordance with present constitutional
relations within the Commonwealth, concluded that, in the present
stage of development of the Commonwealth relationship, it would be
in accord with the established constitutional position that each member
country should use for its own purposes a form suitable to its own
particular circumstances but retaining a substantial element common
to all;

And whereas the said representatives of all the Commonwealth
countries concerned agreed to take such action as is necessary in each
country to secure the appropriate constitutional approval for the changes
now envisaged;

And whereas, in order to give effect to the aforesaid conclusions,
it is desirable that the Parliament of Canada should assent to the issue
of a Royal Proclamation establishing the Royal Style and Titles for
Canada:

Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of
the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. The assent of the Parliament of Canada is hereby given to the Assent to
issue by Her Majesty of Her Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal establishment
of Canada establishing for Canada the following Royal Style and Titles, of Royal
Style and
Titles,
namely,

"Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the United King-
dom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head
of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith".

2. (1) Paragraph (10) of section 37 of the *Interpretation Act*,
chapter 1 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is repealed and
the following substituted therefor:

"Her Majesty",
etc.

"(10) "Her Majesty", "His Majesty", "the Queen", "the King" or "the Crown" means the Sovereign of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories, and Head of the Commonwealth;"

(2) Upon the coming into force of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952, paragraph (11) of section 35 of the *Interpretation Act*, chapter 158 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"Her Majesty",
etc.

"(11) "Her Majesty", "His Majesty", "the Queen", "the King" or "the Crown" means the Sovereign of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories, and Head of the Commonwealth;"

Coming into
force.

3. Section 2 shall come into force on the day the Royal Proclamation authorized by section 1 is issued.

Proclamation regarding Style and Title of Queen Elizabeth II (1953)

(Sgd.) ELIZABETH R

CANADA

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the seas QUEEN, Defender of the Faith.

TO ALL TO WHOM these Presents shall come or whom the same may in anywise concern,

GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION

(Sgd.) STUART S. GARSON, } WHEREAS the Prime Ministers and other representatives of Commonwealth countries assembled in London in the month of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two, considered the form of Our Royal Style and Titles, and, recognizing that the present form is not in accordance with present constitutional relations within the Commonwealth, concluded that, in the present stage of development of the Commonwealth relationship, it would be in accord with the established constitutional position that each member country should use for its own purposes a form suitable to its own particular circumstances but retaining a substantial element common to all;

AND WHEREAS the said representatives of all the Commonwealth countries concerned agreed to take such action as is necessary in each country to secure the appropriate constitutional approval for the changes then envisaged;

AND WHEREAS, in order to give effect to the aforesaid conclusions, the Parliament of Canada, under and by virtue of An Act respecting the Royal Style and Titles, assented to on the eleventh day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred

and fifty-three, has assented to the issue by Us of Our Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal of Canada establishing for Canada the Style and Titles hereinafter set forth in lieu of the Style and Titles at present appertaining to the Crown:

NOW KNOW YE that by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada We do by this Our Royal Proclamation establish for Canada Our Royal Style and Titles as follows, namely, in the English language:

"Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith"

And in the French language:

"Elizabeth Deux, par la grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni, du Canada et de ses autres royaumes et territoires, Chef du Commonwealth, Défenseur de la Foi".

OF ALL WHICH Our Loving Subjects and all others whom these Presents may concern are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN the Twenty-eighth day of May in the Year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifty-three and in the Second Year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

(Sgd.) LOUIS S. ST. LAURENT,
Prime Minister of Canada

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

(Great Seal of Canada)

**Extract from Official Report of Debates of House of Commons
for 15 December, 1952, regarding Sovereign's Title; together with
Communique on Form of Title**

COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE

**OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE—FORM OF ROYAL
STYLE AND TITLES**

Right Hon. L. S. St. Laurent (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, while I was in London there was an opportunity for meetings of the prime ministers at which the question of the royal style and titles was discussed. As a result of these discussions the prime ministers gathered there agreed to recommend to their respective parliaments the conclusions which were reached. I would therefore like to lay on the table copies in English and in French of the communiques that were issued after these meetings, including with the communiques the form of royal style and title which each of the

prime ministers agreed to recommend to his parliament for consideration by that parliament.

These communiques have been pretty widely published, I imagine, but as it is our intention to recommend to parliament that they be dealt with by our parliament at this session, I think it might be an advantage to have them as an official document of our deliberations. Perhaps it would be the wish of hon. members that they might be published as an appendix to today's *Hansard*.

If that is agreeable I would ask you, Mr. Speaker, to so direct.

Some hon. Members: Agreed.

COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE—FORM OF ROYAL STYLE AND TITLES

**OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
CANADA**

Ottawa, December 12, 1952

The prime ministers and other representatives of commonwealth countries assembled in London for the commonwealth economic conference have considered the form of the royal titles.

They recognized that the present titles are not in accord with current constitutional relations within the commonwealth, and that there is need for a new form of title which will, in particular, reflect the special position of the sovereign as head of the commonwealth. They concluded, after full consideration, that in the present stage of development of the commonwealth relationship, it would be in accord with the established constitutional position that each member country should use for its own purposes a form of title which suits its own particular circumstances but retains a substantial element which is common to all. They agreed that the various forms of the titles should, in addition to an appropriate territorial designation, have as their common element the description of the sovereign as queen of her other realms and territories and head of the commonwealth.

The representatives of all the commonwealth countries concerned have agreed to take, at the earliest convenient opportunity,

such action as is necessary in each country to secure the appropriate constitutional approval for the changes now envisaged. Her Majesty will then be advised to exercise her prerogative power by the issue of proclamations giving effect to such changes in the title as may be recommended. It is contemplated that the proclamations will be issued simultaneously in all the countries concerned.

The form of titles that will be recommended for use in Canada is:

"Elizabeth the Second, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and her other realms and territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith."

The titles to be recommended in the various countries of the commonwealth are as follows:

United Kingdom—Elizabeth the Second, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of her other realms and territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

Canada—Elizabeth the Second, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and her other realms and territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

Australia—Elizabeth the Second, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom, Australia and her other realms and territories

Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

New Zealand—Elizabeth the Second, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom, New Zealand and her other realms and territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

South Africa—Elizabeth the Second, Queen

of South Africa and of her other realms and territories, Head of the Commonwealth.

Pakistan—Elizabeth the Second, Queen of the United Kingdom and of her other realms and territories, Head of the Commonwealth.

Ceylon—Elizabeth the Second, Queen of Ceylon and of her other realms and territories, Head of the Commonwealth.



SOVEREIGN

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**Message from King notifying Prime Minister that Consent to Marriage
of Princess Elizabeth had been given**

FROM: THE PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE KING
TO: THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

CYPHER
MOST IMMEDIATE
SECRET

BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
July 3rd, 1947.

July 3rd most secret and personal. Please communicate the following strictly private and personal message from The King to your Prime Minister. Begins. I wish to acquaint you as my Prime Minister of Canada that Queen and I have with great pleasure given our consent to betrothal of our elder daughter, the Princess Elizabeth, to Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten, Royal Navy, only son of late Prince Andrew of Greece and of Princess Alice of Battenberg, sister Viscount Mountbatten; as you probably know, he has spent most of his life in United Kingdom and has now become a British Subject in order that he may continue his career in Royal Navy in which he served with distinction throughout late war.

In accordance with constitutional practice I propose to give my formal consent to this union at a meeting of Privy Council to be held at Buckingham Palace during the last few days of July. It would, as I am sure you will agree, be appropriate that this meeting of Council should be attended by a Privy Councillor representing Canada if you can conveniently arrange this. Signed George R.I. Message ends. King wishes me to emphasize extreme secrecy of this communication until appropriate announcement has appeared in Court Circular on July 10th.

LASCELLES.

**Reply of Prime Minister to King's Message that Consent had been
given to Marriage of Princess Elizabeth**

To Sir Alan Lascelles

SECRET

CABLEGRAM

Ottawa, July 3, 1947

Most Secret and Personal

Cypher

Most Immediate

Will you please communicate to The King the following message in acknowledgment of His Majesty's strictly private and personal message of today. BEGINS:

His Excellency the Governor General has kindly communicated to me Your Majesty's private and personal message of today. I thank Your Majesty for having imparted to me, as Prime Minister of Canada, the word that Your Majesty and Her Majesty the Queen have given your consent to the betrothal of Princess Elizabeth to Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten. I am greatly pleased to know of the happiness which has come into the life of Her Royal Highness and which I know will also bring great happiness to the Queen and yourself. The announcement when made will, I am sure, be warmly welcomed by the people of Canada.

It will be an honour to arrange to have a Privy Councillor representing Canada attend the meeting of Council to be held at Buckingham Palace during the last few days of July.

W.L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada. ENDS

**Message from Prime Minister to King's Private Secretary regarding
Consent of Canadian Ministers to Princess Elizabeth's
Marriage**

TELEGRAM

FROM: THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, OTTAWA

TO: THE ACTING HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN THE UNITED
KINGDOM, LONDON

TOP SECRET

CYPHER - PUBLEX

IMMEDIATE

NO. 1109

OTTAWA, 8th July, 1947

Following from the Prime Minister for Sir Alan Lascelles, Begins:

1. I have now had an opportunity of giving further consideration to the contents of His Majesty's personal message of July 3rd, which I acknowledged the same day, concerning the betrothal of the Princess Elizabeth. It seems to me on reflection that special care should be taken with respect to the procedure to be followed, so that no false impression is created as to the relationship of His Majesty to his various governments.
2. My attention has been drawn, in this connection, to a message from our High Commissioner in London dated January 6th, following his discussion with you and with legal authorities in the Home Office and the Dominions Office. In that message you were reported to have expressed the view that the appropriate procedure (if and when an engagement was proposed) would be for the King to communicate with each of his Prime Ministers with a view to obtaining their advice and concurrence, if and when His Majesty was satisfied that the Ministers of his various governments concurred, it would then be for the United Kingdom Home Office to prepare the documents such as special licence, etc. The United Kingdom would be responsible for these procedures in view of the fact that the marriage would take place in Great Britain.
3. Presumably the King's message to me of July 3rd was the message which you contemplated when our High Commissioner consulted you. On this assumption I would be grateful if you would now inform His Majesty that his Canadian Ministers are most happy to concur.
4. It has seemed to me as worthy of consideration that the declaration of consent "in Council" referred to in the Royal Marriages Act of 1772 might be made simultaneously on behalf of His Majesty in the comparable bodies in other parts of the Commonwealth as well as in His Majesty's Privy Council for the United Kingdom. Possibly His Majesty might see fit, for this purpose, to instruct His Excellency the

Governor General to make such a declaration in a meeting of the Committee of the King's Privy Council for Canada called for that purpose on the same day. Such a procedure might have much to commend it as an illustration of the relationship between the Crown and the various component nations of the British Commonwealth — an illustration which might be particularly helpful at this time.

5. If a procedure along the lines described in the preceding paragraph were to commend itself, it might not be necessary to send to London a member of the Privy Council of Canada to attend a meeting of Council there, at which the King's declaration of consent is to be made.

6. I would be grateful if you would be good enough to bring the suggestion made in paragraphs 4 and 5 above to the attention of His Majesty. Ends.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

**Message from King to Governor General regarding Notification
to Privy Council for Canada of Consent to Princess
Elizabeth's Marriage**

TELEGRAM

Most Immediate

Buckingham Palace,
31st July, 1947.

The Governor General of Canada,
Ottawa.

July 31st. I should be glad if you as my personal representative in Canada would convey to my Privy Council for Canada that I have today, in accordance with the provisions of the Royal Marriages Act 1772, declared in Council my formal consent to the marriage of my daughter the Princess Elizabeth to Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten.

GEORGE R.I.

**Message from Prime Minister to King's Private Secretary
regarding Notification to Privy Council for Canada
of Consent to Princess Elizabeth's Marriage**

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

MOST IMMEDIATE

CABLE

Ottawa, July 31st, 1947.

Sir Alan Lascelles,
Private Secretary to His Majesty the King,
Buckingham Palace,
London, England.

Would you please inform the King that at noon today the Honourable Mr. Justice Kerwin, acting as Deputy Governor General, in the unavoidable absence of Viscount Alexander, met with members of His Majesty's Privy Council for Canada who had been specially summoned, and on the instructions of His Majesty, conveyed to the Council that in accordance with the provisions of the Royal Marriages Act 1772 His Majesty had declared his formal consent to the marriage of his daughter the Princess Elizabeth to Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten.

W.L. MACKENZIE KING.

**Message from Governor General to Prime Minister regarding Sovereign's
Consent for Marriage of Duke of Kent**

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

OTTAWA

Most Secret

6th March, 1961.

Personal

I have been asked to inform you that The Queen has given her consent to betrothal of His Royal Highness The Duke of Kent to Miss Katherine Worsley, only daughter of Sir William Worsley, Lord Lieutenant of North Riding, and Lady Worsley.

In accordance with normal custom, Her Majesty intends to give her formal approval to this union at a meeting of the Privy Council to be held at Buckingham Palace at the end of March.

This information has been received by cypher telegram from the Private Secretary to The Queen, and should be kept most secret until it is announced in Court Circular on March 8th. I am also notifying the Acting Prime Minister.

GEORGES P. VANIER

The Right Hon. J.G. Diefenbaker, Q.C., LL.D.,
Prime Minister of Canada,
London, England.

**Announcement made in House of Commons by Prime Minister
on 9 July, 1947 regarding Princess Elizabeth's Marriage**

Right Hon. W.L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister): With the consent of the house, Mr. Speaker, before we proceed to the next item I should like to say a few words with respect to an important and historic announcement which has been made in the United Kingdom today. It will be with the greatest pleasure, I am sure, that the people of Canada will have learned of the announcement made in London today that Their Majesties the King and Queen have given their consent to the betrothal of their elder daughter, the Princess Elizabeth, to Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten, Royal Navy, the only son of the late Prince Andrew of Greece and the Princess Alice of Battenberg. The Canadian government was informed earlier by His Majesty of the betrothal of the Princess Elizabeth, and was most pleased to give its concurrence.

I am sure that hon. members of both houses of parliament will wish to join in an expression of our warmest good wishes to the Princess Elizabeth, whose charm and sincerity have already endeared her to the Canadian people, and also in hearty congratulations to Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten. It will be the wish of all that health, happiness and Divine guidance may gladden the path through life of Her Royal Highness and Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten as they face the future together.

SOVEREIGN

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**Motion made by Prime Minister in House of Commons for Joint
Address of Parliament on Occasion of Birth of Prince Edward
(11 March, 1964)**

Right Hon. L.B. Pearson (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I am sure all hon. members heard yesterday with great pleasure the happy news from Buckingham palace, and would wish this House of Commons to send a message of congratulations and loyalty to the Queen, and of good wishes, good fortune and long life to the baby prince. Perhaps also, Mr. Speaker, we should not forget the man who is so often forgotten on these occasions, Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh.

...

I therefore move, seconded by the right hon. Leader of the Opposition:

That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty the Queen in the following words:

To Her Most Excellent Majesty Elizabeth the Second, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and her other Realms and Territories, Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith:

Most Gracious Sovereign:

We, Your Majesty's Commons of Canada, in parliament assembled, respectfully desire to offer our loyal and warm congratulations to Your Majesty and His Royal Highness the Prince Philip on the birth of a son, and to assure Your Majesty that this happy event gives the members of the House of Commons of Canada great joy and satisfaction.

**Joint Address of Parliament on Occasion of Birth of Child
to Sovereign (Prince Edward, 1964)**

To Her Most Excellent Majesty Elizabeth the Second, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and her other Realms and Territories, Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

Most Gracious Sovereign:

We, Your Majesty's Senate and Commons of Canada in parliament assembled, respectfully desire to offer our loyal and warm congratulations to Your Majesty and His Royal Highness the Prince Philip on the birth of a son, and to assure Your Majesty that this happy event gives the members of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada great joy and satisfaction.

**Sovereign's Reply to Joint Address of Parliament on Occasion
of Birth of Prince Edward (1964)**

Thursday, April 16, 1964

The house met at 2.30 p.m.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF ADDRESS ON BIRTH OF
THIRD SON**

Right Hon. L.B. Pearson (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, a message from Her Majesty the Queen signed by her own hand, which has been transmitted to me by His Excellency the Governor General.

Mr. Speaker:

The address which you have sent to me and which conveys your congratulations to myself and to my husband on the birth of our third son has given me very great pleasure and on this happy occasion we both deeply appreciate the kind sentiments and good wishes which you have expressed.

Elizabeth R.

7th April, 1964

Press Release regarding Royal Birth (Prince Edward, 1964)

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUÉ

Date: March 10, 1964

For Release: Immediate

Pour Publication:

**TEXT OF MESSAGE SENT TODAY BY THE PRIME MINISTER
TO HER MAJESTY**

All Canadians will rejoice at the glad news of the birth of a son. May I on behalf of the Government extend to Her Majesty and Prince Philip loyal and hearty congratulations and all good wishes.

le 10 mars 1964

Immédiate

**TEXTE DU MESSAGE ADRESSÉ AUJOURD'HUI MÊME PAR LE
PREMIER MINISTRE À SA MAJESTÉ**

Tous les canadiens apprendront avec grande joie la nouvelle que Vous avez donné naissance à un fils. Qu'il me soit permis au nom du Gouvernement de transmettre à Votre Majesté et au Prince Philippe nos félicitations les plus loyales et les plus chaleureuses ainsi que nos vœux les meilleurs.

**Message from Prime Minister to Princess Margaret
regarding Birth of Son (1961)**

STRAIGHT WIRE

Her Royal Highness The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon
Clarence House, London S.W. 1, England

All Canadians are delighted at the glad news of the birth of your son. I send to Your Royal Highness and to the Earl of Snowdon, warmest congratulations on behalf of the Government and people of Canada and the respectful good wishes of my wife and me.

JOHN G. Diefenbaker

**Message from Governor General to Sovereign regarding
Birth of Son (1964)**

TELEGRAM

10th March, 1964.

Her Majesty The Queen
Buckingham Palace
London, England

With my humble duty I wish to express to Your Majesty on behalf of your Canadian people our great joy at the birth of a son. With Your Majesty and His Royal Highness we give thanks to God for this precious gift and pray that He may grant the little Prince a long and happy life.

GEORGES P. VANIER

**Message from Governor General to Princess Margaret
regarding Birth of Son (1961)**

November 3, 1961

Ottawa, Ont.

Her Royal Highness The Princess Margaret,
Clarence House,
London, England.

The news of the birth of your son has been received with great satisfaction by the people of Canada and on their behalf I send to Your Royal Highness and The Earl of Snowdon warmest congratulations and good wishes.

GEORGES P. VANIER
Governor General

**Press Release regarding Message from Prime Minister to Sovereign
on Occasion of Canada's Official Observance
of Latter's Birthday**

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: May 23, 1966

For Release: 12:00 o'clock noon

Pour Publication:

**FOLLOWING IS THE PRIME MINISTER'S MESSAGE
TO HER ROYAL HIGHNESS QUEEN ELIZABETH
ON THE CELEBRATION OF HER BIRTHDAY**

On the occasion of the official observance of your birthday in Canada, I wish to convey to Your Majesty my warm and respectful personal greetings and those of my colleagues, and to assure Your Majesty of the constant loyalty and devotion of your Canadian Government.

A l'occasion de la célébration officielle au Canada de votre anniversaire de naissance, qu'il me soit permis de transmettre à Votre Majesté mes souhaits chaleureux et respectueux ainsi que ceux de mes collègues et d'assurer Votre Majesté qu'elle peut compter sur la loyauté et le dévouement indéfectibles de son gouvernement du Canada.

**Extract from Official Report of Debates of House of Commons
for 21 May, 1965, regarding Message from
Speaker to Sovereign on Occasion of
Latter's Birthday**

Friday, May 21, 1965

The House met at 11 a.m.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

**MESSAGE OF LOYALTY AND DEVOTION ON
BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY**

Right Hon. L.B. Pearson (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, on Monday, May 24, Her Majesty's birthday is officially celebrated. It is fitting, I think, that this day should also have been designated Commonwealth Day. Her Majesty is now head of a Commonwealth which includes 21 countries in every part of the world. On Her Majesty's birthday, which is also Commonwealth Day, the Royal Union flag, the Union Jack, will be flying on Parliament Hill alongside the new flag of Canada for the first time.

As we will not be sitting on Monday I believe it is fitting to propose, and I hope the Leader of the Official Opposition will be good enough to second my proposal, that you, Mr. Speaker, should convey to Her Majesty the loyal and affectionate congratulations of this House on her birthday. It seems to me that the deep feelings of admiration and respect which the Canadian people have for our wise and gracious Sovereign would be fittingly reflected in such a message.

Our association with Great Britain, Mr. Speaker, through the Commonwealth and through the Crown represents the continuity of our history and the depths of our roots. The Crown is also an integral part of our Parliamentary system and one which it is important for us to maintain and respect as we face the problems and the opportunities of the future.

In this spirit, Mr. Speaker, we wish Her Majesty all the best of health and happiness for many, many years, and we send her our warmest birthday greetings.



SOVEREIGN

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**Letter from Queen's Private Secretary to Governor General's Private
Secretary regarding Proposed Visit by Sovereign to Canada**

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

Confidential

24th December, 1963.

Dear Esmond

This is in continuation of my letter of 18th December and in reply to yours of 12th December 1963 (with enclosed copy of a letter of 5th December from the Prime Minister to the Governor-General).

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh have now been able to consider the invitation which has been extended to them by the Prime Minister of Canada, through the Governor-General, and of which they are deeply appreciative. I am to say in reply that Her Majesty, accompanied by His Royal Highness, will be very glad to attend the centennial of the Charlottetown and Quebec Conferences which are being held at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, and at Quebec in 1964; indeed they have both told me how much they look forward to being able to do so. The Queen agrees that the scope of the visit, which Mr Pearson outlined when he was at Windsor last March and which they discussed, should be confined to these two Cities and that it should be brief with the emphasis laid on the important and historic occasions which they will be celebrating. Both she and The Duke of Edinburgh favour this type of visit and hope that it will appeal to Canadians generally.

Her Majesty fully understands how desirable it is that the celebrations should be held as near as possible to the actual date on which the original Conferences took place. Much to her regret, however, she does not find it practicable to come to Canada at the beginning of next September and she hopes, therefore, that the Prime Minister's alternative suggestion of a date in October will prove acceptable to him and to the Premier of Prince Edward Island as well as to the Prime Minister of Quebec, and that it may be feasible for her to open the new Memorial Building then. The exact dates which would suit her best would be Tuesday and Wednesday, 6th and 7th October (these correspond with the days in the week of 1st and 2nd September) for the Charlottetown celebrations followed by a short visit to Quebec which would, presumably, end about 11th or 12th October. It would also be Her Majesty's intention to fly the Atlantic in both directions and to use the Royal Yacht as a base during the visit.

May I ask you to give this information to the Governor-General and ask him to pass it to Mr Pearson?

Perhaps when you let me know whether the Government are in agreement on these matters you would also tell me their ideas about the date and timing of any announcement which is to be made in Ottawa and London, and also whether there is any special form of words which should be used in referring to the centennial celebrations.

Yours sincerely
(Sgd.) MICHAEL ADEANE

Esmond Butler, Esq.

**Announcement made in House of Commons by Prime Minister on
1 February, 1967 regarding Sovereign's Centennial
Visit to Canada**

Right Hon. L.B. Pearson (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, it will be recalled that on September 13 last it was announced from Government House that Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh had accepted an invitation of the government of Canada to attend ceremonies in our national capital, celebrating the 100th anniversary of confederation.

I am happy to be able to state now that the dates of the visit of Her Majesty and His Royal Highness have been confirmed. They will arrive at Uplands airport in the late afternoon of Thursday, June 29, and will remain in Canada until late in the evening of Wednesday, July 5. Her Majesty and His Royal Highness, on this occasion, will visit the national capital and will have one day, July 3, at Expo '67.

Her Majesty will address members of both houses of parliament assembled on the anniversary of confederation, Saturday, July 1, 1967 at which time the Speakers of the Senate and the House of Commons will each present a loyal address to Her Majesty.

Following these addresses Her Majesty will deliver a special centennial address. Later on July 1 a reception will be held for members of both houses of parliament and their wives at which Her Majesty will attend.

Other details of the program for the royal visit are now being worked out and will be announced in due course from the office of the commissioner general for visits of state. I felt that I should make an announcement of plans for this meeting in the national capital at this time, so that members of parliament and senators may make their plans accordingly.

Press Release regarding Sovereign's 1957 Visit to Canada

For release at 2:00 p.m. (E.D.T.) Tuesday, June 11, 1957

Office of the Prime Minister
Canada

Press Release

The Prime Minister, the Right Honourable Louis S. St-Laurent, announced today that the Queen has graciously consented to accept the suggestion of the Prime Minister of Canada that She and the Duke of Edinburgh should visit Ottawa in October this year.

Mr. St-Laurent also announced that, last Friday, His Excellency the Governor-General had conveyed a message to Her Majesty expressing the Prime Minister's profound gratitude and joy upon learning that Her Majesty would visit Ottawa in October. The message also stated that although the Queen's visit might have to be quite short, Her presence, together with His Royal Highness the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, would be received with delight and rejoicing by the whole nation.

**List of Events and Extract from Programme for 1967 Visit of
Sovereign to Canada**

A—LIST OF EVENTS

(Time of Arrival Shown for Each Event)

Thursday, June 29

5.30 p.m. Arrival—CFB Uplands

Friday, June 30

11.25 a.m. Presentation of Hooked Rug—Government House
11.30 a.m. Press Reception—Government House
2.10 p.m. Wreath Laying—National War Memorial
2.45 p.m. Folk Art Programme—Parliament Hill
5.00 p.m. Diplomatic Corps Reception—Government House
8.00 p.m. State Dinner—Government House

Saturday, July 1

10.30 a.m. Ecumenical Service, Parliamentary Ceremony—Parliament Hill
11.45 a.m. Photograph with Cabinet—Government House
2.25 p.m. Children's Gathering—Parliament Hill
2.45 p.m. Youth Gathering—Lansdowne Park
3.15 p.m. Visit to City Hall
4.30 p.m. Garden Party—Government House
8.15 p.m. Dinner with Prime Minister
10.25 p.m. Son et Lumière—Nepean Point

Sunday, July 2

11.00 a.m. Church Service—Christ Church Cathedral
3.00 p.m. Drive to Cornwall

Monday, July 3

9.20 a.m. The Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec is received on board
H.M.Y. *Britannia* by The Queen.
9.30 a.m. Expo '67
1.00 p.m. Prime Minister's Luncheon—Pavilion of Canada
4.00 p.m. Departure from Expo
8.00 p.m. Dinner Aboard Yacht
for
8.30 p.m.

Tuesday, July 4

- 5.20 p.m. The Mayor of Kingston, the Acting Commandant of the Royal Military College and the Principal of Queen's University are received on board H.M.Y. *Britannia* by The Queen.
- 6.15 p.m. Gold Award Winners Investiture—Royal Yacht
- 8.15 p.m. Dinner Aboard Yacht
- for
- 8.30 p.m.

Wednesday, July 5

- 10.00 a.m. Departure for Ottawa
En route to Kingston Airfield
—Brownie and Guide Garden
—Bellevue House
- 11.00 a.m. Departure—Norman Rogers Airfield
- 12.15 p.m. Privy Council Ceremony—Government House
- 2.25 p.m. Presentation of Colours—Parliament Hill
- 4.00 p.m. National Arts Centre Ceremony
- 5.20 p.m. Trophy Presentation—Britannia Yacht Club
- 7.30 p.m. Young Canadians Dinner—Government House
- for
- 8.00 p.m.
- 10.50 p.m. Departure Ceremony—CFB Uplands

B—EXTRACT FROM PROGRAMME

OTTAWA

Thursday, June 29

Dress: Informal

- 4.55 p.m. Guests are seated in spectator stands at No. 11 Hangar, Canadian Forces Base Uplands.
School children are assembled.
- 5.15 p.m. The Prime Minister and Mrs. Pearson arrive.
- 5.20 p.m. The Governor General and Mrs. Michener arrive. The Governor General is given a Royal Salute.
- 5.30 p.m. The Queen's aircraft arrives at Hangar No. 11 Uplands Airport, Ottawa.
The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh are greeted at the foot of the steps by the Governor General and Mrs. Michener, and the Prime Minister and Mrs. Pearson.
Trumpet Fanfare.
Her Majesty is escorted to the dais by the Governor General.
Royal Salute—Guard from 2nd Canadian Guards.

Her Majesty inspects the Guard accompanied by the Guard Commander and Equerry Col. R. A. Reid.

Her Majesty returns to the dais and the Governor General and Mrs. Michener take leave and return to Government House.

The Prime Minister presents the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps and Mrs. Lovink; the Secretary of State for Canada, the Hon. Judy LaMarsh; the Commissioner General for Visits of State and Mrs. Chevrier; the Mayor of Ottawa and Mrs. Reid; the Reeve of Gloucester Township and Mrs. Armstrong; the Canadian Forces Base Commander at Uplands, Group Captain Roussell, and Mrs. Roussell.

Her Majesty will be invited to sign the Visitors Book.

5.45 p.m. approx. Her Majesty and The Duke of Edinburgh leave for Government House.

SEATING IN CARS:

Car No. 1:

The Queen
The Duke of Edinburgh
Colonel Reid

Car No. 2:

The Prime Minister of Canada
Mrs. Pearson

Car No. 3:

Lady-in-Waiting
Sir Michael Adeane
Canadian Secretary to The Queen

Cars Nos. 4, 5 and 6:

Members of the Royal Household

ROUTE: CFB Uplands, *Bowesville Road*,* *Riverside Drive*, *Hogs Back Road*, *Colonel By Drive*, *past Carleton University*, *Echo Drive*, *Pretoria Bridge*, *Driveway*, *Laurier Avenue*, *Elgin Street*, *Confederation Square*, *Sussex Drive* to *St. Patrick Street*, along *Sussex Drive* past *City Hall* to Government House.

6.20 p.m. Arrive at Government House.

The Prime Minister and Mrs. Pearson take leave.

Wednesday, July 5

KINGSTON

Dress: Informal

10.00 a.m. The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh arrive at R.M.C. Jetty by Royal Barge accompanied by the Prime Minister and Mrs. Pearson.

* Slow drive areas are shown in italics.

At the jetty the Prime Minister will present the Hon. Edgar J. Benson, Minister of National Revenue, who is Member of Parliament for Kingston, and Mrs. Benson; the Mayor and Mrs. Fray. Mayor Fray will present the members of City Council and their wives.

. . .

OTTAWA

11.40 a.m. Royal aircraft arrives at Canadian Forces Base Rockcliffe.
No ceremonial.

The Prime Minister presents the Base Commander, Wing Commander C. D. Noble.

Depart for Government House.

SEATING IN CARS:

Car No. 1:

The Queen

The Duke of Edinburgh

Colonel Reid

Car No. 2:

The Prime Minister of Canada

Mrs. Pearson

Car No. 3:

Lady-in-Waiting

Sir Michael Adeane

Canadian Secretary to The Queen

Other cars as required.

ROUTE: Through "N" Division (Training) R.C.M.P.,
Driveway to Government House

11.55 a.m. The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh arrive at Government House.

12.15 p.m. Provincial Prime Ministers and Premiers will be sworn in as members of the Privy Council at Government House.

12.45 p.m. Quiet luncheon at Government House.

. . .

Dress: Black Tie

7.30 for Dinner at Government House for younger Canadians from
8.00 p.m. the professions, the arts, industry, athletics, etc.

10.00 p.m. Guests have been invited to attend Departure Ceremonies at No. 11 Hangar, Canadian Forces Base Uplands, and should be in their seats before 10.00 p.m.

10.20 p.m. The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh leave Government House for Canadian Forces Base Uplands, accompanied by the Governor General and Mrs. Michener, and the Prime Minister and Mrs. Pearson.

SEATING IN CARS:

Car No. 1:

The Queen
The Duke of Edinburgh
Colonel Reid

Car No. 2:

The Governor General
Mrs. Michener

Car No. 3:

The Prime Minister
Mrs. Pearson
Lady-in-Waiting

Car No. 4:

Sir Michael Adeane
Canadian Secretary to The Queen

Other cars as required.

ROUTE: Government House, Sussex Drive, Colonel By Drive,
Hogs Back Road, Riverside Drive, Bowesville Road, C.F.B.
Uplands.

10.50 p.m. The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh arrive at No. 11
Hangar.

The Governor General and Mrs. Michener and the Prime
Minister and Mrs. Pearson and other dignitaries bid farewell.
The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh emplane.

11.00 p.m. The Queen's aircraft leaves for London.

**Message from Prime Minister to Sovereign on Occasion
of Latter's Overflight of Canada in 1963**

With my humble duty I extend the good wishes of the Government and people of Canada, and particularly of my wife and me, to Your Majesty and to H.R.H. Prince Philip as you cross Canada on your way to Australia and New Zealand. That Your Majesty will have a safe and successful trip is the prayer of all Canadians.

JOHN G. DIEFENBAKER



SOVEREIGN

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**Letter from Prime Minister to Governor General regarding Sovereign's
Agreement for Visit to Canada by Members of Royal Family**

CONFIDENTIAL

May 17, 1966.

My dear Governor General:

As you know, in addition to Her Majesty The Queen and His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh visiting Ottawa and Expo '67 at the end of June and the beginning of July 1967, I am very much hoping that Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, and also Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra and the Hon. Angus Ogilvy, will find it possible to participate in the celebration of the 100th Anniversary of Confederation by undertaking tours of the Maritime Provinces and the region from Toronto west in October and May, 1967, respectively. I am sure that they would receive a very warm welcome.

I have thought in terms of two tours because it is already clear that the Provincial capitals and certain other important cities are greatly hoping to receive members of the Royal Family during our Centennial Year and because a single coast-to-coast tour would be an onerous undertaking for any member of the Royal Family. I also have it in mind that the Maritimes and the Western region have had rather less Royal Visitors than some other parts of the country during the past several years.

In the circumstances I should be grateful if you would enquire whether Her Majesty The Queen would be prepared to give her approval in principle to a visit by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother to the Maritime Provinces from about October 3 to 13, 1967 and to a visit by HRH Princess Alexandra and the Hon. Angus Ogilvy to the region from Toronto west from about May 15 to June 3, 1967.

I am attaching two letters¹ outlining in more detail the arrangements I have in mind for these two tours. I should appreciate it if copies of these could be forwarded to Buckingham Palace.

In the event that Her Majesty The Queen approves in principle the proposal that Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother and HRH Princess Alexandra and her husband visit Canada in 1967, perhaps the Palace would arrange for copies of the attached letters to be brought to the attention of The Queen Mother and Princess Alexandra and would ask them to be good enough to let you know whether, in principle, they would be prepared to visit Canada for the purposes and periods proposed.

I am enclosing an extra copy of this letter in case you wish to send it to the Palace.

Yours sincerely,
(Sgd.) L.B. PEARSON.

His Excellency General the Right Honourable Georges P. Vanier,
D.S.O., M.C., C.B.,
Governor General,
Ottawa.

[¹Not included.]

**Formal Invitation to Member of Royal Family for
Visit to Canada**

31st May, 1966

Your Majesty

As Your Majesty is aware, we in Canada will be celebrating the Centennial of Confederation in 1967. My Government has recently been giving consideration to the question of Royal Visits in our Anniversary Year, and I have been asked to convey to Your Majesty an invitation to visit the Maritime Provinces in the autumn of 1967. The dates suggested are for the period from about October 3rd to October 13th, and I am enclosing a copy of the Prime Minister's letter¹ to which is attached a tentative itinerary.

My wife and I have just returned from a tour of the Maritime Provinces, and I know that Your Majesty would receive a very warm welcome in this region. I do hope that it will be possible for you to give favourable consideration to this invitation.

I have the honour to be, Madam

Your Majesty's devoted servant

(Sgd.) GEORGES P. VANIER

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother,
Clarence House,
London.

[¹Not included.]

Press Release regarding Visit by Member of Royal Family

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
CANADA

PRESS RELEASE

*ADVANCE: NOT FOR PUBLICATION OR BROADCAST BEFORE
FRIDAY, JUNE 13, AT 11 A.M. EDT. GUARD AGAINST
PREMATURE RELEASE. [1958]*

The Prime Minister, The Right Honourable John G. Diefenbaker, announced today that Her Royal Highness The Princess Margaret had graciously approved the programme for her visit to Canada in July and August. Details of the programme for British Columbia and the other areas Her Royal Highness will visit are being released by the provincial and municipal authorities concerned. The programme for Ottawa is attached.¹

"The programme approved by Her Royal Highness to follow the visit to British Columbia has been arranged in order that she may spend approximately equal time in three major areas of Canada," the Prime Minister said. "In planning the journey, we endeavoured to provide ample opportunity for Her Royal Highness to meet informally as many Canadians as possible and to enjoy the Canadian summer. The Government is most appreciative of the co-operation received from the provincial and municipal authorities. I know that the people of Canada will share our hope that Her Royal Highness's tour will be a very pleasant one."

[¹ See following document.]

**Programme for the Visit of Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret
to the Cities of Ottawa and Hull and to the Gatineau Area,
August 2 to August 5, 1958**

Saturday, August 2

- 12 noon Her Royal Highness arrives in Ottawa by Royal Train at the Union Station, and is greeted by His Excellency the Governor General, the Prime Minister, and other dignitaries. Her Royal Highness inspects the Guard of Honour.
- 12:15 p.m. Her Royal Highness, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor General, drives slowly by car to Government House, arriving at 12:45 p.m.
- 1:25 p.m. Her Royal Highness goes by car to the residence of the Prime Minister for luncheon.
- 3:00 p.m. Her Royal Highness leaves the Prime Minister's residence by car for the Ottawa City Hall, arriving at 3:10 p.m.
- 3:10 p.m. Her Royal Highness The Princess Margaret opens the new Ottawa City Hall.
- 3:25 p.m. Her Royal Highness leaves the City Hall by car for Government House.
- 5:30 p.m. Her Royal Highness leaves Government House and proceeds by car at slow speed to the Chateau Laurier Hotel to attend a reception offered by the Canadian Government.
- 9:00 p.m. Her Royal Highness is the guest of honour at a small dinner dance offered by His Excellency the Governor General.

Sunday, August 3

- 10:40 a.m. Her Royal Highness leaves Government House by car accompanied by His Excellency the Governor General and proceeds at slow speed to Christ Church Cathedral.
- 11:00 a.m. Divine Service at Christ Church Cathedral, attended by Her Royal Highness.
- 11:50 a.m. Upon leaving the Cathedral, Her Royal Highness proceeds by car to the Hotel-de-Ville, Hull. Route: Bronson, Carling, Island Park Drive and the Champlain Bridge. (Full details of all routes, with maps, will be issued at a later date.)
- 12:15 p.m. Her Royal Highness arrives at the Hotel-de-Ville, Hull, and signs the Golden Book. Following this ceremony, Her Royal Highness leaves for the Gatineau area.

Afternoon, August 3 and

Monday, August 4 Her Royal Highness will have no public engagements.

Tuesday, August 5

- 11:00 a.m. Her Royal Highness arrives at Government House from the Gatineau.
- 11:55 a.m. Her Royal Highness, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor General, proceeds to the Union Station by car at slow speed.
- 12:15 p.m. Her Royal Highness arrives at the Union Station where a Guard of Honour will be mounted.
- 12:30 p.m. The Royal Train departs for Montreal.

SOVEREIGN

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Formal Submission from Prime Minister to Sovereign

PRIME MINISTER - PREMIER MINISTRE

(Sgd.) Appd. ER

Ottawa, March 29th, 1967.

Madam:

I present my humble duty to Your Majesty.

I have the honour to recommend, for Your Majesty's consideration, the appointment of the Honourable Roland Michener as Governor General and Commander-in-Chief in and over Canada in succession to His Excellency the late General the Right Honourable Georges P. Vanier.

I have the honour to be, Madam,

Your Majesty's

Most humble, loyal and obedient subject,

(Sgd.) L.B. PEARSON

Formal Submission of Secretary of State for External Affairs to Sovereign

The Secretary of State for External Affairs

Canada

(Sgd.) Appd. ER

The Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada presents his humble duty to Her Majesty The Queen.

The Government of Canada has under consideration the Appointment of Malcolm Norman Bow, Esquire, as Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Canada to Hungary and, to that end, desires to ascertain whether Her Majesty would approve such an Appointment.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, accordingly, humbly petitions Her Majesty to approve the Appointment of Malcolm Norman Bow, Esquire, as aforesaid.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs remains Her Majesty's most faithful and obedient servant.

(Sgd.) PAUL MARTIN

Ottawa, March 11, 1965.

**Message from Prime Minister to Queen's Private Secretary
regarding Extension of Governor General's
Term of Office**

OTTAWA, May 5, 1964

*Personal and
Confidential.*

Dear Esmond:

The Prime Minister would be grateful if you would transmit the following message to Sir Michael Adeane.

"Dear Michael:

As you know, the Governor General will have completed five years in office in September of this year. After discussing the matter with him, I have decided to submit to Her Majesty my recommendation that he should continue in office. I would hope to put this recommendation formally to Her Majesty for approval when I am in London for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting in July.

The Governor General is willing to remain in office, if requested to do so, as long as his health enables him to discharge his duties. You know how conscientious and how unselfish he is in these matters and he would not wish to stay on if he did not feel fit in every respect to do the job. At the present time he seems in really good health and I am confident that this will continue for some time. I know that, if he remains in office after September, this will be very well regarded in Canada where he and his wife have won deep respect and great affection from the whole Canadian community.

I am looking forward to seeing you soon. Kindest personal regards.

Mike Pearson".

Thank you very much.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) MARY E. MACDONALD
Executive Assistant.

Mr. Esmond Butler,
Secretary to
His Excellency the Governor General of Canada.

**Telegram from Clerk of Privy Council to Queen's Private Secretary
regarding Announcement of Governor General's Appointment**

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

OUTGOING MESSAGE

CONFIDENTIAL

29/3/1967

FROM: CLERK OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

TO: SIR MICHAEL ADEANE
PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE QUEEN
BUCKINGHAM PALACE, LONDON, ENGLAND

INFO: NEW DELHI
PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL FOR THE
HIGH COMMISSIONER ONLY

Subject: Appointment of Hon. Roland Michener as Governor General

The Prime Minister wishes to submit for Her Majesty's consideration the following texts for the announcement of the appointment of the new Governor General of Canada. It is proposed that the announcement be made simultaneously in London and Ottawa next Tuesday, April 4th, at 7:30 p.m. London time and 2:30 p.m. Ottawa time.

Text for release in London. Quote. It is announced from Buckingham Palace that the Queen, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister of Canada, has been graciously pleased to approve the appointment of the Hon. Roland Michener, as Governor General of Canada in succession to the late General the Right Honourable Georges P. Vanier. Unquote.

Text for release in Ottawa. Quote. The Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Honourable Lester B. Pearson, announced today that on his recommendation the Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Hon. Roland Michener, as Governor General of Canada in succession to the late General the Right Honourable Georges P. Vanier. Unquote.

Could you advise whether the texts and the timing for the announcement are acceptable.

The instrument of advice containing the Prime Minister's formal recommendation to the Queen for the appointment of the new Governor General and the latter's commission of appointment are being prepared here and will go forward by air. Both documents will bear the date on which Her Majesty approved the Prime Minister's informal submission for the appointment.

VISITS OF FOREIGN DIGNITARIES



VISITS OF FOREIGN DIGNITARIES

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**Letter from Governor General to Head of State regarding State Visit
to Canada by Latter**

4th April, 1961.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

My wife and I are delighted that you are able to visit Ottawa May 16th to 18th. We very much look forward to having you and Mrs. Kennedy with us at Government House during your stay. With warmest remembrances.

(Sgd.) GEORGES P. VANIER
Governor General of Canada.

Government House Announcement regarding State Visit

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
OTTAWA

23rd November, 1964.

PRESS RELEASE

*NOT FOR RELEASE BEFORE 8:00 A.M., TUESDAY,
NOVEMBER 24, 1964.*

Their Excellencies the Governor General and Madame Vanier are pleased to announce that Their Imperial Majesties the Shahinshah and Empress of Iran have graciously accepted an invitation to pay a State Visit to Canada in May 1965. They will be in Ottawa from May 19 — 22, and will visit other parts of Canada.

(Sgd.) GUY ROBILLARD
Press Secretary to the Governor General.

**Telegram from Prime Minister to Canadian High Commissioner in India
asking Latter to extend Invitation for Visit to Canada
to Prime Minister of India (1965)**

Grateful if you would extend to Prime Minister Shastri with my warm regards invitation to pay official visit to Ottawa on mutually convenient dates in early part of June if he definitely plans trip to North America at that time.

PEARSON.

Press Release regarding Visit of Head of Government to Canada

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: 8 June, 1965

For Release: Immediately

Pour Publication:

The Prime Minister of India, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, will visit Canada, for the first time, from June 10 to June 14.

He will arrive at Uplands Airport by Air India at 3.20 p.m. Thursday, June 10 when he will be met by the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable L.B. Pearson, and other members of the Government. Talks between the two Prime Ministers will begin on Friday morning at 9.00 and will continue in the afternoon.

Prime Minister Shastri will be the guest of honour at a dinner given by Prime Minister Pearson on Friday evening at the Country Club. On Saturday the Indian Prime Minister will honour the Canadian Prime Minister at a luncheon in the Quebec Suite of the Chateau Laurier Hotel. Mr. Shastri will visit Niagara Falls on Sunday and will receive an honorary degree from McGill University, Montreal, on Monday.

Prime Minister Shastri leaves from Montreal on his aircraft for London and the Prime Ministers' conference on Monday night, June 14.

A detailed itinerary will follow.

Programme for Head of State State Visit

VISIT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY (1961)

CONDENSED PROGRAMME

TUES. May 16

- 4:35 p.m. — Arrive RCAF Terminal, Uplands Airport, Ottawa.
- 5:05 p.m. — Depart for Government House.
- 5:50 p.m. — Arrive Government House.
- 6:10 p.m. — Prime Minister calls on the President at Government House.
- 6:30 p.m. — Tree Planting Ceremony at Government House.
- 8:00 p.m. — State Dinner at Government House.
- 10:00 p.m. — State Reception at Government House.

WED. May 17

- 8:48 a.m. — Leave Government House.
- 9:00 a.m. — Arrive U.S. Chancery.
- 9:28 a.m. — Leave U.S. Chancery.
- 9:30 a.m. — Arrive at National War Memorial.
- 9:50 a.m. — Walk with the Prime Minister to the East Block of the Parliament Buildings.
- 10:00 a.m. — Discussion with the Prime Minister.
- 12:35 p.m. — Leave East Block.
- 12:44 p.m. — Arrive Government House.
- 1:00 p.m. — Lunch at Prime Minister's residence, 24 Sussex Dr.
- 2:30 p.m. — Depart for Government House.
- 2:50 p.m. — Leave Government House.
- 3:00 p.m. — Arrive at Parliament Buildings.
- 3:15 p.m. — Address members of the Senate and House of Commons in the House of Commons Chamber.
- 4:05 p.m. — Meet with members of the Cabinet.
(approx.)
- 4:30 p.m. — Leave Parliament Buildings.
(approx.)
- 4:40 p.m. — Arrive U.S. Embassy (500 Lisgar Road).
(approx.)
- 6:00 p.m. — Leave U.S. Embassy for Government House.
(approx.)
- 7:50 p.m. — Leave Government House for U.S. Embassy.
- 8:00 p.m. — President's Dinner at U.S. Embassy.

THURS. May 18

- 8:00 a.m. — Breakfast at Government House with Prime Minister.
- 9:05 a.m. — Leave Government House.
- 9:45 a.m. — Arrive RCAF Terminal, Uplands.
- 10:00 a.m. — Depart by air from Ottawa.

Programme for Head of Government Official Visit

Visit to Canada
of
The Right Honourable
Sir Alex Douglas-Home
Prime Minister of Britain
February 9 - 12, 1964
Arrangements by the
Government Hospitality Committee

VISITORS

The Prime Minister and his Party:

- (1) The Right Honourable Sir Alec Douglas-Home
Prime Minister of Great Britain
Lady Douglas-Home
- (1) The Right Honourable R. A. Butler
Foreign Secretary
Mrs. Butler
- (1) Sir Burke Trend
Secretary to the Cabinet
- (1) Sir Timothy Bligh
Principal Private Secretary to the Prime Minister
- (2) Sir Harold Evans
Press Advisor to the Prime Minister
- (1) Mr. Oliver Wright
Assistant Private Secretary to the Prime Minister
- (1) Mr. J. N. Henderson
Private Secretary to the Foreign Secretary
- (2) Mr. R. M. Hadow
Head of the News Department at the Foreign Office.

Other Members of the Party:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| (1) Inspector Toogood
Detective | (2) Miss Smith-Rose
Private Assistant |
| (2) Sergeant Livings
Detective | (2) Miss Murray
Private Assistant |

- | | |
|--|---|
| (2) Sergeant Smith
Detective | (2) Miss Kimmings
Private Assistant |
| (2) Sergeant Gray
Detective | (2) Miss Brassington
Private Assistant |
| (2) Miss Hildreth
Private Assistant | (2) Mrs. Lewis
Private Assistant |
| (2) Miss Easton
Private Assistant | |

(1) *Government House, telephone: 749-5933*

(2) *Chateau Laurier, telephone: 232-6411*

CANADIAN OFFICIALS

Henry F. Davis, Esquire,
Chief of Protocol and Chairman of the
Government Hospitality Committee
(Telephone: Office: 992-2344)
Residence: 749-1203)

Monsieur Guy V. Beaudry,
Executive Secretary,
Government Hospitality Committee
(Telephone: Office: 992-5002)
Residence: 233-5477)

Monsieur Jacques Montpetit,
Press Liaison Officer
(Telephone: Office: 992-3645)

Squadron Leader W. Middler,
Transport Officer (Ottawa)
(Telephone: 994-9213)
(9th Transport Company—
Day and Night: 992-5021)

Captain P. J. Chandler,
Transport Officer (Toronto)

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S HOUSEHOLD

Madame Louis Berger,
Lady-in-Waiting

Esmond Butler, Esquire,
Secretary to the Governor General

Mrs. Butler
Colonel A. G. Cherrier, O.B.E., C.D.,
Assistant Secretary to the Governor General
Mrs. Cherrier
Commander F. J. D. Pemberton, C.D., R.C.N.,
Comptroller of the Household
Mrs. Pemberton
Monsieur Guy Robillard,
Press Secretary to the Governor General
Michael Pitfield, Esquire,
Attaché
Flight Lieutenant P. V. Glasheen, R.C.A.F.,
Aide-de-Camp
Lieutenant R. de C. Nantel, R.C.N.,
Aide-de-Camp
Captain S. C. Ross, R.C.E.,
Aide-de-Camp

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 9

8.20 p.m. The Prime Minister and Mrs. Pearson arrive.
The Secretary of State for External Affairs and
Mrs. Martin arrive.

8.30 p.m. Sir Alec and Lady Douglas-Home arrive at the
Hangar, RCAF Station, Uplands, by BOAC
special flight.

Sir Alec and Lady Douglas-Home are met by
the Prime Minister and Mrs. Pearson, the
Secretary of State for External Affairs and
Mrs. Martin, the Secretary to the Governor
General, the British High Commissioner and
Lady Lintott. The Dean of the Diplomatic
Corps, Heads of Commonwealth Missions and
the Staff of the British High Commissioner's
Office are introduced to Sir Alec Douglas-
Home who is escorted to the dais by the
Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister addresses a few words
of welcome.

Sir Alec Douglas-Home replies.

8.45 p.m. Depart for Government House where Sir Alec
and Lady Douglas-Home are guests of Their
Excellencies the Governor General and
Madame Vanier.

Route: Bowesville Road, Riverside Drive, Hog's Back Road, Prince of Wales Highway, Drive-way, Confederation Square, Rideau Street, Sussex Drive.

Seating in Cars:

Car No. 1:

The Prime Minister
Sir Alec Douglas-Home
The Secretary to the Governor General

Car No. 2:

Mrs. Pearson
Lady Douglas-Home
Mrs. Martin
Mrs. R. A. Butler

Car No. 3:

Mr. Martin
Mr. R. A. Butler
Sir Burke Trend
Sir Timothy Bligh

Other cars as required.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10

- 9.50 a.m. Sir Alec Douglas-Home and party leave Government House for the East Block (West side entrance).
- 10.00 a.m. Sir Alec Douglas-Home calls on the Prime Minister at his office in the East Block.
- 12.45 p.m. The Prime Minister gives a lunch in honour of Sir Alec Douglas-Home at the Rideau Club.
Dress: Informal
- 12.45 p.m. Mrs. Pearson gives a lunch in honour of Lady Douglas-Home at her residence at 24, Sussex Drive.
- 3.30 p.m. The Foreign Secretary calls on the Secretary of State for External Affairs at his office in the East Block.
- 8.00 p.m. Their Excellencies the Governor General and Madame Vanier give a dinner in honour of Sir Alec and Lady Douglas-Home
Dress: Black tie

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11

- 9.20 a.m. Sir Alec Douglas-Home and party leave Government House for the East Block. (West side entrance).

- 9.30 a.m. Continuation of conversations between Sir Alec Douglas-Home and the Prime Minister at his office in the East Block.
- 10.45 a.m. Sir Alec Douglas-Home gives a Press, Radio and T.V. interview in the large Conference Room of the East Block.
- 11.50 a.m. Sir Alec Douglas-Home leaves the East Block (East side exit) and returns to Government House.
- 12.30 p.m. His Excellency the British High Commissioner and Lady Lintott give a lunch in honour of the British Prime Minister and Lady Douglas-Home at Earncliffe.
Dress: Informal
- 2.30 p.m. Sir Alec and Lady Douglas-Home return to Government House.
- 2.55 p.m. The Prime Minister and Mrs. Pearson call for Sir Alec and Lady Douglas-Home at Government House.
- 2.55 p.m. The Secretary of State for External Affairs and Mrs. Martin call for the Foreign Secretary and Mrs. R. A. Butler at Government House.
- 3.00 p.m. Departure for RCAF Station, Uplands.
Route: Sussex Drive, Rideau Street, Confederation Square, Driveway, Prince of Wales Highway, Hog's Back Road, Riverside Drive, Bowesville Road.

Seating in Cars:

Car No. 1:

The Prime Minister
Sir Alec Douglas-Home
The Secretary to the Governor General

Car No. 2:

Mrs. Pearson
Lady Douglas-Home
Mrs. Martin
Mrs. Butler

Car No. 3:

Mr. Martin
Mr. R. A. Butler
Sir Burke Trend
Sir Timothy Bligh

Other cars as required.

- 3.30 p.m. Sir Alec and Lady Douglas-Home arrive at
RCAF Station, Uplands.
Salute by the Guard of Honour
(Royal Canadian Air Force).
Artillery Salute by 30 Field Regiment.
Guard Commander:
Fl/Lt. J. R. Knight
Battery Commander:
Major G. E Ward, C.D.
Sir Alec Douglas-Home inspects the Guard of
Honour accompanied by:
Guard Commander
C.O., RCAF Station, Uplands.
Dignitaries take leave of Sir Alec Douglas-Home.
- 3.45 p.m. Sir Alec and Lady Douglas-Home accompanied
by the British High Commissioner and Lady
Lintott depart for Toronto by BOAC special
flight.
- 4.30 p.m. Arrival at Malton airport, Toronto.
Sir Alec and Lady Douglas-Home are received
by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of
Ontario, the Prime Minister of Ontario, the
Mayor of Toronto, the Reeve of Malton, the
President of the Empire Club of Canada, the
British Principal Trade Commissioner and
the British Regional Information Officer.
- 4.45 p.m. Departure Malton airport for Royal York Hotel,
Toronto.
- Seating in Cars:*
Car No. 1:
Sir Alec Douglas-Home
Lady Douglas-Home
The President of the Empire Club of Canada
Car No. 2:
Mr. R. A. Butler
Mrs. R. A. Butler
Car No. 3:
Sir Burke Trend
Sir Timothy Bligh
Other cars as required.
- 5.45 p.m. Arrival at the Royal York Hotel.

7.10 p.m. Small reception given in honour of Sir Alec Douglas-Home by officials of the Empire Club of Canada.
Dress: Black tie

7.30 p.m. Sir Alec Douglas-Home is the guest speaker at the Annual Dinner of the Empire Club of Canada at the Royal York Hotel.
Dress: Black tie

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12

7.45 a.m. Sir Alec and Lady Douglas-Home leave the Royal York Hotel for Malton airport.

Seating in Cars:

Car No. 1:

Sir Alec Douglas-Home
Lady Douglas-Home
The President of the Empire Club of Canada

Car No. 2:

Mr. R. A. Butler
Mrs. Butler

Car No. 3:

Sir Burke Trend
Sir Timothy Bligh

Other cars as required.

8.45 a.m. Arrival at Malton airport.
Dignitaires take leave of Sir Alec and Lady Douglas-Home.

9.00 a.m. Sir Alec and Lady Douglas-Home leave for Washington by BOAC special flight.

Programme for Official Visit by Minister

Ottawa, July 7, 1961.

Visit of Mr. Sandys,
U.K. Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations
Administrative Arrangements

Composition of the United Kingdom Party

The Right Honourable Duncan Sandys,
Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.
Sir Henry Lintott, Deputy Under-Secretary of State,
Commonwealth Relations Office.
Mr. E. Roll,
Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture.
Mr. W. Hughes,
Under-Secretary, Board of Trade.
Mr. F. Mills,
Private Secretary to the Secretary of State.

Arrival and Departure Arrangements

Mr. Sandys and party are scheduled to arrive Montreal Airport, July 12 at 11.20 a.m. Arrangements have been made for him to be met by a DOT aircraft and to arrive in Ottawa at approximately 12.30 p.m.

A few Canadian senior officials together with the United Kingdom Deputy High Commissioner will accompany the aircraft to meet Mr. Sandys in Montreal.

Sir Saville Garner plans to meet Mr. Sandys on arrival in Ottawa. Mr. Sandys will stay at Earncliffe.

No instructions have yet been received as to whether a Canadian Minister intends to meet Mr. Sandys on arrival in Ottawa. If so, would Ministers wish that official transportation be provided to bring Mr. Sandys back to Ottawa or should this be left to the United Kingdom High Commissioner?

The party is scheduled to leave Ottawa on Monday, July 17 (probably by DOT aircraft). It is possible, however, that this departure date might be advanced if the meetings are concluded by the weekend.

Schedule for Meetings

Because of the Nigerian visit, no meetings or courtesy calls have been arranged for July 12.

It has been suggested that formal meetings should begin at 10.00 a.m. on Thursday morning, July 13, and carry on through Thursday afternoon and Friday, July 14. As yet no location has been fixed for these meetings.

The United Kingdom High Commissioner's Office have enquired whether Canadian Ministers wish to meet privately with Mr. Sandys or whether they wish senior officials on both sides to be available for all meetings.

Although there has been no discussion with the United Kingdom High Commissioner on this point, it is assumed that Ministers would not wish official agreed minutes to be kept. Ministers, however, may wish a report on the talks to be prepared for submission to the Prime Minister and perhaps to Cabinet.

The Prime Minister has not yet indicated when he would wish Mr. Sandys to make a courtesy call on him.

Social Arrangements

(a) By Canada

A formal Canadian Government dinner at which the Secretary of State for External Affairs will be host will be tendered on the evening of Thursday, July 13, at the Country Club at 8.00 p.m. Other interested Ministers, senior officials and Commonwealth heads of mission are being invited.

It is possible that the Prime Minister will wish to offer a small private luncheon for Mr. Sandys.

No further entertainment has been definitely planned as yet on the Canadian side.

(b) By the United Kingdom

The United Kingdom High Commissioner has suggested to Mr. Sandys that a reception (stag) should be held at Earncliffe at 6.30 p.m. on July 13 for Commonwealth High Commissioners, EFTA Ambassadors and possibly the United States Ambassador.

The High Commissioner has also suggested that he might give a small stag dinner for Mr. Sandys on the evening of Friday, July 14, to meet privately with Canadian Ministers engaged in the talks.

Press Arrangements

Sir Saville Garner has suggested to Mr. Sandys that he might wish to meet either late Friday afternoon or Saturday with selected press representatives. The Prime Minister has indicated that he would think it preferable if a joint communiqué could be issued at the conclusion of the talks. This practice was followed

in New Zealand and is likely to be followed in Australia. Ministers may wish to designate one or two Canadian officials to work with United Kingdom senior officials in preparing a draft joint communiqué. It may also be desirable to reach agreement at the outset with Mr. Sandys as to how the press should be handled.

Programme for Mr. Sandys' Visit

Wednesday, July 12

- 12:30 p.m. Arrival at Ottawa Airport.
Party is being met by Mr. Green.
- 1:15 p.m. Mr. Sandys and Mr. Green lunch with the
U.K. High Commissioner.
- Afternoon and evening: Free

Thursday, July 13

- 10:00 a.m. Meeting with Canadian Ministers (Mr. Green,
Mr. Fleming, Mr. Hees, and Mr. Hamilton) to
be held in the Cabinet Chambers.
- Lunch Free at the moment.
- 2:30 p.m. Continuation of meeting.
- 6:30 p.m. Reception at Earncliffe for Commonwealth and
EFTA Heads of Mission, United States Amba-
sador and Canadian officials.
- 8:00 p.m. Canadian Government dinner at the Country
Club (black tie). Host, Mr. Green.

Friday, July 14

- 10:00 a.m. Continuation of meeting of Ministers.
- Lunch Free at the moment.
- Afternoon Continuation of meeting with Ministers.
- 7:45 p.m. For 8:00 p.m. dinner at Earncliffe for Canadian
Ministers only (black tie).
- 8:00 p.m. Dinner for U.K. officials.

Saturday, July 15

No appointments made. Departure from Mont-
real anticipated that evening. Party to travel to
Montreal by DOT aircraft.

Schedule for Meetings

Because of the Nigerian visit, no meetings or courtesy calls have been arranged for July 12.

It has been suggested that formal meetings should begin at 10.00 a.m. on Thursday morning, July 13, and carry on through Thursday afternoon and Friday, July 14. As yet no location has been fixed for these meetings.

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- Afternoon and evening: Free

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be held in the Cabinet Chambers.
- Lunch Free at the moment.
- 2:30 p.m. Continuation of meeting.
- 6:30 p.m. Reception at Earncliffe for Commonwealth and
EFTA Heads of Mission, United States Amba-
sador and Canadian officials.
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- Lunch Free at the moment.
- Afternoon Continuation of meeting with Ministers.
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Ministers only (black tie).
- 8:00 p.m. Dinner for U.K. officials.

Saturday, July 15

No appointments made. Departure from Mont-
real anticipated that evening. Party to travel to
Montreal by DOT aircraft.

**Welcome by the Right Honourable John G. Diefenbaker, Prime Minister of
Canada, to President de Gaulle, at Ottawa Airport, Uplands, April 18, 1960**

Mr. President:—

It is a joy and high privilege for me to join in the welcome to you the illustrious leader of one of our mother countries who has become a legend of his nation while still alive.

Canada and France since the 16th century have been linked in historic racial ties, and have cemented the bonds of friendship in the 20th century by the blood of sacrifice in two world wars.

(Translation)

Your Excellency has taken advantage of the first opportunity to accept the invitation, which I extended on behalf of the Government and people of Canada, to re-visit our country. You promised, as soon as circumstances would permit, to return to Canada where you have so many loyal admirers and friends. Thank you for this great honour and this great pleasure. I bid you welcome, Mr. President and Madame de Gaulle, to Canada where you are held in affection.

(Text)

Your presence here again serves to emphasize the importance that we both attach to the preservation and strengthening of those bonds. Your visit gives expression to the close relationship which has developed between the members of the North Atlantic Community, and to the never-ending need for continued co-operation with full consultation among the members of NATO, in matters which affect not only the vital interests of the Western World, but of freedom itself in the world.

While Canada is vastly different from the Canada of your last visit fifteen years ago, the feelings of Canadians towards France, and towards you, have not changed.

On behalf of the Canadian Government and people I extend to you personally, and as the architect and symbol of a vibrant France, a most warm welcome.

Address to Parliament by Foreign Dignitary

ADDRESS

of

JOHN F. KENNEDY

President of the United States of America

to

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE AND OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS
AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC

in the

HOUSE OF COMMONS CHAMBER, OTTAWA

on

Wednesday, May 17, 1961

The President was welcomed by the Right Honourable J. G. Diefenbaker, Prime Minister of Canada, and thanked by the Honourable Mark Robert Drouin, Speaker of the Senate and the Honourable Roland Michener, Speaker of the House of Commons.

Right Hon. J. G. Diefenbaker (Prime Minister): Mr. President, Speaker of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Commons, members of the Parliament of Canada. Today it is my honour to welcome here, on behalf of the Canadian parliament and people, one who comes to us not only as a renowned leader of the free world but as a good neighbour and friend.

(Translation):

Mr. President, Members of the Parliament of Canada.

Today it is my honour to welcome here, on behalf of the Canadian parliament and people, one who comes to us not only as a new but as a renowned leader of the free world, and also as a good neighbour and friend.

(Text):

Mr. President, the extraordinary welcome from the people which you have received is a demonstration of their admiration and affection not only for your country but for you and Mrs. Kennedy. As you passed through the streets yesterday and today, Mr. President, you must have been conscious of a divided attention, and all who had eyes to see could see why that was so.

This is an unusual gathering, Mr. President, bringing together as it does the members of the Senate and the House of Commons. I believe with your experience in both legis-

lative branches of parliament you will feel particularly at home in the parliament of Canada, for I am told that on occasion the Senate of the United States and the House of Representatives are not always in agreement either with themselves or with the President. In that regard they seem at the moment to be similar in class and kind to what we have here.

In these houses of parliament, as with yours, we cherish our right to live under a system of government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed, our right and our glory being that here in our institutions, opposing views are respected. Here, as in your country, views are not only uttered but are debated. Men who are free to speak are also compelled to answer, and it is our common right to live our lives according to our lights and without any dictation from any ruling clique. Today, sir, I bring to your attention the words of Robert Frost, the poet of your inauguration, who recently in the city of Jerusalem signed the guest book of the university there with these words:

Something there is that does not love a wall—
it is friendship.

When you spoke in New Brunswick to the university there four years ago you quoted from the same poet:

Good fences make good neighbours.

We in Canada believe that good fences are necessary. We are determined that as to our two countries, no one shall be permitted to

build a wall between them. We have fences between us, but they are not hostile barriers; but rather, by way of co-operation, evidences of distinctiveness that each of our countries cherishes and of the independence and sovereignty that each must respect in the other.

Throughout the years there has been a movement of peoples between our countries. Hundreds of thousands, if not millions, have gone from Canada to the New England states, and great numbers from the United States have settled in Canada. Indeed, sir, Massachusetts holds a special place in my heart and sentiment, for two of my wife's ancestors, Brewster and Warren, were of the Mayflower company that laid the foundations of democracy in the new world in the British tradition.

I summarize the relations between our countries as represented in your presence here today by that inscription on the St. Lawrence seaway granite plaque which reads:

This stone bears witness to the common purpose of two nations whose frontiers are the frontiers of friendship, whose ways are the ways of freedom, and whose works are the works of peace.

We have our problems in trade; we have them in defence. I am of those who believe this, that no nation in the world today by itself can provide for adequate defence. Canada cannot. I say to you sir, that one of the abiding things of this gathering has been the fact that we realize this fact, that we together have a responsibility to each other to maintain jointly our defences for the benefit of freedom.

That brings me to the next question, and it is this; the need for unity in addition to security. Co-operation in defence and economically is a price that all freedom loving nations, great and small, not only in NATO but everywhere in the world, must pay; for the prize of co-operation may be freedom itself.

I think great benefit comes to us by your visit, sir, in that you again have the opportunity of stating some of the principles upon which the western world stands. I have felt that we have failed among the western nations to state in simple terms the things in which we believe so that all mankind may understand that those principles shall recognize the equality of all people, that each and all shall work for the benefit of the other.

Great responsibilities rest upon those such as yourself who are the leaders of the free world. Leaders will not always be right in their decisions. Sometimes they will be on the wrong side. That is of the essence of democracy; but as long as they are never on the side of wrong, freedom will not suffer.

You have a great responsibility as the leader of the world's most powerful nation;

young in years, old in experience, scholar, veteran, author, statesman. When I was in Ireland a few weeks ago—and Ireland is the rock whence you were hewn, sir—I was told something of your ancestry, shown the arms of the O'Kennedys of Ormonde and of the Fitzgeralds, renowned in Irish history as the "Geraldines". And I was shown a poem about the Geraldines written by the poet-patriot Thomas Davis who, incidentally, was the most famous Dublin associate of one of Canada's fathers of Confederation, Thomas D'Arcy McGee, one verse of which has significance today:

"These Geraldines! These Geraldines! rain
Wears away the rock
And time may wear away the tribe
That stood the battle's shock;
But ever, sure, while one is left of all
That honoured race,
In front of freedom's chivalry is that
Fitzgerald's place."

That is your place today, Mr. President. And I express the wish, not only on behalf of my fellow Canadians but of all people who love freedom everywhere that you may be richly endowed—in thought with faith, in words with wisdom, in deed with courage, and always in service.

In these qualities is greatness. These qualities I have in mind when I present to the Senate and the House of Commons the President of the United States.

Hon. John F. Kennedy (President of the United States): Mr. Speaker of the Senate, Mr. Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Prime Minister, members of the Canadian Houses of Parliament, distinguished guests and friends.

I am grateful for the generous remarks and kind sentiments expressed toward my country and myself, Mr. Prime Minister. We in the United States have an impression that this country is made up of descendants of the English and the French, but I was glad to hear some applause coming from the very back benches when you mentioned Ireland. I am sure they are making progress forward.

(Translation):

I feel I am truly among friends.

(Text):

It is a deeply felt honour to address this distinguished legislative body, yet may I say I feel very much at home with you here today, for one third of my life was spent in the parliament of my own country, the United States congress. There are many differences between this body and mine. The most noticeable to me is the lofty appearance of statesmanship which is on the faces of the members of the Senate, who realize that they

will never have to place their case before the people again. I feel at home here also because I remember in my own state of Massachusetts many friends and former constituents who are of Canadian descent. Among the voters of Massachusetts who were born outside the United States the largest group by far was born in Canada. Their vote is enough to determine the outcome of an election, even a presidential election. You can understand that having been elected president of the United States by less than 140,000 votes out of 60 million, I am very conscious of these statistics.

The warmth of your hospitality symbolizes more than the courtesy which may be accorded to an individual visitor. It symbolizes the enduring qualities of amity and honour which have characterized our countries' relations for so many decades. Nearly 40 years ago a distinguished prime minister of this country took the part of the United States at a disarmament conference. He said "They may not be angels, but they are at least our friends." I must say I do not think we have probably demonstrated in the 40 years since then that we are angels yet, but I hope we have demonstrated that we are at least friends.

I must say that in these days when hazard is our constant companion, I think friends are a very good thing to have. Your Prime Minister was the first of the leaders from other lands who was invited to call upon me shortly after I entered the White House, and this is my first trip as President—the first trip of my wife and myself—outside our own country's borders. It is just and fitting and appropriate and traditional that I should come here to Canada across a border which knows neither guns nor guerillas.

But we share more than a common border. We share a common heritage traced back to the early settlers who travelled from the beachheads of the maritime provinces and New England to the far reaches of the Pacific coast. Henry Thoreau spoke a common sentiment for them all: "Eastward I go only by force, westward I go free. And now I must walk towards Oregon and not towards Europe." We share common values from the past, a common defence line at present, and common aspirations for the future—our future, and indeed the future of all mankind.

Geography has made us neighbours. History has made us friends. Economics has made us partners. And necessity has made us allies. Those whom nature hath so joined together, let no man put asunder.

What unites us is far greater than what divides us. The issues and irritants that inevitably affect all neighbours are small indeed in comparison with the issues we face together,

above all the sombre threat now posed to the whole neighbourhood of this continent and in fact to the whole community of nations. But our alliance is born not of fear but of hope. It is an alliance which advances what we are for, as well as opposing what we are against.

And so it is that when we speak of our mutual attitude and relationship, Canada and the United States speak in terms of unity. We do not seek the unanimity that comes to those who water down all issues to the lowest common denominator, or to those who conceal their differences behind fixed smiles, or to those who measure unity by standards of popularity and affection instead of trust and respect.

We are allies. This is a partnership, not an empire. We are bound to have differences and disappointments, and we are equally bound to bring them out into the open, to settle them when they can be settled, and to respect each other's views when they cannot be settled.

Thus ours is the unity of equal and independent nations, co-tenants of the same continent, heirs of the same legacy, and fully sovereign associates in the same historic endeavour; to preserve freedom for ourselves and all who wish it. To that endeavour we each must bring great material and human resources, the result of separate cultures and free economies. And, above all, that endeavour requires a free and full exchange of new and different ideas, a full and frank consultation on all issues and all undertakings. For it is clear that no free nation can stand alone to meet the threat of those who make themselves our adversaries, that no free nation can retain any illusions about the nature of that threat, and that no free nation can remain indifferent to the steady erosion of freedom around the globe.

It is equally clear that no western nation on its own can help those less developed lands fulfil their hopes for steady progress. And, finally, it is clear that, in an age when new forces are asserting their strength around the globe, when the political shape of the hemisphere is changing rapidly, nothing is more vital than the unity of your country and mine.

And so, my friends of Canada, whatever problems may exist or arise between us, I can assure you that my associates and I will be ever ready to discuss them with you and to take whatever steps we can to remove them. And whatever those problems may be, I can also assure you that they shrink in comparison with the great and awesome tasks that await us both as free and peace loving nations.

So let us fix our attention not on those matters that vex us as neighbours, but on

those issues that face us as leaders. Let us look southward as part of the hemisphere with whose fate we are inextricably bound. Let us look eastward as part of the north Atlantic partnership upon whose strength and will so many depend. Let us look westward to Japan, to the newly emerging lands of Asia and, beyond Asia, to Africa and the Middle East where live the peoples upon whose fate and choice the struggle for freedom may ultimately turn. And let us look at the world in which we live and hope to go on living, and at the way of life for which Canadians and Americans alike have always been willing to give up their lives if necessary to defend and preserve it. I was reminded again of this on my visit to your war memorial.

First, if you will, let us consider our mutual hopes for this hemisphere. Stretching virtually from pole to pole, the nations of the western hemisphere are bound together by the laws of economics as well as geography, by a common dedication to freedom as well as a common history of fighting for it. To make this entire area more secure against aggression of all kinds; to defend it against the encroachment of international communism in this hemisphere; and to see our sister states fulfil their hopes and needs for economic and social reform and development, are surely all challenges confronting your nation and deserving of your talents and resources, as well as ours.

To be sure, it would mean an added responsibility, but yours is not a nation that shrinks from responsibility. The hemisphere is a family into which we were born, and we cannot turn our backs to it in time of trouble. Nor can we stand aside from its great adventure of development. I believe that all the free members of the organization of American states would be both heartened and strengthened by any increase in your hemispheric role. Your skills, your resources, your judicious perception at the council table—even when it differs from our own views—are all needed throughout the inter-American community. Your country and mine are partners in North American affairs; can we not become partners in inter-American affairs?

Second, let us consider our mutual hopes for the north Atlantic community. Our NATO alliance is still, as it was when it was founded, the world's greatest bulwark of freedom. But the military balance of power has been changing. Enemy tactics and weaponry have been changing. We can stand still only at our peril.

NATO force structures were originally devised to meet the threat of a massive conventional attack, in a period of western nuclear monopoly. Now, if we are to meet

the defence requirements of the 1960's, the NATO countries must push forward simultaneously along two major lines.

First, we must strengthen the conventional capability of our alliance as a matter of the highest priority. To this end we in the United States are taking steps to increase the strength and mobility of our forces and to modernize their equipment. To the same end, we will maintain our forces now on the European continent, and will increase their conventional capabilities. We look to our NATO allies to assign an equally high priority to this same essential task.

Second, we must make certain that nuclear weapons will continue to be available for the defence of the entire treaty area, and that these weapons are at all times under close and flexible political control that meets the needs of all NATO countries. We are prepared to join our allies in working out suitable arrangements for this purpose.

To make clear our own intentions and commitment, to the defence of the western world, the United States will commit to the NATO command area five—and subsequently still more—Polaris atomic missile submarines, which are defensive weapons, subject to any agreed NATO guidelines on their control and use, and responsive to the needs of all members but still credible in an emergency. Beyond this, we look to the possibility of eventually establishing a NATO sea-borne force which would be truly multilateral in ownership and control, if this should be desired and found feasible by our allies once NATO's non-nuclear goals have been achieved.

Both of these measures—improved conventional forces and increased nuclear forces—are put forward in recognition of the fact that the defence of Europe, and the assurance that can be given to the people of Europe, and the defence of North America, are indivisible; in the hope that no aggressor will mistake our desire for peace with our determination to respond instantly to any attack with whatever force is appropriate, and in the conviction that the time has come for all members of the NATO community to further increase and integrate their respective forces in the NATO command area, co-ordinating and sharing in research, development, production, storage, defence, command and training at all levels of armaments. So let us begin. Our opponents are watching to see if we in the west are divided; they take courage when we are, and we must not let them be deceived or in doubt about our willingness to maintain our own freedom.

Third, let us turn to the less developed nations in the southern half of the globe,

those whose struggle to escape the bonds of mass misery appeals to our hearts as well as to our hopes for a free and stable world community. Both your nation and mine have recognized our responsibilities to these new nations. Our people have given generously, though not always effectively. We could not do less, and now we must do more.

For our historic task in this embattled age is not merely to defend freedom. It is to extend its writ and to strengthen its covenant to peoples of different cultures and creeds and colours, whose policies or economic system may differ from our own but whose desire to be free is no less fervent than our own. Through the organization for economic co-operative development and the development assistance group we can pool our vast resources and skills and make available the kind of long term capital, planning and know-how without which these nations will never achieve independent and viable economies, and without which our efforts will be tragically wasted. I propose further that the O.E.C.D. establish a development centre, where citizens, officials, students and professional men of the Atlantic areas and the less developed countries can meet to study the problems of economic development.

If we in the Atlantic community can more closely co-ordinate our own economic policies—and certainly the O.E.C.D. provides the framework if we but use it, and I hope you will join us in doing so—then surely our potential economic resources are adequate to meet our responsibilities. Consider, for example, the unsurpassed productivity of our farms. Less than 8 per cent of the American working force is on our farms; less than 11 per cent of the Canadian working force is on yours. Fewer men on fewer acres than almost any nation on earth, but free men on free acres, can produce here in North America all the food a hungry world can use, while all the collective farms and forced labour of the communist system produce one shortage after another. This is a day to day miracle of our free societies, easy to forget at a time when our minds are caught up in the glamour of beginning the exploration of space.

As the new nations emerge into independence they face a choice, shall they develop by the method of consent or by turning their freedom over to a system of totalitarian control? In making that decision they should look long and hard at the tragedy now being played out in the villages of communist China.

If we can now work closely together to make our food surpluses a blessing instead of a curse, no man, woman or child need ever go hungry again. And if each of the more

fortunate nations can bear its fair share of the effort to help all the less fortunate—not merely those with whom we have had traditional ties but all who are willing and able to achieve meaningful growth and dignity—then this decade will surely be a turning point in the history of the human family.

Finally let me say just a few words about the world in which we live. We should not misjudge the force of the challenge we face, a force that is powerful as well as insidious, that inspires dedication as well as fear, that uses means we cannot adopt to achieve ends we cannot permit.

Nor can we mistake the nature of the struggle. It is not for concessions or territory. It is not simply between different systems. It is the age old battle for the survival of liberty itself. And our great advantage, we must never forget, is that the irresistible tide that began 500 years before the birth of Christ, in ancient Greece, is for freedom, and against tyranny. That is the wave of the future, and the iron hand of totalitarianism can ultimately neither seize it nor turn it back. In the words of Macaulay, "A single breaker may recede, but the tide is coming in."

So we in the free world are not without hope. We are not without friends. And we are not without resources to defend ourselves and those who are associated with us. Believing in the peaceful settlement of disputes and in the defence of human rights, we are working through the United Nations, and through regional and other associations, to lessen the risks, the tensions and the means and opportunity for aggression that have been mounting so rapidly throughout the world. In these councils of peace—in the United Nations emergency force in the Middle East, in the Congo, in the international control commission in southeast Asia, in the ten nation commission on disarmament—Canada has played a leading, important and constructive role.

If we can contain the powerful struggle of ideologies and reduce it to manageable proportions, we can proceed with the transcendent tasks of disciplining the nuclear weapons which shadow our lives and of finding a widened range of common enterprises between ourselves and those who live under communist rule. For, in the end, we live on one planet and are part of one human family; and whatever the struggles that confront us we must lose no chance to move forward toward a world of law and a world of disarmament.

At the conference table and in the minds of men the free world's cause is strengthened because it is just. But it is strengthened even more by the dedicated efforts of free men and free nations. As that great parliamentarian,

Edmund Burke, said, "The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing." To do something is in essence why I am here today. This trip is more than a consultation, more than a good will visit. It is an act of faith, faith in your country and your leaders, faith in the capacity of two great neighbours to meet their common problems, and faith in the cause of freedom in which we are so intimately associated.

Mr. Diefenbaker: I should like to call now on the honourable the Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Commons to thank the President for his address, and at the same time to express the appreciation of the members of both Houses of Parliament for the gracious gesture on the part of the President in that he will meet all members in room 16 on the conclusion of this gathering.

(Translation):

Honourable Mark Robert Drouin (Speaker of the Senate): Mr. President, allow me, on behalf of the members of the Senate of Canada, to tell you how delighted we are to welcome you among us, and to express our gratitude to you for the admirable address you have delivered with so much eloquence.

(Text):

If I may, Mr. President, I should like to tell you in English that the Senate and the House of Commons had no trouble today in coming to agreement to greet you and Mrs. Kennedy in Ottawa, and if you should be pleased to return and honour us with a further visit I am sure that a truce can be arranged and that we will greet you again with the enthusiasm that you realize is in this assembly.

(Translation):

It is not without deep emotion that we have just heard you speak of the things that unite us. We are not the only ones to have heard the ideas you have expressed, the declarations of principle that you have just made. Your words were addressed to the Canadian people and beyond the Canadian people you were also addressing all those peoples of the universe who, according to our laws, are free peoples. Finally, and mainly perhaps, you were thinking of another world when you spoke to us of peace, taking us to witness. We know that world, it ignores us and menaces us in turn, that world is inimical yet has the same right as we have to live on man's planet. The political and human principles you entertain you have wished to express them for the first time on foreign soil before the Canadian parliament. If you chose to do so it was not indiscriminately. You may rest assured that the Canadian

people appreciate your friendship towards us far more deeply than I can express it. Your presence in this house is a brilliant symbol for us.

In the difficult times we are going through, you may rest assured that Canadians are not merely fairweather friends. Twice the young men of our two countries in the prime of life have crossed the oceans to fight for liberty and for that democratic civilization to which both our countries belong. Today, you are the head of those democracies. And we wish to assure you that the Canadian people working in co-operation and harmony with yours will bring you the support of its resources and friendship.

Your concern to extend beyond the borders of America a generous image of your country honours us because this policy rests on truth. My compatriots I am pleased to say, are, I believe, your voluntary and understanding ambassadors throughout the world—we want the free world to recognize the disinterested generosity of the great American people. We proclaim your proverbial generosity—we want people finally to thank you—to thank you for your philanthropists and your foundations that have helped to rebuild so many cathedrals and assisted so many in distress through the centuries and beyond all frontiers—to thank you for the incalculable benefits derived from the Marshall plan that enabled the whole of Europe to recover rapidly—to thank you for the considerable assistance you grant to underdeveloped countries—to thank you for being the rampart of truly free democracies—finally, to thank you on behalf of those who do not know how to thank.

The long and friendly history of our relations shows that two nations, although of unequal force, can live together peacefully and prosperously.

By your presence here you bring us the ever present friendship of your country. As for ours, you can feel it in the atmosphere of this assembly. You yourself have integrated in your person the knowledge and power to act. You have already qualified courage as the most admirable of all human virtues and you were right. Your political career which in spite of the summits you have already attained is only just beginning, has given us time and again proof of that courage which you were pleased to exalt in others. Your country has entrusted its future to a young, piercing and dynamic mind. It is to some extent our future and that of western civilization that you carry within you. Let us remember that our greatest ally is liberty. Democracies remain while dictatorships pass. A free man can never be vanquished—a free man is always the stronger.

A reign of terror is always of short duration. Contemporary history brings us striking proof of this fact. Within recent times how many dictators have died an ignominious death and on their tombs democracy has blossomed again.

I could not forgive myself, Mr. President, if before finishing I did not add that coming from Quebec, that province which through its civilization, its language, its traditions and its religion differs from all the other provinces of Canada but which nevertheless is an integral part of this country and makes it a strong and united country, coming, as I say, from that province, I am not afraid to state that the presence by your side of your ravishing wife adds to the attachment we feel for you and all that you represent. Indeed, it is common knowledge that even before you were elected President of the United States, many Canadians hastened to look through the civil status registers in the hope of discovering that Mrs. Kennedy was of Canadian descent. Unfortunately, this search did not bear fruit. But we soon gained comfort from the knowledge that your wife, like us, was of French descent.

Her charm, her grace, her beauty and her vivacity have conquered all our hearts. Your union thus doubly justifies our attachment and our affection for you and your children. Thus, I bow to Mrs. Kennedy in expressing our confidence in you, Mr. President, and our every good wish for the greatness and prosperity of your country. May God be with you!

(Text):

Hon. Roland Michener (Speaker of the House of Commons): Mr. President, in the name of the House of Commons, in whose chamber we are assembled, I have the honour to offer you our sincere and profound thanks for your presence here today and for your encouraging message of friendship. I am sure that in this respect the House of Commons reflects the sentiments of all Canadians, not only the distinguished leaders of church and state and the guests of parliament who are present, but all Canadians everywhere. Many of them have seen and heard you this last half hour on television. All of them are pleased with your visit. They are all deeply sympathetic with you as you undertake the great responsibilities of your office, responsibilities which have so much significance not only for us as a neighbour, as a partner in NATO and in the free world, but for the strategy of peace in the world at large.

Beyond that, they are deeply interested in you as a person; as a young man who adds resourcefulness and integrity to a profile of courage. If you look about the House of

Commons you will see many young men; in fact there are 54 members who have not reached their 44th year. As a group we may be slightly prejudiced in favour of youth and enterprise, in your favour shall we say. There is no doubt whatever of our attitude toward charm and beauty and, therefore, of our wholehearted delight with your wife and with her presence here today. We not only thank you for bringing Mrs. Kennedy but rejoice in the good fortune which gives you such a beautiful and talented helpmate.

Having regard to some things that have been said today, and in taking unto myself and to my words this broadly representative character, I must make one exception. None of us in this house would dare to speak for what we refer to rather obscurely as the other place—in the plainest English, the senators. Of course they have already been most eloquently represented by my colleague their Speaker, whose impeccable French, the envy of all would-be parliamentary bilingualists, has given our sentiments most perfect expression.

I can tell you privately, Mr. President, that although we are glad to have the senators with us and to seat them in this chamber, we are not sure that our love is reciprocated. When we are invited from time to time to their chamber—"summoned" is the appropriate word—our fraternization is somewhat restricted by a brass barrier which they have placed just where the red carpet begins. Perhaps in Washington these legislative rivalries have not been thought of.

However, both the Canadian Senate and House of Commons collaborate most sincerely to welcome you. We collaborate in other ways which would interest you. Twice a year a delegation from our two houses meets a delegation of your Senate and House of Representatives in parliamentary exchanges which are carried on under the name of the Canada-United States interparliamentary group. These have been most cordial and fruitful. Taken together with many other exchanges between our two countries, private and official and at all levels, they are evidence of how closely the social and economic life of our two countries has been interwoven. They are evidence, too, of our determination not to let our proximity produce any unnecessary friction or misunderstanding, of our determination to be good neighbours rather than just neighbours.

We regard your visit, Mr. President, as the highest expression of these neighbourly interchanges, a sort of coping stone added to a solid structure of good will. It serves to bring to focus all our desires and hopes in

this most important area of international co-operation.

To our thanks to you and to Mrs. Kennedy may we add our best wishes for continued

success and enjoyment of your visit, and express our hope that as you have come first to us in Canada we shall continue to deserve and receive that priority in your affections.

**Distinguished Visitors to Canada who have addressed Both
Houses of Parliament since 1941**

Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain.	Dec. 30/41
His Ex. Doctor Eduard Benes, President of Czechoslovakia.	June 3/43 (in Railway Cttee. Room)
Madame Chiang Kai-Shek.	June 16/43
Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States of America.	Aug. 25/43 (on Parl. Hill)
Rt. Hon. John Curtin, P.C., Prime Minister of Australia.	June 1/44
Rt. Hon. Peter Fraser, P.C., Prime Minister of New Zealand.	June 30/44
General Charles de Gaulle.	July 11/44 (on Parl. Hill)
Rt. Hon. Clement R. Attlee, C.H., M.P., Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.	Nov. 19/45
Harry S. Truman, President of the United States of America.	June 11/47
Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India.	Oct. 24/49
Hon. Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan.	May 31/50
His Ex. Vincent Auriol, President of the French Republic.	Apr. 5/51
Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States of America.	Nov. 14/53
Rt. Hon. Sir Anthony Eden, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.	Feb. 6/56
His Ex. Giovanni Gronchi, President of the Republic of Italy.	Mar. 5/56
His Ex. Dr. Sukarno, President of the Republic of Indonesia.	June 5/56
His Ex. Guy Mollet, Premier of France.	Mar. 4/57
His Ex. Dr. Theodor Heuss, President of the Federal Republic of Germany.	June 2/58

Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.	June 13/58
Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States of America.	July 9/58
Hon. Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana.	July 21/58
John F. Kennedy, President of the United States of America.	May 17/61
His Ex. U Thant, Secretary General of the United Nations.	May 26/64
Her Majesty the Queen.	July 1/67 (on Parl. Hill)

**Message from Prime Minister to President of U.S.A. during Latter's
Overflight of Canada on 2 November, 1966**

AS YOU PASS OVER CANADA ON YOUR WAY
HOME I WANT TO WELCOME YOU BACK FROM
YOUR HISTORIC VISIT TO SO MANY OF OUR
FRIENDS ACROSS THE PACIFIC. I FEEL CERTAIN
THAT YOUR TIRELESS AND IMAGINATIVE EFFORTS
WILL HAVE SERVED THE CAUSE OF PEACE IN
THAT TROUBLED AREA OF THE WORLD. BEST
REGARDS.

L. B. PEARSON
Prime Minister



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